

THE
AJMERE REGULATIONS

ALSO
NOTIFICATIONS

REFERRING TO THE

AJMERE-MERWARA DIVISION

TOGETHER WITH

RULES, CIRCULARS, AND ORDERS REVISED AND
CONSOLIDATED.

Fourth Edition—Volume III., M. to P.

AJMERE:

PRINTED AT THE RAJPUTANA MISSION PRESS.

1898.

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RULES UNDER THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT IV OF 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

[1] No. 1474.—Dated the 13th November 1891.

In the exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, and in supersession of all existing orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that Criminal Courts, in giving effect to the provisions of the Act in respect of trade descriptions of quantity, measure, or weight of the goods specified hereunder, shall observe the following instructions:—

I.—A trade description of length stamped on *grey, white, or coloured cotton piece-goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless—

(a) Where a single length is stamped, the description exceeds the actual length by more than—

4 inches in pieces stamped as 10 yards long and under ;					
5	"	"	as above 10 yards and up to 23 yards long ;		
7	"	"	" 23	" 36	"
9	"	"	" 36	" 47	"
18	"	"	" 47 yards long :		

Provided that the average length of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped length.

(b) Where a maximum and a minimum length are stamped, the described maximum length is greater than the actual length by more than—

9 inches in piece goods under 35 yards long ;		
18	"	35 yards and up to 47 yards long ;
36	"	above 47 yards long :

Merchandise Marks Act.]

Provided that no such piece shall measure less than the minimum stamped length.

II.—A trade description of width stamped on *grey, white, or coloured cotton piece goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless the description exceeds the actual width by—

Half an inch in pieces stamped as 40 inches or less in width ;

Three-quarters of an inch in pieces stamped as over 40 inches or under 59 inches in width ;

One inch in pieces stamped as 59 inches or more in width :

Provided that the average width of the goods in question shall be less than the stamped width.

III.—A trade description of count or number, length or weight, applied to *grey, or bleached, cotton yarn* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless—

- (a) The described count or number is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent., provided that the average count of the whole of the yarn in question is not greater or less than the described count ; or
- (b) The average length of the whole number of hanks in a bundle is less than 840 yards ; or
- (c) In a bundle of yarn of any count under 50, described as being 10lb. in weight, the number of knots of twenty hanks each is not half of the number of knots of ten hanks each is not the same as, and the number of knots of five hanks is not double, the described count or number of the yarn ; or
- (d) In a bundle of yarn of any count under 50, described as being 5lb. in weight the number of knots of twenty hanks each is not a quarter of the described count or number of the yarn ; or
- (e) In a bundle of yarn of any count from 50 upwards, the number of knots of twenty hanks each is not half, or the number of knots of forty hanks each is not a quarter, when the described weight is 10lb. and is not a quarter or an eighth, as the case may be, when the described weight is 5lb. of the count or number of the yarn ; or

[Merchandise Marks Act.

(f) In the case of *bleached yarn* the described weight exceeds the actual weight by more than—

$7\frac{1}{2}$	per cent.	in counts from 1 to 8 ;
5	„	„ from above 8 to 18 ;
4	„	„ „ 18 to 30 ;
$2\frac{1}{2}$	„	„ „ 30 to 80.

IV.—A trade description of count or number applied to a bundle of *dyed cotton yarn* shall be accepted as indicating length only, the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect if the average length of the hanks in a bundle is less than 819 yards.

V.—A trade description of length applied to *thread of any kind* (of cotton, wool, flax, or silk) shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless it exceeds the actual length by more than 1 per cent.

VI.—The dimensions of goods on which their length or width is stamped shall be determined by measurement in imperial yards of 36 inches.

For rules under Section 19A, Sub-Section (2), of the Sea Customs Act 1878, and Sections 19 and 20 of the Merchandise Marks Act 1889, see Notification No. 1430, dated 6th April 1891. Gazette of India for 1891, Part I, Page 187.

Miscellaneous : Cattle Pounds—Cesses.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATTLE POUNDS.

No. 175.—Dated Camp Ajmere, 1st April 1876.

FROM THE OFFICIATING CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

TO THE COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

With reference to your letter No. 4004 of 22nd December 1875, on the subject of the Establishment of Pounds in the Cantonment of Local Corps, I have the honor to sanction the introduction in the Ajmere District of the procedure prevailing in the Punjab, under Home Department Notification No. 3734 of 12th October 1875.

HOME DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 3734.—The 12th October 1875.

With reference to the Order of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 55-3443, dated 21st August 1868, published in the *Punjab Gazette* of the 3rd September 1868, it is hereby notified that the Income from Cattle Pounds, established by lawful authority in Military Cantonments in the Punjab, shall be an asset of the Cantonment Fund, and that all expenditure on them shall be charged to that Fund, the Pounds being kept under the management of the Cantonment Magistrate, subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District, as required in Act I of 1871.

2. This arrangement will have effect from the beginning of 1866-67 except in cases where it is already in force.

Translation of a Robkar issued from the Office of Colonel Charles George Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, dated 13th December 1854.

It appears that formerly during the time of Southern rulers (Maharattas) certain cases, such as *Fouj kharach* (Army expenses) leviable from Istimrardars and Jagirdars and *Bhum Bab*, and *Bhum Dastur* leviable

from the Bhumias of *Jagir* and *Khalsa* villages, as well as *Patel Bab* leviable from the Patels of the said villages, were collected in addition to the land revenue recovered from the Khalsa villages, and the fixed amounts paid by the Istimrardars. Accordingly these cesses continued to be collected along with the land revenue by the British Government to the end of the year 1842. Colonel John Sutherland, late Commissioner of the District, however, found that those who paid the above cesses to Government levied in their turn numerous other cesses from their ryots, who felt their pressure heavily. He therefore submitted a report to the Governor-General of India, recommending the abolition of the above cesses, which amounted to Rs. 68,842. After three years' correspondence between Colonel Sutherland, myself as Superintendent of Ajmere, the Government of Agra, and the Government of India, an order of remission was received under letter No. 66, dated 14th November 1842, from Mr. Maddock, Secretary to the Government of India, to the address of Mr. Hamilton, Secretary to the Government of Agra. None of the above cesses has accordingly been collected by Government from the Istimrardars, the Bhumias, or the Jagirdars for the last twelve years. At the time when the remission was sanctioned it was ordered throughout the Ajmere District that thenceforth no Istimrardar, Bhumia, Jagirdar or Patel was to levy from any of his ryots any of the fees or perquisites referred to above. Recently several disputes between the Bhumias of the Jagir and Khalsa villages and their ryots have come up and files have been prepared. It appears that, in spite of the abolition of the *Bhum Bab* and *Bhum Dastur* under orders of Government, several of the Bhumias have not given up the collection of these dues, e.g. *Chownri*, *Kansa*, *Muklava*, *Nota*, *Halsara*, *Gao Shumari*, *Kholri*, skins of unclaimed corpses of animals, *Parao* and *Nazrana* on *Holi*, *Dasehra*, festivals, &c., as detailed below, which they have long been collecting. Owing to the perseverent demands of the Bhumias, the ryots of several villages are in severe distress and trouble.

Accordingly I sent a letter to Mr. William Muir, Secretary to the Government of Agra, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, to the effect that notwithstanding the fact of remission of *Bhum Bab* and *Bhum Dastur* several of the Bhumias still demand the dues, and are unwilling to give them up in the Khalsa or Jagir villages wheresoever they do exist, that it is very necessary that the realization of the dues in question should be stopped by order of Government, and that all the fees be discontinued with the exception of the *Chowkidari* and *Parao* fees, and that the tenants be permitted to give *Chownri* and *Kansa* to the Bhumias at their pleasure; that similarly, the Patel

Miscellaneous : Cesses.]

fees having been remitted, the dues received by the Patels should be stopped and that in this case too, the payment of *Kansa* and *Chownri* to the Patel should be left optional, and that the collection of *Parao* and *Chowkidari* fees should in every village continue for the protection and security of goods, cattle, &c., and that the continuance of *Parao* is necessary and expedient. The letter sent by me was placed before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who sanctioned and approved of my proposals in letter No. 4592, dated 24th November 1854, from Mr. Muir, Secretary to the Government North-Western Provinces, to my address, which purports to say that the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs with my opinion, and grants permission for the carrying-out of the proposals with regard to *Bhum* and *Patel* dues made in my letter, and that the Government having the well-being of the people at heart requires that none of the ryots should be oppressed with any such fees or dues, and, with this object in view, has generously and liberally remitted during one year thousands of rupees. A prolonged correspondence was held for three years between the Government officers, with a view that all the British subjects may enjoy peace and prosperity. The collection of dues from tenants was ordered at the time of the remission. The demand by the Bhumias of the fees and dues remitted by Government was altogether improper. As it appeared that certain Bhumias were not at all inclined to give up the items of dues, a report was submitted to the Government. Orders have now been received from the Lieutenant-Governor approving my report, and, as it is expedient that those orders should be complied with by everybody, it is hereby ordered that Parwanas should be addressed to the Thanedars and Tehsildars for the information of the public, on the authority of this Robkar, to the effect that the Thanedars should explain and inform the people that the dues formerly levied, and now remitted by Government, cannot now be collected by anybody. In regard to the Jagir and Khalsa villages the ryots are given the option of giving the *Chownri* and *Kansa* to the Bhumias and Patels. Hindi orders should also be written to the Patels and Bhumias saying that in case they again collect the dues remitted by Government they will be liable to punishment. *Parao* and *Chowkidari* fees may, however, be collected as heretofore. The *Chownri* and *Kansa* fees may be paid at the option of the tenants at the time of marriage. One copy of this Robkar should be sent to the Assistant Commissioner, and one to each of the Saddar Amins.

List of dues received by Bhumias which, after an inquiry by the Thanedars, and verified by the Bhumias and Patels, was submitted with the report.

[Miscellaneous : Cesses.

All the dues except *Parao* and *Chowkidari* fees, and *Chownri* and *Kansa* due to Bhumias and Patels, which rest at the option of the ryots, have been stopped. Some of the dues are collected in one village, while others in another.

- (1) Chownri.
- (2) Muklava.
- (3) Nota.
- (4) Kansa.
- (5) Halsara.
- (6) Gao Shumari.
- (7) Skins of unclaimed animals.
- (8) Parao (encamping ground).
- (9) Holi and Daserah presents.
- (10) Ram Ram on marriages.
- (11) Drum beating.
- (12) Lodhi.
- (13) From Mahajans on occasions of their sons' marriages.
- (14) Grain.
- (15) Kholri.
- (16) Samela.
- (17) One man from each house for a day for cutting grass.
- (18) In a few villages on the occasion of a Bhumia's eldest son's marriage, one rupee per house.
- (19) In every enclosure Rs. 8 of Kishengurh currency per 100 bullocks.
- (20) On cultivated land 4 pice.
- (21) Potters bring water and the sweepers fuel for the hearth.
- (22) A cot with quilt, and waterpots on arrival of guests at a Bhumia's house.
- (23) On the Tejaji Fair in Tabiji, 2 annas per shop.
- (24) Dried trees in the jungle.
- (25) Permission is taken for clearing the waste.
- (26) One cot and quilt when necessary.
- (27) Répair of Bhumia's Castle without payment of any wages.
- (28) Two pice per bigha from cultivators.
- (29) On occasion of marriage $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas on account of cloth.
- (30) One man daily brings cow dung and cow dung cakes from cultivators.
- (31) Pala and wood on uncultivated lands of Bhumias.

Miscellaneous : Cesses.]

- (32) 70 Makki ears.
- (33) One cart full of earth per house.
- (34) Corn 5 seers per field.
- (35) One bullock for a day from cultivators per house.
- (36) One sheaf of wheat stems.
- (37) One pice per rupee on *Zabti*.
- (38) Two skins and manure from Balais.
- (39) Two buffaloes annually.
- (40) 1½ skins for Charsa from Regars.
- (41) 4 annas per bigha on cultivated land.
- (42) Picnic fees on Holi and Dewali Festivals.
- (43) One bundle of husk.
- (44) 20 Makki ears per crop.
- (45) Re. 1 as present at appraisement time.
- (46) If a Bhumia cultivates, he gives a fourth share.
- (47) One goat annually from Zamindars.
- (48) One pair of shoes from Chamars and Balais.
- (49) Cowries from Re. 1 to Rs. 4.
- (50) Rupees 4 on account of Zamindari right in the Rabi crop.
- (51) Nota is not fixed.
- (52) The usual Chowkidari fees are collected.
- (53) Manure of Parao is taken.

(Sd.) DIXON, COLONEL.

Commissioner of Ajmeré.

[Miscellaneous—Durgah Khwaja Sahib Committee.

CONSTITUTION OF DURGAH KHWAJA SAHIB.

ORDER BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.
NOTIFICATION.

[1] No. 602 A.—*Dated the 22nd February 1865.*

Under Section 10, Act XX of 1863, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe the following rules for filling any vacancy which may hereafter occur among the Members of a Committee appointed under the Act above named to superintend the maintenance of any Mosque, Temple or other Religious establishment.

All persons who may be hereafter appointed to such Committee shall be elected by the male residents of the vicinity, such electors being not less than 18 years of age and professing the religion in the interest of which the endowment was founded, and having their permanent residence at a distance of not more than five miles from the Institution.

Whenever any vacancy shall occur among the members of a Committee appointed as above, the remaining members of the Committee shall, as soon as possible, affix a notice, if the establishment be Mahomedan, in Persian and Urdu, or if it be Hindu, in the Hindi language and character, conspicuously, and in front of the main entrance to such Mosque, Temple, or other Religious establishment, declaring the occurrence of the vacancy, and calling on all qualified electors to assemble at noon on a day which shall be specified in the notice, and which shall not be later than three months from the date of the vacancy, at some convenient place, which shall also be specified, for the purpose of electing a new member.

The remaining members of the Committee, or one or more of them, shall attend, at the specified time and place, for the purpose of conducting the election, which shall be made as follows:—Every voter shall be questioned separately. A separate paper shall be provided for each proposed member, whose name shall be written at the head of the paper. Every voter shall sign his name, or cause his name to be signed for him on the paper provided, for the member for whom he votes.

The signatures shall be numbered consecutively as they are made, and as each signature is affixed, the name of the person voted for, and the number of votes that have been recorded shall be called out.

The person who may obtain the largest number of votes shall be held to have been duly elected.

[1] Government Gazette, North-Western Provinces, dated 1st March 1865, page 129.

Miscellaneous: (Durgah Khwaja Sahib Committee)
(Dismissal of Public Servants.)

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

[2] No. 1811 A.—Dated the 1st June 1867.

Under Section 7 of Act XX of 1863, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the Committee for the carrying out of the provisions of the said Act, in regard to the Endowments of the Durgah of Moin-ud-din Chisty, commonly known as Khwaja Sahib, at Ajmere, shall consist of 5 Members, of whom one, who will also act as President, shall be an independent native gentleman professing the Mussulman religion, and the others shall be selected from the parties interested in the management in the proportion of one from the family of the Dewan, one from that of the Mutwalli, and two from among the Khadims.

The undermentioned native gentlemen are accordingly appointed Members of the Committee:—[^a]

* * * * *

Copy of Circular No. 613, dated the 16th June 1886, from the First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, to the Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, and all Political Officers in Rajputana.

The Chief Commissioner and Agent to Governor-General having had occasion to observe certain irregularities of procedure in the dismissal of public servants from the service of Government, I am directed to call your attention to the instructions laid down in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Departments, No. $\frac{37}{13891404}$, dated 29th July 1879, copy of which was circulated to all Political Officers under this office endorsement No. 1653 G., dated 20th August of the same year, and to remind you of the importance not only of giving the public servant, who is threatened with dismissal, every facility for replying to the charge against him, but also of recording his defence, and the reasons for the decision thereon.

[2] Government Gazette, N.-W. P., dated 12th June 1867, page 396.

[a] At present the Durgah Committee consists of the following Members:—

- (1) Munshi Allahnur Khan, *President*.
- (2) Mir Shafi Husein.
- (3) Hafiz Muhammad Husein.
- (4) Mir Zahurul Husein.
- (5) Sheikh Allah Bakhsh.

[Miscellaneous: Dismissal of Public Servants]

No. 724/1901

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agriculture Department (Public) under date Simla, the 29th July 1901

RESOLUTION

From time to time petitions, or appeals, against the orders of local officers, removing or dismissing Government servants reach the Government of India. Such appeals ordinarily are forwarded through, or are reported upon by the Local Governments. And the Governor-General in Council is glad to say that he very rarely indeed is exposed for thinking such removals hasty or unjust. The general rule of the service is that the authority who can appoint to a particular office has power to dismiss or remove from that office; and an appeal lies from an order of dismissal to the official superior of the officer who passes such order. Since the date of the order passed by the Court of Directors in 1851 as general instructions on the subject of dismissing public servants have been circulated by the Government of India, Local Governments have from time to time passed such orders; and copy of a recent circular of the N. W. P. Government on the subject is appended to this Resolution. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council believes that the forbearance and consideration enjoined by the Honorable Court are usually exercised by public officers of all grades and departments, but at the same time he deems it advisable to republish these instructions with the following remarks:—

1. In order that a dismissed servant of Government may be able to exercise his right of appeal, it is obviously necessary that the charge against him, his defence, and the order thereon, should be reduced to writing. And this course, so far as the Governor-General in Council is aware, is usually taken. In the case of public servants who are dismissed in consequence of facts or inferences elicited at judicial trial, or in the case of persons who abscond with an accusation over their heads, this procedure may be unnecessary or impossible. But in all other cases of the dismissal of public servants the charge against a public servant should be reduced to writing, his defence should be either taken in, or reduced to writing, and the decision on such defence should also be in writing. In many cases (such for instance as that of a clerk at an out-lying tehsil station) the officer who passes the order of

Miscellaneous : Dismissal of Public Servants.]

dismissal may not be able to make the enquiry himself, and the proceeding leading to dismissal would be conducted by the superior officer on the spot. The record of such charge, defence, and decision would then furnish sufficient information for, and should be submitted to the superior officer or the Government to whom the dismissed servant may prefer an appeal.

2. In regard to the rules of conduct which should guide the relations of superior officers with their subordinates, the Governor-General in Council fully concurs in the views expressed by the late Court of Directors in paragraphs 4 to 9 of their despatch No. 42 of 1851, copies of which are appended to this Resolution.

From C. Robertson, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government of North-West Provinces and Oudh, to all Heads of Departments, Commissioners, and District Officers in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, No. 11a, dated 13th April 1877.

It has frequently been noticed by the Government in petitions from persons who have been degraded or deprived of their situations in the public service, that the petitioners have not had an opportunity of explaining their conduct, and of making their defence before being reduced or dismissed from their appointments. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner accordingly directs that in all cases of punishments, and especially in all cases of dismissal, the person concerned shall always be given a hearing before the final order is passed; and a formal proceeding embodying the statements taken, and the reasons of dismissal shall invariably be recorded.

Extract paragraphs 4 to 9 of a Despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors No. 42, dated 6th August 1851.

PARA 4. In the letter from the Secretary to the Sadder Board of Revenue North-West Provinces, conveying the opinions of the members of that Board, we notice the following passages:—

It scarcely needs to be stated that Native Officers are frequently dismissed from their situations, not for proved delinquency or any tangible matter or substantial charge, but in accordance with the opinions of their immediate superiors taken up against them sometimes hastily.

[Miscellaneous : Dismissal of Public Servants.

A large portion of the public servants are under the absolute control of one officer, who has the absolute power of dismissal, and men are consequently often dismissed by caprice and also as a punishment.

An officer often, too, dismisses a man merely as a punishment, with the intention, frequently carried out, of re-appointing him.

Further, the native servants of Government are treated with a degree of hardship which stands in remarkable contrast to the conduct adopted towards Europeans or Officers of mixed parentage.

To such an extent does this severity prevail that all prudent natives resign when they perceive that their superiors do not regard them with favor. This state of things has the worst effect on our native Officers. It induces them to make hay while the sun shines, and to add to the severity now used, by pronouncing every man dismissed incapable of serving Government would only add to the evil.

Once again, the junior member of the Board takes this opportunity to put on record his deliberate opinion that less caprice, less severity, less indignity in the treatment of native servants of Government is necessary if Government would be well served by them.

PARA 5. We confess we have perused these statements with pain and deep regret. If the treatment of native officials by their covenanted superiors be indeed generally of the harsh character here alleged, it is most discreditable to those members of our Civil Service who have practised it.

PARA 6. But the rule we instructed you to introduce, in place of aggravating the evil, as is alleged, will in reality ameliorate the position of the unconvenienced servants. We would establish it as a principle that when persons are appointed to permanent situations in any Department they should not be dismissed upon light grounds. Fraud and dishonesty continued and wilful negligence, and all offences involving moral disgrace, meet with their appropriate punishment in dismissal, and our position is that in every case in which that punishment is inflicted upon just grounds, the individual should be considered to be permanently excluded from Government employ. With regard, however, to the instances of arbitrary dismissal for slight reasons adverted to by the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, we can neither recognise their propriety nor see the advantage accruing to Government from the practice. It may be doubtful whether the punishment of temporary

Miscellaneous : Dismissal of Public Servants.]

suspension under the name of dismissal "with the intention of re-appointment" has any beneficial operations as regards the supposed offender. But we cannot doubt that it must tend to impede the business of the office by raising fears in the minds of the other native officials that the caprice of their superiors may inflict upon them the same penalty.

We consider it more likely that Government will be well served if it is distinctly understood that probity and diligence are the conditions of continued employment than if the subordinates work in slavish dread of their official superior, knowing that his whim, prejudice, or passion may at any hour eject them from their situations and reduce them to destitution. In our opinion, moreover, the knowledge that gross misconduct will altogether exclude from the service of Government will operate as an additional inducement to the honest and attentive discharge of duty on the part of native servants. If the offence which a subordinate may commit be considered by the chief of his office to merit severe punishment, though not the ultimate one of dismissal, the circumstances should be reported to higher authority, and if necessary to the Government for their judgment and decision.

PARA 7. The salutary tendency of the proposed rule will therefore be to make subordinates more faithful in the discharge of their duties, and supervisors more cautious in inflicting punishment upon those under their control—necessary as it is, that the power of dismissal should be vested in the chiefs of Departments, it is equally desirable to check, and as far as may be practicable, to regulate that power. If evidence of this be required, the letter from the Agra Board of Revenue affords it, and we shall here further quote the sentiments of the junior member of that Board as a corroboration of the view which we are led to take of this question. He observes that since he has entered the service the Government have done much to temper the arbitrary severity with which their native officers are treated by their European fellow-servants, and they have in consequence materially increased the honesty and faithfulness of that deserving class of men, but more remains to be done, and he doubts not will be done by degrees. We give due weight to the opinions to which we have adverted, and under the explanation we have now given we are not disposed to depart from our order of the 10th July 1850.

PARA 8. There is, however, a class of cases which does not come within the intention of our order, though erroneously considered in this light by

[Miscellaneous—Dismissal of Public Servants.]

the authorities in the North-Western Provinces ; we mean cases of inaptitude for the particular branch of occupation to which a native servant may have been originally appointed, as well as cases of physical incapacity. The latter must be treated according to rule, and with regard to the former we cannot but think that in the majority of cases the difficulty might be overcome by a re-adjustment of duties without recourse to the harsh steps of removal from office.

PARA 9. We would, in conclusion, express our hope that the notice we have taken of this subject will have the beneficial effect of inducing the exercise of greater forbearance, and a more just consideration on the part of our Civil servants towards the useful and deserving class of men placed in subordination to them. With respect to the most important class of those men, namely, those receiving salaries of above Rs. 10 a month, and to some of whom under certain restrictions, pensions are granted upon retirement, we think that you might issue instructions that you should be kept advised of the dismissal of all individuals composing that class, and of the causes of their dismissal. This would afford an opportunity for enquiry into cases, in which the cause might appear unsatisfactory or questionable, which does not at present exist. Should any instances unfortunately occur to disappoint the expectation which we have expressed that greater forbearance and justice will be exercised towards the native servants, we desire to be invariably informed of them, whether they shall occur in the class above referred to or in any others, and we shall feel it to be our duty to visit such conduct with the expression of our severe displeasure.



STATEMENT SHOWING THE SUBJECTS, &c., OF THE

No.	Name of Examination.	Reference to Rules.	Subjects Prescribed.	Full marks.	Pass marks.	Officers on whom the Examination is compulsory.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Petition Writers' Examination.	Judicial Commissioner's Order, dated 3rd May 1896.	It has been the practice to examine the candidates, and to allot the marks as below :— Hand-writing ... 40 Spelling ... 40 Form ... 40 Composition ... 40			All Petition Writers.
2	Patwaris' Examination.	Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 7135, dated 16th July 1889.	Hindi Reading and Writing ... 100 Arithmetic up to Rule of Three ... 100 Plane table survey and computation of areas ... 100 Patwari Rules ... 100			All Patwaris and Naib Patwaris.
3	Girdawars' Examination.	Ditto.	Hindi Reading and Writing ... 80 Urdu " " ... 80 Arithmetic ... 100 English figures ... 50 Survey by plane table and computation of areas ... 50 General Revenue Laws. 1. Land and Rev. Reg. II of 1887 ... 2. Irrig. Reg. No. VIII of 1887 ... 3. Patwari Reg. of 1895... 4. Land Acquisition Act ... 5. Agri. Loans Act XII of 1884 ... 6. Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1884 ... General Revenue Rules. 1. Revenue Rules ... 2. Irrigation Rules ... 3. Patwari Rules with Hidayatnama Patwarian. 4. Rules from the maintenance of traverse survey and boundary marks. 5. Taecavi Rules.			All Girdawars

Miscellaneous.]

Local Departmental Examinations.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SUBJECTS, &c., OF THE

No.	Name of Examination.	Reference to Rules.	Subjects Prescribed.	Full marks.	Pass marks.	Officers on which the Examination is compulsory.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Court Readers' Examination.	Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 454, dated 15th February 1889.	Civil Procedure Code 150 Criminal Procedure Code 150 Limitation Act 80 Court Fees Act 80 Stamp Act 80 Translation and transliteration into Hindi and English 50 Conversation 50 Urdu translation 50			All Court Readers.
5	Lower Standard Examination.	Ditto.	A simple examination in Revenue. (1) The Ajmere Land Rev. Reg. and Rules 200 (2) The Irrigation Regulation and Rules 120 (3) The Land Acquisition Act 120 Judicial. (1) The Indian Penal Code and Amending Acts, with the Whipping Act 150 (2) The Code of Criminal Procedure 150 (3) The Code of Civil Procedure 150 (4) The Evidence Act 120 (5) The Ajmere Court Regulation 80 (6) The Ajmere Laws Regulation 50			All Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars Munsiffs, Sub-Judges 2nd class and Magistrates of the 3rd and 2nd classes.

Miscellaneous.]

Local Departmental Examinations.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SUBJECTS, &c., OF THE

No.	Name of Examination.	Reference to Rules.	Subjects Prescribed.	Full marks.	Pass Marks.	Officers on whom the Examination is compulsory.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	—continued.		<p>For Officers knowing Urdu.</p> <p>(1) Transliteration and translation into Urdu, Urdu or English of easy manuscript documents in (a) Kayasthi and (b) the Mahajani character ...</p> <p>(2) Translation of a simple piece of English into Hindi in these characters ...</p> <p>(3) Conversation in the ordinary language of the District with an ordinary villager ...</p> <p>For Officers knowing Hindi.</p> <p>Similar tests in Urdu, omitting the conversational portions.</p> <p>A more difficult examination in the subjects mentioned above, adding for Judicial Officers.</p>	50	20	
6	Higher Standard Examination.	Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 434, dated 15th February 1889.	<p>(7) The Limitation Act ...</p> <p>(8) The Contract Act ...</p> <p>(9) The Court Fees Act ...</p> <p>(10) The Stamp Act ...</p> <p>(11) The Transfer of Property Act ...</p> <p>(12) The Specific Relief Act ..</p> <p>For Officers knowing Hindi.</p> <p>The same tests laid down for the Lower Standard being of a more difficult character ..</p> <p>For Officers knowing Hindi.</p> <p>Similar tests in Urdu, omitting the conversational portions ...</p>	80 100 80 80 100 100	32 40 32 32 40 40	<p>Revenue Officers, Sub-Judges 1st class and Magistrate 1st class below the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner.</p>

[Miscellaneous.]

*Local Departmental Examinations.***VARIOUS EXAMINATIONS HELD IN THE AJMERE DISTRICT.**

Date of Examination.	Officer under whose orders the Examination is conducted.	Other Remarks and Conditions.
8	9	10

Once a year in Janu

Miscellaneous.]

Local Departmental Examinations.

Rules sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, for the examination of Officers (whose appointments are not made by the Government of India) in the Ajmere Commission exercising Revenue and Judicial powers.

(*Vide* his letter No. 131, dated 15th February 1889.)

1. From and after 1st April 1889, no salaried officer, unless appointed directly by the Government of India, or unless otherwise directed by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, shall be invested with Civil, Criminal or Revenue jurisdiction, or have his power extended, until he has passed the Lower Standard of examination hereinafter prescribed.

2. There shall be two standards of examination, *viz*:—

Lower Standard.—For Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars, Munsiffs, Sub-Judges 2nd Class, and Magistrates of the 3rd and 2nd Class.

Revenue.—A simple examination in—

	Marks.
(1.)—The Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation and Rules	200
(2.)—The Irrigation Regulation and Rules	120
(3.)—The Land Acquisition Act	120

Judicial.—A simple examination in—

(1.)—The Indian Penal Code and amending Acts with the Whipping Act	150
(2.)—The Code of Criminal Procedure	150
(3.)—The Code of Civil Procedure	150
(4.)—The Evidence Act	120
(5.)—The Ajmere Courts Regulation	80
(6.)—The Ajmere Laws Regulation	80

For Officers knowing Urdu.

- (1.)—Transliteration and translation into Urdu or English of easy manuscript documents in (a) Kayasthi and (b) the Mahajani character 50 each.

Local Departmental Examinations.

(2.)—Translation of a simple piece of English into Hindi
in these characters 50 each

(3.)—Conversation in the ordinary language of the district
with an ordinary villager 50 „

For Officers knowing Hindi.

Similar tests in Urdu, omitting the conversational portions.

Higher Standard.—For Revenue Officers, Sub-Judges 1st Class, and Magistrate 1st Class, below the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner, a more difficult examination in the subjects mentioned above, adding for Judicial Officers—

				Marks.
(7.)—The Limitation Act	...	...	...	80
(8.)—The Contract Act ...	...	...	...	100
(9.)—The Court Fees Act	...	...	...	80
(10.)—The Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	80
(11.)—The Transfer of Property Act ...	...	...	...	100
(12.)—The Specific Relief Act	...	...	...	100

For Officers knowing Urdu.

The same tests laid down for the Lower Standard being of a more difficult character.

For Officers knowing Hindi.

Similar test in Urdu, omitting the conversational portions.

Any Officer who has passed the Lower Standard may, with the permission of the Commissioner, apply to be examined under the Higher for the purpose of showing proficiency.

3. Officers exercising Revenue and Judicial powers, who have not passed the examination already, shall, if so required, pass the same within one year, or such period exceeding one year as may be determined by the Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.]

Local Departmental Examinations.

4. The Chief Commissioner may, in his discretion, order the removal of an officer who has failed in three successive examinations, or declare such officer unfit for further promotion, or exempt him from the prescribed examination altogether.

5. The examination Committee shall consist of—

The Commissioner and Sessions Judge—President.

The Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, and,

The Judicial Assistant Commissioner,

and shall assemble on dates to be fixed by the Commissioner.

6. The pass qualification in each standard shall be $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the total marks, subject to a minimum of 40 per cent. in each subject.

7. All Court Readers shall at first be appointed on probation only, and shall not be confirmed in their appointments till they have passed the Lower Standard in the Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes, the Limitation Act, the Court Fees Act and the Stamp Act, and in language, and their appointments shall be conditional on their passing within a year.

8. The Reader to the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere shall also pass the Lower Standard in Revenue Law.

[Miscellaneous.]

Lotteries and Race Sweeps.

LOTTERIES AND RACE SWEEPS.

No. $\frac{5}{17483}$

From A. MACKENZIE, Esq., C. S., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to Madras, Bombay, Bengal, N. W. P. and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg, Assam and Hyderabad.

Dated Simla, 31st May 1882.

The attention of the Governor-General in Council has recently again been drawn to the fact that in some instances sanction has been given by local authorities to the holdings of lotteries for various objects, and to the appearance in the local newspapers of advertisements regarding such undertakings. This has probably been through inadvertence or forgetfulness of the tenor of the Home Department Resolution No. 329 of the 1st November 1877. The Government of India retain the opinion then expressed that the practice in question is distinctly mischievous, and one to which no encouragement of any kind should be given by Government. I am accordingly directed to request that all applications for permission to hold lotteries may be in future invariably refused.

No. 184.

Copy forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India for information and guidance.

(Sd.) A. H. T. MARTINDALE,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 329.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Police), under date Simla, the 1st November 1877.

Reads:—

A circular of the Punjab Government, dated the 29th March 1877, withdrawing the prohibition against the publication of advertisements of lotteries not authorized by Government.

Miscellaneous.]

Lotteries and Race Sweeps.

Read also :—

A letter from the Bengal Government, dated the 13th September 1877, No. 1441 J.

RESOLUTION :—On the 13th September last the Bengal Government forwarded a letter from the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta reporting that advertisements of lotteries and race-sweeps printed beyond the limits of Lower Bengal are sent in large numbers to hotels and other places of public resort in Bengal, in contravention of section 294 A of the Indian Penal Code, and that the proprietors of newspapers and other periodicals in Bengal complain bitterly that their columns are closed to notices and advertisements which are freely permitted elsewhere. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal considers that the present treatment of lotteries by the different Local Governments is exceedingly unsatisfactory; in Bengal the law is strictly enforced, while in the Punjab and elsewhere it is habitually broken with impunity, and newspapers are allowed to advertise and circulate proposals directly opposed to the provisions of the section of the code cited. His Honor is of opinion that if these lotteries and race-sweeps are mischievous they should be put down by law, instead of being allowed to develop themselves year by year; but that if they are considered to be a harmless amusement the prohibitory clause in the Penal Code should be repealed, and lotteries should not be discouraged. His Honor himself considers them exceedingly mischievous.

2. The Government of India concur with His Honor's opinion as to the mischievous character of the lotteries and race-sweeps advertised, and believe that the mischief is year by year assuming greater dimensions. As the intention of the law on the subject is clear, and as its provisions were intended to operate in one province as much as in another, the Government of India consider that the law should be uniformly enforced. Local Government and Administrations are, therefore, requested to enforce the law, after giving due notice thereof by publication of this Resolution in their several official Gazettes.

Marriage and Funeral Expenses.

RULES REGARDING REDUCTION OF MARRIAGE AND FUNERAL EXPENSES AMONGST THE ZEMINDARS OF THE MERWARA DISTRICT.*

Dated 4th July 1891.

The zemindars of Merwara have agreed among themselves to accept the following rules for the regulation of expenses on marriages and "mosur" ceremonies. They are hereby published for general information and guidance, and Tehsildars are requested to see that they are duly observed :—

A half-yearly return in the Form attached of marriages and "mosurs" should be submitted to Commissioner's Office on 1st January and 1st July by the Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.

1. The term "zemindars" means and includes Mers, Merets, Rawats and Chitas.

2. The expenses of ceremonies at all the marriages and deaths amongst zemindars in the Perganahs of Beawar and Todgarh in the Merwara District, shall in future be regulated according to the conditions and rates herein laid down.

3. The marriage expenses shall be divided into three heads as under—

(a.)—Betrothal Ceremony.

(1.)—On betrothal	...	...	Rs. 20
(2.)—Extra expenses to be incurred within 3 years of betrothal	...	...	Rs. 20

(b.)—Marriage Ceremonies.

(1.)—At the time of marriage	...	Rs. 40
(2.)— <i>Rat</i> (night of marriage)	...	„ 35
(3.)—Brahmins, Dhoolie, &c.	...	„ 25

N.B.—The above expenses will be incurred by the father of the bridegroom, while the father of the bride will only give a dowry and ornaments of the value of „ 27

* For rules applicable to Rajputs in Rajputana see head "Rajputana Agency."

Miscellaneous.]

Marriage and Funeral Expenses.(c.)—*Nata Expenses.*

(1.)—If Nata is made in the family	...	...	Rs. 100
(2.)—If elsewhere	...	...	„ 120
(3.)—If Nata is made without the consent of bride's relatives	...	...	„ 725

4. If, for any reason, the father of the bride should regard the ceremony of betrothal as cancelled without obtaining the consent of the father of the bridegroom, the former shall have to pay the latter double the amount received by him on this account.

5. If the father of the bridegroom wish, for any reason, to cancel the betrothal, he shall only claim the amount paid by him to the bride's father.

6. For the purposes of “mosur” expenses the zemindars in the Merwara District have been classed as under, and the amount shown against each class shall represent the highest limit to which they can spend at the mosur ceremonies—

(a.)—Class I, representing those whose annual income is Rs. 1,500 and above, shall not spend over	...	...	Rs. 900
(b.)—Class II, whose annual income exceeds Rs. 800, but does not exceed Rs. 1,500, shall not spend over	...	...	„ 500
(c.)—Class III, whose annual income exceeds Rs. 300, but does not exceed Rs. 800, shall not spend over	...	...	„ 200
(d.)—Class IV, whose annual income exceeds Rs. 100, but does not exceed Rs. 300, shall not spend over	...	...	„ 100

N.B.—The aforesaid limits shall in no case be exceeded; should, however, any one wish to spend less, he shall be at liberty to do so.

7. The coin mentioned above shall be deemed to be the coin of Chitore currency.

[Miscellaneous.]

Marriage and Funeral Expenses.

8. The Tehsildar of the Perganah in which the zemindar intending to perform the "mosur" ceremony resides shall decide as to what class the man belongs, and his decision in this respect shall be final.

9. In case of infringement of any of the above conditions the village punches shall punish the person responsible for the same with fine, and in case of his disobedience may turn him out of the caste. The amount of fine shall be fixed by the punches, and when realised shall be credited to the punchait fund of the village in which the person fined lives.

DATED AJMERE,

The 4th July 1891.

(Sd.) J BIDDULPH, Col.,

Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Marriages and Mosurs.

Half-yearly return of Marriages and Mosurs amongst the Zemindars in the Merwara District.

Serial No.	Name of person performing the ceremony.	Father's name.	Caste.	Class to which the person belongs.	Nature of ceremony.	Amount spent.	Remarks as to cases (if any) in which deviations from the rules have occurred, detailing the actions taken by the panches in the matter.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

DATED _____

DATED

The _____ 18

Asstt. Commissioner, Merwara.

[Miscellaneous.]

*Measures of Length Act.*MEASURES OF LENGTH ACT.

[¹] NOTIFICATION No. 101.*Dated 29th January 1890.*

Under the provisions of the Measures of Length Act II of 1889, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to direct that the public servants mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed, who have been supplied with certified measures under the said Act, shall have charge of the said measures for the purposes of the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

1. The Contonment Magistrate of Nusseerabad.
2. The Deputy Magistrate of Kekri.
3. The Tehsildar of Ajmere.
4. The Tehsildar of Beawar.

[1] The Gazette of India, February 8, 1890, Part II, Page 68.

Miscellaneous.]

Memorials.

MEMORIALS.

RULES FOR THE SUBMISSION, RECEIPT, AND TRANSMISSION OF MEMORIALS AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS ADDRESSED TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, OR TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA BY PRIVATE PERSON, OR BY OFFICERS OF ALL CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

N.B.—These rules do not in any way affect or supersede orders issued on the same subject by the military authorities for the guidance of the Army.

(Notifications by the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), No. 707, dated 29th March 1878; No. 972, dated 24th May 1878; No. 208, dated 30th January 1879; No. 2112, dated 7th November 1879; No. 445, dated 18th March 1881; No. 1273, dated the 17th July 1885; and No. 2061, dated 30th October 1889.)

I.—No memorial will be received or attended to unless forwarded as hereinafter prescribed.

II.—Every memorial should be accompanied by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

III.—Every memorial addressed to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should be forwarded through the Local Government under which the writer is residing or is employed.

IV.—Memorials to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State from persons in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies should be forwarded direct by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, except in the case of memorials which relate to any rule or standing order of the Government of India, or which, if granted, would cause expenditure for which the Imperial and not the Local Government would be primarily responsible, or which relate to any legislative proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, or to an Act to which the Governor-General has assented, or which relate to a case which has been previously under consideration of the Government of India, whether on appeal or otherwise. Such memorials should be forwarded with a covering letter containing a full statement of

facts and an expression of opinion to the Government of India in the Department having cognizance of the subject-matter of such memorial, by which Department the memorials will be transmitted to the Secretary of State.*

V.—Memorials to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State from persons in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, or the Punjab should be forwarded by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, to the Government of India in the proper department, for transmission to the authority addressed.†

VI.—Memorials to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State from persons in the minor Administrations—the Central Provinces, Burma, Berar, Mysore, Coorg, and Assam—should be forwarded, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, by the Chief Commissioner, or other officer charged with the administration of the Province, to the Government of India in the proper department for transmission to the authority addressed.‡

VII.—No limit is fixed to the time within which an appeal from an order of the Governments in India must be preferred to the Home Government, except in the case of appeals from a judicial decision in which the Judge is a political officer, and in which the appeal ordinarily lies to Government in the Political Department. Such appeals must be preferred within a period of twelve months from the date of communication to the persons concerned of the order to which objection is taken.

VIII.—Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

* In the case of memorials and petitions against or regarding acts passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, the Legislative Department is to be considered to be the Department having cognizance of the subject-matter of the memorial. Such memorials will be transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State through that Department; and to it should be referred all memorials of the kind now described, which may reach any other Department of the Government of India. The Legislative Department will, when necessary, consult the Executive Department concerned before disposing of, or transmitting, such memorials.—*Home Department No. 22—936-1001 (Public, dated 24th May 1878.)*

† Appeals by private persons from the orders of Lieutenant-Governors lie, in the first instance, to the Governor-General in Council. An appeal to the Secretary of State will lie only in the event of an appeal to the Governor-General in Council having been rejected.

‡ In these minor Administrations, also appeals by individuals from the order of the Chief Commissioners, &c., lie, in the first instance, to the Governor-General in Council and thereafter to the Secretary of State.

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Memorials.

IX.—Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English.* If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the Vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist.

N.B.—It will be well for the transmitting office to examine such translations, and if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, to notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

X.—It is not necessary that memorials should be forwarded in duplicate or triplicate. The originals will invariably be transmitted to England, a copy being made and retained by the Government of India if necessary for record.

XI.—As a general rule, the transmission to England of a memorial duly forwarded through the proper channel will not be delayed by the transmitting Government in India beyond a month after the receipt of such memorial.

XII.—Governments and Administrations in India are vested with discretionary power to withhold the transmission of memorials addressed to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State in the following cases:—

- (1) When a memorial is illegible or unintelligible.
- (2) When a memorial contains disrespectful or improper language.
- (3) When a second memorial is presented after a decision has already been given by the authority to which it is addressed, and when no new facts or circumstances are adduced which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case. A memorial addressed to Her Majesty by a person whose appeal to the Secretary of State has already been rejected shall be held to be a second memorial to the same authority, and shall not be transmitted.

* As it frequently happens that the disposal of vernacular petitions presented to the Government of India is delayed owing to their being unaccompanied by English translations, and as Local Governments and administrations have greater facilities for translating the Vernaculars in use under their different Provinces than the Government of India have, I am directed to request that, in order to avoid inconvenience and delay, all vernacular petitions transmitted by a Local Government and Administration to the Government of India may invariably be accompanied by an English translation.

2. It should, however, be clearly understood that it is not the intention of the Governor-General in Council that any petition presented for transmission to the Government of India or the Secretary of State should be refused by reasons of its being in the Vernacular, or because it is unaccompanied by a translation. The great majority of the population do not know English, and cannot obtain the services of an English petition writer; and it is most undesirable that in a country like India the free right of petition should be entailed. But, as the languages of India are many and diverse, it is desirable that any vernacular petition or memorial forwarded to Supreme Authority by or through a Local Government should be accompanied by an English translation.—(*Home Department No. 54—2086-95 (Public), dated 21st November 1878.*)

- (4) When a memorial is a mere application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.
- (5) When a memorial is an application for employment under one of the Governments in India from a person not belonging to the Covenanted Service.
- (6) When a memorial is a mere appeal from a judicial decision.
- (7) When a memorial is addressed by an officer still in the public service, and has reference to his prospective claim to pension.
- (8)* When a memorial is an appeal against an order of a Local Government regarding the dismissal, removal, reduction or other punishment of a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 100 a month; or when it is an appeal against similar orders of a Local Government confirmed by the Government of India from a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 250 a month.
- (9) When a memorial is a mere appeal against the non-exercise by one of the Governments or Administrations in India of a dispensatory discretion vested in such Government or Administration by law or rule.

XIII.—The Government of India may withhold the transmission of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State unless the memorialist has previously memorialised the Government of India and the Local Government concerned on the same subject.

XIV.—A list of memorials withheld under the discretionary power conferred by Rule XII will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the case of memorials withheld by Local Governments under the same discretionary power, and by the Government of India in the department concerned to the Secretary of State.

* The Governor-General in Council considers that the discretionary power of withholding petitions under Clause 8, Rule XII of the rules for the submission, receipt, and transmission of memorials and other papers of the same class addressed to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, or to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, by private persons or by officers of all Civil Departments, should be used with caution, and only after a full consideration of the facts in each case. Having regard to the constitution and character of the Indian subordinate services, dismissals of Government officials often involve serious distress, if not actual ruin, to them, and it is right that, under such circumstances, every opportunity should be allowed to them of making themselves heard. Further, when, as sometimes happens, their representations reach the Secretary of State through non-official channels, it is convenient that he should be in a position at once to deal with them, instead of being obliged, as may now be the case, to refer for information to this country. Such petitions, therefore, should not be withheld when there is any reasonable prospect of difference of opinion as to the orders passed on them by the Government of India, or when they contain anything to which the attention of the Secretary of State is likely to be especially directed.—(*Home Department No. 1438 (Public), dated 24th September 1880.*)

Form showing the mode of address to be adopted in addressing Istimrardars, Jagirdars and other Native gentlemen in the Ajmere-Merwara District.

Serial No.	Name of Estate.	Address.	Remarks.
I. Istimrardars.			
1.	Bhinai ...	Siddhi Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	* The Istimrardars are addressed as follows:— 1. If they are Rajputs, as Raj Sai or Raj Sahib. 2. If they are Brahmins, as Brahm Sahib or Brahm Sai. 3. If they are Kshatriyas, as Kshatri Sahib or Kshatri Sai. 4. If they are Vaishnavas, as Vaishnav Sahib or Vaishnav Sai. 5. If they are Shudras, as Shudra Sahib or Shudra Sai. 6. If they are other castes, as their caste name followed by Sahib or Sai.
2.	Sawar ...	or Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
3.	Masul ...	Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
4.	Pisangan ...	Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
5.	Junian ...	Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
6.	Dewahia ...	Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
7.	Kharwa ...	Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
8.	Bandanwara ...	Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
9.	Baghomi ...	Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
10.	Mehrun ...	Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
11.	Para ...	Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
12.	Dongion Baghera ...	Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
13.	Goldindgarh ...	Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
14.	Tantoti ...	Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
15.	Barli ...	Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
II.			
III.			
IV.			
V. All other Rajput Istimrardars			
	Rajosi ...	Siddhi Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	* The Istimrardars are addressed as follows:— 1. If they are Rajputs, as Raj Sai or Raj Sahib. 2. If they are Brahmins, as Brahm Sahib or Brahm Sai. 3. If they are Kshatriyas, as Kshatri Sahib or Kshatri Sai. 4. If they are Vaishnavas, as Vaishnav Sahib or Vaishnav Sai. 5. If they are Shudras, as Shudra Sahib or Shudra Sai. 6. If they are other castes, as their caste name followed by Sahib or Sai.
	Ajaysar ...	Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
	Karekri ...	Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
	Nansar ...	Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai	
VI. Jagirdars.			
1.	Rajgarh ...	Mukhannama Lamm (name of address) Istimrardar (name of estate) Sai (name of address) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai Apranch.	Hukuk o muvafik iktisab, fasail o akhbar u'as salimulmal, hud khair i rami bad.
2.	Diwanji Sahib, Dargah Khwaja	Siddhi Sai (name of estate) Shalibhawan Thakuram Raj Sai Apranch.	

Mode of address to Native Gentlemen.

3.	Navab of Beraj, &c.	...	Navab Sahib mehrban (<i>name of addressee</i>) sallamahullah taala. Bad shauk mulakat wazih bad.	
4.	* Gangwana	...	Raja Sahib bisyar mehrban Raja (<i>name of Jagirdar</i>) salammat. Bad shauk mulakat wazih bad.	* do.
5.	Dodiya	...	Mushfik mehrban Mir Inayatullah Shah Jagirdar Dodiya Salammat. Bad Shauk mulakat wazih bad.	o.
6.	Jharwana	...	To be addressed by Kaifiyat.	
7.	Mangalyawas	...	Siddhi Sri Mangalyawas men Joshi (<i>name of addressee</i>) ji jog (<i>Almere or other place</i>) se Raj Sri (<i>name of writer</i>) Bahadur likhtun ken banchna. Apranch. To be addressed by Kaifiyat.	
8.	Nandla	...	Sharafat-o-najabat panah (<i>name of addressee</i>) ba afiyat bashand.	
9.	Morajhari { Muhammad Husain Zahurul-Husain	...	Mushfik mehrban Mir Imam Ali salammat.	
10.	Dilwara (Mir Imam Ali)	...	...
VII.	Honorary Magistrates	...	...
VIII.	Mutawallis.	...	...
	Mutawalli	...	Mutawalli Sahib mehrban-i-dostan sallamahlu. Bad shauk mulakat wazih bad.	
	Dargah Khwaja Sahib	...	To be addressed by Kaifiyat.	
	Mutawalli	...	...
	Dargah Miran Sahib	...	...
IX.	Muafidars.	...	...
	Abdul-wahab, son of Mir Chishti	...	Ditto.	
	Bakhsh	...	...
	Shafi Muhammad, son of Shaikh	...	...
	Chishti Bakhsh	...	Mashikhat maab (<i>name of addressee</i>) ba afiyat bashand.	
X.	Seths.	...	...
	Seth Radhakishan Gobinddas of	...	Seth Sahib mehrban-i-mukhlisan (<i>name of addressee</i>) Salla-mahullahu taala. Bad ishtiyuk mulakat kasir-ul-musarrat mashhud khatir-i-muhabbat munssir bad.	
	Muttra	...	...
	Rai Bahadur Seth Mulechand Soni	...	Seth Sahib mehrban salammat. Bad shauk mulakat anki.	
	Rai Bahadur Seth Samir Mal	...	...
	Rai Seth Chand Mal	...	...
	R. B. Seth Subhag Mal Dhadda	...	...
	Those entitled to a chair not specified above	...	Sharafat-o-najabat panah ba afiyat bashand.	

The official communication is made by copy of rubkar or order

Miscellaneous.]

Normal School at Ajmere.

RULES FOR THE WORKING OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT AJMERE.

(*Sanctioned in Chief Commissioner's Letter No. 382, dated 12th April
1894.*)

1. For the present, and until further orders, the number of stipendiary pupils studying simultaneously in the Male Normal School shall not exceed twelve. They shall be divided into two classes, the 1st and 2nd class.

2. Any applicant who is likely to prove an efficient Village School Master, and to be qualified for employment as Naib or Master within two years, shall be eligible for admission into the school. Preference will, however, be given to candidates from the local village schools in the district. The selection will rest with the Inspector of Schools.

3. The ordinary course of study in the Normal School shall continue for a period of two years. During the first year the students will, as a rule be in the second or lower class. At the expiration of that time they will, if qualified, be promoted into the higher class. The promotions will be determined by the Inspector of Schools.

4. The standard up to which the pupils will be educated to enable them to obtain a pass certificate at the end of their attendance at the school shall be not lower than that fixed for the middle class vernacular examination in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

5. A monthly stipend of Rs. 5 will be allowed to each pupil during his attendance at the school.

6. When a candidate joins the school, his father or guardians, or the candidate himself, if above 18 years of age, shall enter into an agreement to refund all that he may receive by way of stipend if he does not satisfy the test within two years from the date of his admission; or if, having been passed as qualified, he fails, through any circumstances within his own control, to serve Government for a period of at least two years after leaving the school.

[Miscellaneous.]

Normal School at Ajmere.

7. In no case, unless specially permitted by the Director of Public Instruction, can a candidate draw his stipend for more than two years. Immediate employment will be found for all passed candidates as far as vacancies allow. But in the event of no appointment being vacant at the time it is required, the candidate will be expected to support himself until he can be provided with a post as Naib or Master.

8. Should a candidate, who has been appointed Naib or Master fail to give satisfaction in that capacity, he will be liable to be recalled to the Normal School on a reduced stipend for such time as the Inspector of Schools may think necessary.

Dated 17th April 1894.

A. H. T. MARTINDALE,
*Officiating Commissioner and
 Director of Public Instruction.*

[a] No. 24, dated the 10th January 1883.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st January 1884, approved and branded Mares only will be served by Government Stallions in the Ajmere-Merwara District.

[a] See Gazette of India for 1883, Part II, Page 85.

Miscellaneous.]

Negotiable Instruments.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

[¹] NOTIFICATION.

No. 1433.—*The 30th September 1886.*

In exercise of the power conferred by section 139 of Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules for the guidance and control of Notaries Public appointed under that Act, and fixing the fees payable to those Notaries:—

1. Notaries Public shall, in transacting business under the Act, use the forms set forth in the Appendix to this Notification.

2. Besides recording declarations of payment for honour (section 113), Notaries Public shall, following the practice existing in the Presidency towns, also register notings and protests made by them. No particular form of register is necessary for these purposes, but Notaries Public shall keep a substantial blank book in which to enter copies of all the letters which they may write presenting bills for acceptance or payment or better security; of all bills* noted, or protested, or paid for honour, together with all endorsements thereon (including that made by themselves, to the effect that the bill has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or non-payment or want of better security); and of all protests made by themselves and of all declarations made by payers for honour. Notaries Public shall further, after examination of each entry in the book, affix their signature thereto, and where demand of acceptance or payment or better security was made by a clerk, shall cause to affix his signature also to the entry relating to the demand.

3. The book shall be known as the Notarial Register, and the pages thereof shall be numbered consecutively.

[1] The Gazette of India, October 2nd 1886. Part I, Page 548.

* In cases where the language of the bill is unknown to the Notary Public, and where it is impossible to find any one acquainted with the language of the bill to copy it into the register, an entry in Register of an abstract of bill will be sufficient.

Negotiable Instruments.

4. Every Notary Public shall permit the District Judge, or such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, to inspect his register at such times, not oftener than twice a year, as the District Judge or officer may fix.

5. When the original instrument is in an Oriental language, any noting or protest or entry in his register which has to be made, in respect of the instrument, by a Notary Public may be made either in that language or in English.

6. In making presentments of bills or notes, Notaries Public shall observe the provisions of Chapter V of the Act:

Provided that it shall not be necessary for a Notary Public to allow the drawee of a bill of exchange time for deliberation as provided by section 63.

7. Every Notary Public shall use a plain circular seal bearing, if he has been appointed by name, his name and the name of the local area within which he has been appointed to exercise his functions and the circumscription "Notary Public," and, if he has been appointed by virtue of his office, the name of his office and of the local area within which he has been appointed to exercise his functions and the circumscription "Notary Public."

8. Every Notary Public shall have an office at such place within the local area for which he has been appointed, as may be approved in this behalf by the District Judge.

9. Notaries Public shall charge fees at the rates mentioned below namely:

(1) For noting an instrument—

				Rs.	Rs.	
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed	...			1,000	2	
If it exceeds ...	Rs.	1,000	but does not exceed ...	5,000	3	
Do.	„	5,000	do.	...	20,000	5
Do.	„	20,000	do.	...	30,000	6
Do.	„	30,000	do.	...	50,000	7
Do.	„	50,000	8

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Negotiable Instruments.

(2) For protesting an instrument—

				Rs.	Rs.
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed	...			1,000	6
If it exceeds...	Rs. 1,000	but does not exceed	...	5,000	7
Do.	" 5,000	do.	...	20,000	10
Do.	" 20,000	do.	...	30,000	11
Do.	" 30,000	do.	...	40,000	12
Do.	" 40,000	do.	...	50,000	13
Do.	" 50,000	do.	...	60,000	14
Do.	" 60,000	do.	...	70,000	15
Do.	" 70,000	do.	...	80,000	16
Do.	" 80,000	do.	...	90,000	17
Do.	" 90,000	do.	...	1,00,000	18
Do.	" 1,00,000	...	...	...	22

(3) For recording a declaration of payment for honour, Rs. 2-8.

(4) Duplicate protests—half the charge for the original.

Note.—In addition to the above fees, travelling allowance, at the rate of three annas a mile by rail and eight annas a mile by road, may be charged when the Notary Public is required to attend at any place more than one mile from his office.

10. These Rules shall come into force on the first day of January 1887.

APPENDIX.

I.

FORM OF NOTING.

(See Section 99.)

(To be made upon the instrument or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each).

Reference to page in Notorial Register.

Date of presentment and dishonour.

Reason, if any, assigned for dishonour (or, if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, reason why holder treats it as dishonoured).

Date of note

(Sd.) A. B.

Notary's charges.

Notary Public.

II.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

(See Section 101.)

On the day of 18 , I, A.B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instrument Act 1881, of in *(here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed)* in British India, at the request of C.D. of did, at *(in person)* *(by my clerk)* *(by registered letter)*, cause due and customary presentment to be made to, and did demand acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from E. F., the person upon whom the said bill is drawn, to which demand he made answer *(state terms of answer, if any)* (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I, the said Notary at

Miscellaneous.]

Negotiable Instruments.

the request aforesaid by this writing do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P. witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. }

Witnesses.

O. P. }

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom, and the manner in which such acceptance was offered and effected.

III.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE

WHEN THE DRAWEE CANNOT BE FOUND.

(See Section 101).

(a) *Where search was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.*

On the day of 18 , I, A.B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of C.D. of did (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) make due search at for E.F., in order to present to, and demand from, him acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or “a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed”) which is drawn upon the said E.F., but was unable to find him; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid by this writing, do, in the presence of M.N. and O.P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

(b) *Where registered letter was sent to the drawee.*

On the day of 18 , I, A.B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of C.D. of , did send by post a registered letter addressed to E.F. at , wherein I enclosed and demanded from him acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") which is drawn upon the said E.F., but the letter was returned undelivered, because the said E.F. could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M.N. and O.P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto, and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. }

O. P. }

Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested, and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which such acceptance was offered and effected.

IV.

FORM OF PROTEST OF PROMISSORY NOTE OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-PAYMENT.

(See Section 101.)

On the day of 18 , I, A.B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of C.D. of , did cause due and customary presentment to be made at (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) (*by registered letter*) to and did demand payment of the promissory note (or bill of

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Negotiable Instruments.

exchange, *as the case may be*) hereto annexed (or “a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed”) from E.F., the maker of the said promissory note (or drawee, or acceptor of the said bill of exchange, *as the case may be*) to which demand he made answer, (*state the terms of his answer if any*) or (“to which demand he gave ‘no answer’”); wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M.N. and O.P., witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note (*or the drawer of the said bill of exchange as the case may be*) and all other parties thereto, and all others conserved for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (*or bill of exchange, as the case may be*).

Which I attest.

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. }

Witnesses.

O. P. }

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom, and the manner in which such payment was offered and effected.

V.

PROTEST OF PROMISSORY NOTE OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-PAYMENT
WHEN THE THE MAKER, DRAWEE, OR ACCEPTOR (AS THE CASE MAY BE)
CANNOT BE FOUND.

(See Section 101.)

(a.)—*Where search was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.*

On the day of 18 , I, A.B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of C. D. of , (*did in person*) (*by my clerk*) make due search at for E. F., the maker (or drawee, or acceptor, *as the case may be*) in order to present to and demand from him payment of the promissory note (or “bill of exchange,” *as the case may be*) hereto annexed (or “a

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Negotiable Instruments.

literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), but was unable to find him, wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note (*or drawer of said bill of exchange, as the case may be*), and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (*or bill of exchange as the case may be*).

(b).—Where registered letter was sent to the maker, drawee, or acceptor.

On the day of 18 , I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of C. D. of , did send by post a registered letter addressed to E. F. at , the maker (*or drawee, or acceptor as the case may be*), wherein I enclosed and demanded from him payment of the promissory note (*or "bill of exchange," as the case may be*) hereto annexed (*or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed,"*) but the letter was returned undelivered because the said E. F. could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note (*or the drawer of the said bill of exchange, as the case may be*), and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (*or bill of exchange, as the case may be*).

Which I attest.

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } *Witnesses.*

NOTE.—When after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom, and the manner in which such payment was offered and effected.

Miscellaneous.]

Negotiable Instruments.

VI.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR BETTER SECURITY.

(See Section 101.)

On the day of 18 , I, A.B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India at the request of C. D. of , did (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) make due search at for E.F., in order to exhibit the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") to E.F., the person on whom the said bill is drawn, and whose acceptance appears thereon, and did demand better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of the said E.F. having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," *as the case may be*), to which demand he made answer (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come, for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. }

O. P. } *Witnesses.*

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom, and the manner in which such acceptance was offered and effected.

VII.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR BETTER SECURITY
WHEN THE ACCEPTOR CANNOT BE FOUND.

(See Section 101.)

(a) Where search was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.

On the day of 18 , I, A.B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*), in British India, at the request of C.D. of , did (*in person*) (*by my clerk*) make due search at for E.F., in order to exhibit the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") to the said E.F., the person on whom the said bill is drawn, and whose acceptance appears thereon, and demand better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of his having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," *as the case may be*), but was unable to find him; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M.N. and O.P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

(b) Where registered letter was sent to the acceptor.

On the day of 18 , I, A.B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act. 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, at the request of C.D. of , did send by post a registered letter addressed to E.F. at , wherein I enclosed the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), and did by such letter demand from the said E.F., the person on whom the said bill is drawn, and whose acceptance appears thereon, better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable, in consequence of his having become

Miscellaneous.]*Negotiable Instruments.*

insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," as the case may be), but the said letter was returned undelivered because the said E.F. could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M.N. and O.P., witnesses, pretest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all others concerned, for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) A. B.

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. }

Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honor, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, and of the person for whom, and the manner in which such acceptance was offered and effected.

VIII.

FORM OF NOTICE OF PROTEST TO DRAWER TO BE GIVEN BY A NOTARY PUBLIC.

(See Section 102.)

Take notice that a bill of exchange for (*here state the amount*) drawn by you under date the _____ on _____ and payable at _____ has been dishonoured by non-acceptance (or non-payment, as the case may be) and protested, and that you will be held liable thereon.

(Sd.) A. B.

Notary Public.

Miscellaneous.

Negotiable Instruments.

IX.

FORM OF NOTICE OF PROTEST TO INDORSER TO BE GIVEN BY A
NOTARY PUBLIC.

(See Section 102.)

Take notice that a bill of exchange for *(here state the amount)* drawn by
under date the on

and payable at _____ and bearing your endorsement has been dishonoured by non-acceptance, (or non-payment *as the case may be*), and protested, and that you will be held liable thereon.

(Sd.) A. B.

Notary Public.

X.

FORM OF NOTARIAL ACT OF DECLARATION HAVING BEEN MADE BY A
PAYER FOR HONOUR.

(See Section 113.)

On the day of 18 , I, A.B., a Notary Public appointed under the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act 1881, of in (*here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed*) in British India, do hereby certify that the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or “a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed there-upon is hereto annexed”) (now protested for non-payment) was this day exhibited to Y.Z. of in the Presidency of Province

in British India (or to his agent in this behalf, *as the case may be*), who declared before me that he, the said Y.Z., would pay the amount of the said bill under protest for the honour of (*here insert the name of the party for whose honour the payment is to be made*), holding the said (*here insert the name of the party for whose honour the payment is to be made*), and the drawer and all other proper persons responsible to him, the said Y.Z., for the amount of the said bill and for all proper costs, interest, damages, and expenses; I have, therefore, in the presence of M.N. and O.P., witnesses, granted this Notarial Act of honour accordingly.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) A. B.

Notary Public.

M. N. 7

Witnesses.

O. P. }

Miscellaneous.]

Office Orders.

OFFICE ORDERS.

*EMPLOYMENT OF APPRENTICES IN THE COURTS AND
OFFICES OF AJMERE-MERWARA.*

As the instructions issued in 1885, with regard to the employment of apprentices in public offices of the Civil Administration, appear to have been lost sight of or mis-apprehended, the following revised rules are hereby issued:—

1. No person shall be appointed an apprentice, except with the special sanction of the Commissioner, whose age exceeds twenty years.

2. If on the expiry of five years an apprentice has failed to obtain a paid appointment he shall not be retained in the office in any capacity.

3. Every apprentice shall be appointed by the head of the office. The principal clerk who is responsible for the correct and honest working of the office should be consulted as to the merits and character of each candidate.

4. No apprentice shall have any right to succeed to any vacancy temporary or permanent that may occur in the office, but he shall be entitled to have his claims considered for any such vacancy.

5. A register shall be kept in the Commissioner's office showing the following particulars:—

- (a) Name of apprentice.
- (b) Date of appointment.
- (c) In what office employed.
- (d) Remarks.

6. The number of apprentices to be entertained in each office is noted

Commissioner's office	2	in the margin,* and must not be exceeded with- out the previous sanction of the Commissioner.
Asstt. Commr., Ajmere's Office	...	...	3
Asstt. Commr., Merwara's Office	...	...	1
Judl. Asstt. Commissioner	...	...	1
Extra Asstt. Commissioner	...	...	1
Cantt. Magte., Nasirabad...	...	...	1
Deputy Magistrate, Kekri	...	...	1
Tehsil, Ajmere	...	...	1
Honry. Magistrate, Masuda	1	

[Miscellaneous.]

Office Orders.

7. The nomination of apprentices in each case shall be reported to the Commissioner for sanction, with the requisite particulars for filling up the register prescribed by rule 5, and no person shall be nominated as an apprentice who has not passed some recognised educational test, not inferior to the middle Anglo-Vernacular Examination, except under special circumstances which will be reported to the Commissioner for orders.

8. Heads of offices shall be responsible that apprentices are of respectable family, and are generally eligible for employment in Government service.

9. Heads of offices shall ascertain and satisfy themselves that apprentices have sufficient private means to maintain themselves during the term of their probation.

10. Each apprentice shall have his place and duty distinctly assigned to him in the office, and shall work under some recognized superior employé

11. The punctual attendance at office of apprentices shall be insisted on.

12. It shall be clearly laid down that the entertainment of apprentices in no way affects the responsibility of paid officials.

AJMERE,
The _____ March 1890. }

G. H. TREVOR, Col.,
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

CONTRACTION OF DEBTS.

Circular to Heads of Offices.

The accompanying Resolution of the Government of India is forwarded to all heads of offices serving under the Civil Administration in Ajmere and Merwara for information and guidance, and communication to employés under their orders, with an intimation that the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to appoint the Commissioner of those districts to be the authority to which the Schedule of debts and report thereon referred to in the Resolution should be submitted.

AJMERE,
30th November 1889. }

G. H. TREVOR,
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Miscellaneous.]

*Office Orders.*No. 1770²⁹·52

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public) under date, Simla, the 8th October 1889.

READ again :

Home Department Resolution No. 2-77 to 102 (Public), dated 19th January 1884.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution of January 1884, cited in the preamble the Governor-General in Council invited the attention of all Local Governments and Heads of Departments to the imperative duty which devolves on them of taking severe notice of the conduct of clerks and other employés who allow themselves to fall into embarrassed circumstances, and it was pointed out that assistants in Government offices should clearly understand that, if they voluntarily contract debts or obligations which they are unable to meet, they render themselves liable to summary dismissal.

2. His Excellency in Council has reason to fear that the tenor of these orders has not always been properly understood, and desires to supplement them by more definite instructions as to what constitutes such a state of indebtedness as to render it undesirable that a person should be retained in the public service. The Governor-General in Council accordingly directs that where half the salary of a Government official is constantly being attached for debt, or has been continuously under attachment for more than two years, or is attached for a sum which, under ordinary circumstances, it will require more than two years to repay, a full schedule of the officer's debts, should be obtained by the head of the office, and the case dealt with in the same way as if the debtor had taken advantage of the insolvency court. In such cases it should be specially ascertained—

- (1) What is the proportion of the debts to the salary and the extent to which they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a public servant ;
- (2) Whether the debtor's position is irretrievable ;

- (3) Whether it is desirable under the circumstances to retain him—
- (a) In the particular post he occupies, or
 - (b) In any position under Government.

It will be for Local Governments and the different Departments under the Government of India to issue subsidiary directions to officers subordinate to them as to the authority to which the schedule of debts and the report on it should be submitted for orders.

LANDED PROPERTY.

- (¹) *Rules Prohibiting Government servants from having interest in landed property within the limits of the District in which they serve, and forbidding Girdawars and Putwaris from lending to and borrowing money from any person having a direct interest in landed property situated within their circles.*

The following rules adopted from those in force in the North-West Provinces are under orders from the Chief Commissioner laid down for the information and guidance of all persons serving under the Civil Administration of Ajmere-Merwara:—

1. Purchase or the acquisition in any other manner than by inheritance by any person holding a Judicial post or an executive or ministerial office in or the Judicial or in the Revenue Departments in Ajmere-Merwara, of landed property, or of any interest in lands within limits of the district in which he serves, will subject the person making such purchase or acquisition to dismissal.

2. An immediate report must be made of the acquisition by such persons of any property or interest in land by inheritance for the orders of the Commissioner through the head of the Department in which they are employed.

3. The above rule does not apply to ground purchased or acquired for the purposes of residence, and of gardening or other recreations. All such cases are, however, to be also immediately reported for the information of the Commissioner.

(¹) Sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in his letter No. 134, dated 6th February 1890.

Miscellaneous.]

Office Orders.

4. It must be understood that those servants of Government who hold under false names or in the names of their wives and children, relatives or servants' property which actually is their own, offend against the rule laid down, with the additional aggravation of attempting to deceive their employers.

5. The tenure of any land whether within or without rights of occupancy, as well as the proprietary right in any land or share, whether within his circle or without it, shall be notified by every Putwari through his supervisor for the information of the Collector, and may be made a reason for his dismissal if the Collector considers that he is thereby prejudiced in the proper performance of his duties.

6. No Girdawar or Putwari shall lend money to or borrow money from any person having a direct interest in landed property situated within his circle, nor shall he lend to or borrow from any such person any gram or other agricultural produce or have any other commercial dealings with such persons.

(a) Obtaining for his own use on credit, or otherwise, articles supplied by merchants residing or having interests within his circle, is not borrowing or dealing within the meaning of this order.

OFFICE LIBRARIES.

Rules regarding the control of Libraries attached to various Offices of Government in the District of Ajmere and Merwara (sanctioned in the Government of India, Home Department Letter No. 96, dated 28th April 1877, to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere.)

"THE books in each Office must be collected together in one place under the charge of the Head Clerk. If practicable, a separate room should be assigned to them.

(2.) A revised Catalogue must be prepared from time to time, and missing books accounted for.

[Miscellaneous.]

Office Orders.

(3.) No books must be removed from the Library without the permission of the Head of the Office.

(4.) A receipt must be invariably taken from an Officer removing a book, to be returned to him or cancelled when the book is returned to the Library.

(5.) Every Officer, upon receiving charge of an Office to which a Library is attached, must satisfy himself as to the state of the Library. Unless he then reports that the books are out of order, or that any volumes are missing, it will be assumed that he received the Library in good order, and he will be thenceforward personally responsible for any defects.

(6.) The state of the Library is to be mentioned in the Annual Report.

(7.) The volumes of the Board's Circular Orders and of the select High Court Rulings supplied for the use of each Revenue Court and Office, are to be entered in the Library Catalogue, and not carried away from the district upon the transfer of an officer unless (in the case of a Deputy Collector) he is not to be replaced, and is going to take charge of a new office, and not in succession to another officer. The accumulated monthly issues of an incomplete volume are to be counted as one volume only."

PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

No. 2215G., dated 11th June 1894.

TO THE CIVIL SURGEON.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 325, dated 15th May 1894, I have the honor to state that orders have now been issued to the effect that no excuse of absence on the ground of ill-health will be accepted from any member of a Government Office Establishment in Ajmere or Merwara, unless the applicant produces a Medical Certificate signed by the Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, so far as the Ajmere District is concerned, or the Assistant Surgeon of Beawar for the Merwara District.

2. Absence without the production of Medical Certificate will entail forfeiture of pay for the whole period during which the absentee fails to attend office.

Miscellaneous.]

Office Orders.

3. The fee to be charged for the grant of a certificate has been fixed at two annas for each five rupees or fraction of five rupees of the applicants' pay. A certificate will rarely, if ever, be required more than once a year on an average, so the rate cannot be regarded as unduly high. But special cases can be submitted for the orders of the Commissioner, if the exaction of the fee is likely to cause real hardship.

4. To ensure the correct amount of the fee in cases in which the Medical Officers concerned may be in doubt as to the pay of the applicant the amount charged should be noted upon the certificate itself.

5. These rules will have effect from the fifteenth of June 1894.

(Sd.) A. H. T. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner.

PURCHASE AND CONSUMPTION OF STATIONERY.

Rules regarding the Purchase and Consumption of Stationery to be observed in the Offices of the Ajmere Chief Commissionerate.

(Sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in his letter No. 430-274, dated 2nd May 1888.)

1. Every officer supplied with Government Stationery shall, by order in writing, place the Stationery stores in charge of a responsible clerk, who shall keep an account of receipts and issues in the form of account supplied by the Stationery Department, and shall, except in the case of ordinary requisitions, submit all demands for the special orders of the Head of the office and take proper acknowledgments for all quantities issued by him.

2. The Stationery Stores shall be kept under lock and key, the official in charge being personally liable for any loss occurring through his neglect or wilful breach of the rules.

3. The Head of the office shall make a monthly examination of the Stationery accounts and satisfy himself that all Stationery issued is used exclusively for the public service, and that the rules regulating its consumption are strictly adhered to.

4. The Commissioner may from time to time call for and examine the Stationery account kept in offices subordinate to him.

5. Immediately after the end of the year the Head of the office shall cause the Stationery accounts to be closed, so as to show the consumption for the preceding 12 months up to the 31st of December and the balances in hand, and may, if he thinks necessary, send for and examine the vouchers supporting the issues entered in the account.

6. The Head of the office shall also take stock of the Stationery and satisfy himself that it represents correctly the balances struck in the books.

7. Indents for Stationery shall be prepared as soon as possible before the 10th day of January, and shall be submitted in triplicate to the Commissioner, who shall carefully check the quantities indented for with special reference to the actual requirements of the Indenting Officer, as established by consumption in his own and kindred offices, and shall disallow quantities in excess of the average consumption of the past three years, or which appear to him to be unnecessary. The indents so passed by the Commissioner shall be submitted in duplicate to the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, so as to reach him by the 1st day of February.

8. On receipt of the supply the Indenting Officer shall endorse his receipt for the same in the copy of the indent forwarded to him by the Stationery Office, and submit it to the Commissioner for transmission to the Superintendent of Stationery.

8. In preparing indents for Stationery the following points should be very carefully attended to :—

(a).—That the figures showing receipts, expenditure and balances represent actual facts ascertained from the Stationery Account Book.

(b).—That the estimate of probable consumption during January, February and March is made with due regard to economy.

(c).—That the estimate of requirements is framed for a period of twelve months, commencing from 1st April following the submission of the indent.

Miscellaneous.]

Office Orders.

(d).—That such estimate is based strictly on the quantity consumed during the preceding year after taking into account the stock in hand, and, in the case of articles regulated by a fixed scale, those in use and serviceable for a period of six months or more.

(e).—That no demand for durable articles lasting for more than one year is made, unless the title to a new supply is established under the fixed scale, and the Indenting Officer has ascertained by personal inspection that the renewal of the existing supply has not been necessitated by want of care in its preservation.

(f).—That the maximum limits prescribed in the scale are not exceeded under any circumstances.

(g).—That indents for marble paper, paste boards and mill boards for binding specify the number of books to be bound.

10. It shall be the duty of the Head of the office to enforce the strictest possible economy in the use of Government Stationery. Foolscap paper should be used only by the Heads of offices in preparing records of revenue and judicial cases, and documents of a permanent character, and fair copies of letters and reports. For drafting purposes, and for bills, accounts, figured statements, &c., paper of an inferior kind should be used.

11. For all vernacular work country paper only shall be used, each office providing itself therewith out of the sanctioned budget allotment. Care should be taken in the purchase of country ink, twine and other petty stores which are not supplied by the Stationery Office. The District Nazir or any other officer, specially authorized in this behalf, should be held responsible for keeping an account of such purchases and their supply to the Indenting Offices.

*RULES AS TO STOCK ACCOUNTS.**Circular No. 98G. of 1887.*

The following rules for the audit of receipts and issues of stores in the Civil Department have been approved of by the Chief Commissioner and are issued for the information and guidance of the subordinate Offices in Ajmere and Merwara.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, AJMERE,	}	G. H. TREVOR, LT.-COL.,
27th January 1887.		Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

In Resolution No. 4033, dated the 14th October 1875, of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, it was ordered that an inventory should be submitted to the Accountant-General of all stores in the custody of Civil officers, excepting fixtures, ordinary office furniture, such as benches, tables, chairs, racks, almirahs, wooden and tin boxes, and books and articles of petty value, as also stamps, opium or other stores supplied for sale, or stores supplied for consumption; that every increase or decrease of any kind of stock other than those specified above should be reported yearly to the Accountant-General besides being recorded in the inventory to be kept by the Civil Officer among the records of his office; and that every fifth year a new inventory with full details should be prepared and submitted to the Accountant-General.

Officers of Account having reported that these orders though observed to a considerable extent were not fully carried out, and that there was difficulty in carrying them out, the Government of India have, by their Resolution No. 2430, dated the 9th August 1886, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, cancelled them and desired the Local Governments and Administrative Officers to issue in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General, such orders as will secure the submission of returns of valuable ordnance and other stores in the Civil Department to the proper Administrative Officers, and the necessary check by such officers.

The following rules are accordingly issued for the information and guidance of the Civil Officers in Ajmere and Merwara.

Miscellaneous.]

Office Orders.

I.—A stock book in the subjoined form will be kept by every Civil Officer showing the live-stock, European and other stores, and movable property in his custody, including iron safes, European locks, European scales and weights, tents, ordnance stores, machines of European manufacture, scientific and mathematical instruments.

Stock Book of the _____ of _____ District.

Serial Number.	Date of receipt.	Name of article with description.	Number of pieces.	Cost.	Initials.	Date of Disposal.	Value realized.	Initials.	REMARKS.

- 1—In case of stock on hand at the opening of the original register it is only necessary to give date of receipt for tents and other articles which are renewed after fixed periods.
- 2—Of muskets and similar articles, large numbers may be received at one time; a column for number has therefore been provided; and if all are not returned into store at once, the number returned at each time should be noted in the column of date of disposal.
- 3—If the value credited by the Ordnance Department for returned stores be not known to the officer who returned them, the column of value realized will be blank in his register.
- 4—In the columns provided for initials, the initials of the Head of the office will be set against each entry in the original register; in the copy filed in the Commissioner's Office the entries will be initialled by the clerk responsible for making them.

5—Implements used in a Jail manufactory, except such as are of petty value, should be duly included in the stock book.

Surgical instruments, for the audit of which independent arrangement exists, need not be included in the stock book.

6—Instruments issued by the Mathematical Instrument Department must be brought on the stock book and shown in the returns.

II.—A copy of the stock book showing the stores in hand on the 31st March next should be submitted in the case of the District Officers to the Commissioner, and, in the case of the latter officer, to the Chief Commissioner, and each year a memorandum in the above form showing every increase and decrease will be sent as above noted. Every fifth year (1891-1896, &c.) a complete return signed by the Head of the office, and showing the property, as it then stands, must be submitted.

III.—The copy, memorandum and return referred to in the last preceding rule shall be accompanied by a certificate from the head of the office that he has satisfied himself of the correctness thereof by personal inspection.

The annual memorandum shall be accompanied by a further certificate that the articles mentioned in the previous lists are, subject to the changes described in the memorandum, actually in the custody of the officer concerned.

IV.—The Commissioner may satisfy himself, or depute any officer subordinate to him to report as to the correctness of the returns.

V. Another list in the form given under Rule I shall be kept in each office for the articles of office furniture, such as benches, tables, chairs, racks, wooden and tin boxes, almirahs, &c., but no copy of it need be sent to the controlling officer. Every addition and alteration in the list shall be attested by the signature of the Head of the office, who shall once in every year satisfy himself that the articles mentioned in the list are in his office, reporting the fact to his immediate superior officer.

VI. Heads of subordinate offices, such as Tahsils, &c., will submit their statements and returns to their immediate superior officer, who will incorporate them in the statement or return of his own office.

VII.—These rules do not apply to stamps opium, and other stores supplied for sale.

Miscellaneous.]

Office Orders.

CIRCULAR.

Hitherto it has been the custom for villagers to supply fuel, grass, and garras to Civil Officers on tour, and their camps, without charge, and as this custom is of such long standing and the villagers apparently do not wish to be paid for these articles, and still more because of the difficulties in the way of ensuring that those who supply the labour would receive payment if made, I have not thought it expedient to introduce any change. But it seems desirable that such supplies should be regulated as far as possible by rule, so as to guard against mistake or inconvenience to villagers, and therefore I request that the following rules may be observed:—

Sanctioned allowance of grass or fodder:—

For horses per head	...	...	...	12	seers.
For their bedding per head at each stage	...	...	...	12	"
For a pony	...	...	...	10	"
For cows per head	...	...	...	15	"
For riding camels per head, Pala or Pan	...	...	...	15	"

(1) In cases where Pala or Pan is not procurable green leaves per head two head loads.

(2) In places where grass is stacked from Forest Reserves on passes issued it will be given from the stock. Where it is not thus stacked it will be got from the nearest Forest Reserve. In other places it will be supplied by the village in which the officer is encamped.

II.—Of fuel :—

For the kitchen of an officer not below the grade of Superintendent of Police, three maunds.

This allowance should be reduced by the officer if not absolutely required.

For Sarishtadar or Munshi, including personal servants,

not exceeding	...	...	...	30	seers.
For camp clerk not exceeding	...	...	...	30	"
For other officials not exceeding	...	...	...	31	"
For inferior servants, &c., per head not exceeding	...	...	...	5	"

N.B.—Fuel to be supplied from the nearest Forest Reserves when such Reserves are at hand ; in other cases from the village where the camp is,

III.—Of gurras:—

For kitchen of an officer not below the rank of District

Superintendent Police, not exceeding ... 6 gurras.

For others per head ... 1 gurra.

IV.—Milk, butter, fowls, eggs, sheep, goats and all other articles will be supplied on payment, notice of demand for reasonable quantity being given 22 hours beforehand.

The Tehsildar of the Pergunna will fix the prices of the articles under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of the District.

If payment is not made on or before delivery, the officer in charge of the camp must see that all accounts are settled daily, and he will be held responsible that this is done.

V.—The supplies shall be produced by the Tehsil Chuprasis only when a Tehsil Chuprasi accompanies the camp.

11th March 1890.

(Sd.) G. H. TREVOR, Col.,

Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

CIRCULAR No. 23 F.

Dated Ajmere, 8th May, 1894.

It appears from the correspondence which passed at the time the circular, dated 11th March 1890, was issued, for regulating supplies to Civil Officers on tour, that it was intended that the Grass and Fuel mentioned in Rules I and II, when taken from a Forest Reserve, should be issued free of charge to the villagers whose duty it is to supply the Officer's Camp.

2. It appears, however, that the villagers frequently are not aware of this privilege, and on more than one occasion lately they have complained of having to pay for the grass and fuel referred to above.

3. It should therefore be made generally known that grass and fuel will be supplied free from the nearest Reserve to the villagers on a requisition signed by the officer concerned, the amount entered in the requisition being based on the scale permitted by the Circular of 1890, already cited.

Miscellaneous.]

Office Orders.

4. Whenever practicable, a copy of the requisition mentioned in Rule 3 signed by the officer concerned should be sent to the Forest Officer, Ajmere, at least 10 days before the commencement of the tour. This will both prevent delay and inconvenience, and will also safeguard the interests of the Forest Department.

(Sd.) A. H. T. MARTINDALE,
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

PARSI MARRIAGES.

[1] No. 1720, dated the 6th September 1865.

With reference to Section 3 of Act XV. of 1865, the following table of the degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is prohibited among the Parsees, is published for general information:—

TABLE.

A man shall not marry his—

1. Paternal grand-father's mother.
2. Paternal grand-mother's mother.
3. Maternal grand-father's mother.
4. Maternal grand-mother's mother.
5. Paternal grand-mother.
6. Paternal grand-father's wife.
7. Maternal grand-mother.
8. Maternal grand-father's wife.
9. Mother or step-mother.
10. Father's sister or step-sister.
11. Mother's sister or step-sister.
12. Sister or step-sister.
13. Brother's daughter or step-brother's daughter, or any direct lineal descendant of a brother or step-brother.
14. Sister's daughter or step-sister's daughter, on any direct lineal descendant of a sister or step-sister.
15. Daughter or step-daughter, or any direct lineal descendant of either.
16. Son's daughter or step-son's daughter, or any direct lineal descendant of a son or step-son.
17. Wife of son or of step-son, or of any direct lineal descendant of a son or step-son.
18. Wife of daughter's son or of step-daughter's son, or of any direct lineal descendant of a daughter or step-daughter.
19. Mother of daughter's husband.

Miscellaneous]

Paper Judicial.

PAPER JUDICIAL.

[1] *Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 95-313 A., dated Abu, the 7th February 1895.*

The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara having decided to reduce the price of the paper used for judicial petitions and copies of judicial documents from four pies a sheet to three pies a sheet, from the 1st April 1895, is pleased to issue, with effect from that date, the following Notification, in supersession of that dated the 6th May 1881, and published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th May 1881:—

The following rules for regulating the supply by the Stationery Dépôt at Calcutta of paper of a standard pattern for judicial petitions and copies of judicial documents, the custody and sale of such paper, and the credit of the sale proceeds to Government, are issued for information and guidance.

2. From the 1st April 1895, no other description of paper shall be used for copies of documents (whether in English or the vernacular) supplied to private parties *by judicial officers, and from that date* all licensed petition writers practising in the Courts of the Ajmere and Merwara District will be required to use this paper only.

3. In the case of copies supplied on payment of fees, the cost of the paper will be defrayed by the copyist; in the case of copies supplied by Government free of cost, no charge will be made for the paper, but the paper used for such copies must be duly accounted for in the annual statement prescribed by Rule VI.

4. The Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, will carefully supervise the working of the arrangement in order to prevent vendors of the paper demanding more than the fixed price of three pies per sheet:—

I. Paper required for judicial petitions and copies of judicial documents shall be obtained from the Stationery Dépôt at Calcutta by annual indent.

II. Requisitions for the paper shall be in the form prescribed for indents for Stationery, and shall be submitted to the Commissioner of Ajmere by the Assistant Commissioners of

[1] Vide G. of I., dated the 16th February 1895, P. II, page 170.

[Miscellaneous.]

Paper Judicial.

Ajmere and Merwara not later than the 15th November in each year. The requisition shall provide for the requirements of all the Courts situated in the Ajmere-Merwara District, and shall show the amount of paper required for use during the financial year.

III. Expenses of carriage will be paid by the indenting officer out of his grant for judicial contingencies.

IV. The rules which regulate the custody of stamps and stamp paper shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the custody of the paper.

V. The paper shall be sold to *ex-officio* and licensed vendors of stamps at Rs. 7-8-0 a ream for cash, for retail to the public at the uniform rate of three pies a sheet. Ordinarily not less than a quarter of a ream will be sold to an *ex-officio* or licensed vendor.

VI. The receipts from the sale of the paper, calculated at Rs. 7-8-0 a ream, will be credited in the Treasury accounts to a distinct sub-head under "Stamps," the commission of one anna in the rupee, which shall be allowed to licensed vendors, being debited to the same head. At the close of each financial year, a statement of the operations of the year shall be submitted by the Treasury Officer to the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara in the annexed form :—

Statement showing the receipt and consumption of petition paper during the year , and the financial results of the year.

<i>Amount received.</i>	<i>Rms. qrs. shts.</i>	<i>Annually expended</i>	<i>Rms. qrs. shts.</i>
Paper in store on		Paper sold during	
April 1st ...		the year ...	
Paper received		Paper used for	
during the year		copies supplied	
		free of charge	
		Paper in store on	
		March 31st ...	
Total ...	<hr/>	Total ...	<hr/>

Miscellaneous]

Paper Judicial.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Paper sold to ex-officio and licensed vendors at Rs. 7-8-0 a ream		Commission paid to licensed vendors	
		Carriage of paper from Calcutta to the head-quarters of the district ...	
		Other expenses ...	
Total ...	<hr/>	Total ...	<hr/>

Certified that I have personally satisfied myself that the balance of reams shown above was actually in store on 31st March last, and that Rs. being the price of at Rs. 7-8-0 a ream, were duly credited in the account of this Treasury during the year.

Dated

Treasury Officer.

— — —

[Miscellaneous.]

Payment of Salary of Deceased Officers to his Heirs.

PAYMENT OF SALARY OF DECEASED OFFICERS TO HIS HEIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

[1] NOTIFICATION No. 67.

Dated Simla, the 16th April 1881.

The Governor-General in Council authorises the payment to the heirs of a deceased officer of the salary due to him to the extent of Rs. 200 in each case, after such enquiry into the rights and title of the claimants as the Collector or other officer responsible for the payment may deem sufficient. Any excess over that amount should be paid only to the person duly authorised to receive assets belonging to the estate of the deceased.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

[2] NOTIFICATION No. 5750.

Dated Simla, the 28th October, 1887.

In modification of the Rule laid down in the Notification of this Department, No. 67, dated 16th April 1881, authorising the payment to the heirs of a deceased officer of the salary due to him to the extent of Rs. 200 in each case, after such enquiry into the rights and title of the claimants as the Collector or other officer responsible for the payment may deem sufficient, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the limit of the amount which may be so paid be increased from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. In the event, however, of the existence of any reasonable doubt as to the claim or title of the heirs of the deceased, the payment should be withheld.

[1] The Gazette of India, April 16th 1881, Part I, page 165.

[2] The Gazette of India, November 5th 1887, Part I, page 570.

Miscellaneous.]*Petition-Writers.***PETITION-WRITERS.****ORDERS BY THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.**

The following Rules for the admission of petition-writers within the precincts of the Courts in Ajmere-Merwara are hereby published for general information :—

- I. No person shall be allowed to practise the writing of petitions for hire in any Court, or on the premises, or in the compound of any Court, without having first obtained the permission, in writing, for so doing from the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the District.
- II. A person desirous of practising as petition-writer, within the precincts of a Court must present a petition, duly stamped, to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the District.
- III. Every candidate for the office of petition-writer, before he can obtain the necessary permission, will have to prove satisfactorily :—
 - (1). That he is of respectable character.
 - (2). That he can draw up a clear, concise and straight-forward petition, plaint or memorandum of appeal.
- IV. Permission, when given, shall be subject to the following conditions, which will be endorsed on the back of the application :—
 - (a). That the petition-writer shall sign each petition or document drawn up by him.
 - (b). That he shall comply with the order of any Court as to the amendment or re-drafting of a petition or other document drawn up by him, if the Court considers such amendment or re-drafting necessary for the reason that the petition or other document is illegible, obscure, or prolix, or contains any irrelevant matter or misquotation, or is otherwise informal, or objectionable.
 - (c). That he shall continue to be of good behaviour.

[Miscellaneous.]

Petition-Writers.

- V. Any permission so given may be revoked by the authority which granted it, or by any superior authority, on proof of misbehaviour on the part of the petition-writer.
- VI. A register of the authorized petition-writers in the form subjoined shall be maintained in the office of the Assistant Commissioner, and it shall be the duty of the Court Nazir or such other official as the Court may appoint in this behalf, to see that the precincts of the Court are kept free of all unregistered petition-writers.
- VII. These rules shall not in any way interfere with the power or discretion of a Court to admit or return for correction or amendment any petition or other paper presented to it.
- VIII. Nothing in these rules authorizes any Court to refuse to take a petition, plaint or other paper merely on the ground that it is not written by an authorized petition-writer. A person seeking the aid of a Court is at liberty to get his or her petition, plaint, complaint, memorandum of appeal, or any other representation written how and where he or she pleases.

FORM.

Number.	Name of petition-writer.	Father's name.	Date of Registration.	Age on such date.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Miscellaneous.]

Petitions to the Government of India.

PETITIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HOME DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC.

[¹] No. 1812. dated Simla, the 11th October 1889.

NOTIFICATION.

The following rules regarding the submission of petitions to the Government of India are published for general information :—

NOTE 1.—In these rules the words Local Government include a Local Administration, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and a Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces ; and also except as regards Rule 3 (7), Section III, the head of a Department directly under the Government of India.

NOTE 2.—These rules do not apply to non-pensionable subordinate, clerical and menial establishments employed in the construction and working of State Railways, to whom Circular No. VI, Railway, Public Works Department, dated 1st June 1888, applies.

NOTE 3.—These rules apply so far as may be to all memorials, letters, and applications, &c., addressed to the Governor-General in Council.

NOTE 4.—The rules in Sections I and III apply also to petitions by persons no longer in Military employ who have served in the army or the Royal Indian Marine or have been attached to regiments or batteries or to the Staff or Departments of the Army in any capacity.

SECTION I.

Rules regulating the submission of petitions to the Government of India by private persons or public bodies.

1. Every petition to the Government of India, whether it bears immediately on a matter of Imperial policy or has reference to the orders or the general policy and action of a Local Government, should be forwarded through the Local Government under which the petitioner is residing or is employed. But there is no objection to the petitioners forwarding simultaneously a duplicate copy of the petition to the Government of India, if he so desires, provided that he marks it as a "duplicate."

Rule 1—A. A petition from a person who has been removed from or has left the service of Government relating to his removal from the service, or to claims arising out of his service, should be forwarded through the Local Government under which the petitioner was employed.

[¹] Corrected up to the 21st January 1898.

Petitions to the Government of India.

2. A petition may be either in manuscript or print, but must, with all accompanying documents be properly authenticated by the signature of the petitioner, or, when the petitioners are numerous, by one or more of them, and it must conclude with a specific prayer.

3. Every petition should be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Local Government requesting its transmission to the Government of India, and, when any order of a Local Government is appealed against, by a copy of such order, as well as of any orders passed in the case by subordinate authorities.

4. Communications on matters connected with any Bills before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor-General in Council, or in a letter to the Secretary in the Legislative Department, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary to the Legislative Department. Ordinarily such communications will not be answered. Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from courts, officials, or public bodies should be sent through the Local Governments.

SECTION II.

Special rules regulating the submission of petitions by officers in civil employ.

1. Every officer wishing to petition the Government of India should do so separately.

2. Every petition should be submitted through the head of the office or department to which the petitioner belongs, and be forwarded by him through the usual official channel. But there is no objection to the petitioner transmitting a duplicate to the Government of India direct, provided that he marks it as a "duplicate."

3. No officer may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected with his official position unless he has some personal interest in such matter.

4. No notice will be taken of a petition relating to any matter connected with the official prospects or position of an officer still in the public service unless it is submitted by the officer himself.

Miscellaneous.]

Petitions to the Government of India.

SECTION III.

Rules for observance by Local Governments in regard to the transmission or withholding of petitions.

1. Petitions should be forwarded to the Government of India by the Local Government with a concise statement of material facts and (unless there be special reasons for not doing so) an expression of opinion.

If the petition is an appeal against an order of dismissal from Government service, the papers submitted by the Local Government should show whether the charge against the petitioner was reduced to writing; whether his defence was taken and reduced to writing; and whether the decision was in writing.

2. When the petition is not in English, the Local Government should transmit a translation with it.

3. Local Governments are vested with discretionary power to withhold petitions addressed to the Government of India in the following cases:—

- (1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.
- (2) When a petition contains language which, in the opinion of the Local Government, is disloyal, disrespectful, or improper.
- (3) When a previous petition has been disposed of by the Secretary of State or the Governor-General in Council, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.
- (4) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.
- (5) When a petition is an application for employment from a person not in the service of Government.
- (6) When a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision, with which the executive has no legal power of interference.

NOTE.—If the Government has reserved any discretion of interference, or is concerned as a party to the suit, or if the appeal is practically an appeal for mercy or pardon, the petition must be transmitted. But in the last-mentioned case the transmission of the petition will not affect the discretion in regard to capital sentences allowed to Local Governments by the Home Department Resolution, dated 14th October 1885.

[Miscellaneous.]

Petitions to the Government of India.

- (7) When a petition is an appeal against an order of the Local Government upholding on appeal the dismissal, removal, reduction, or other punishment of a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 100 a month.
- (8) When a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law or rule having the force of law, is declared to be final.
- (9) When a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law for appeal has been exceeded.
- (10) When a petition is an appeal against an order or decision of the Local Government, and is made more than six months after the communication of such order or decision to the petitioner without satisfactory explanation of the delay.
- (11) When a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service, and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in article 995 of the Civil Service Regulations.
- (12) When a petition is an appeal against the non-exercise by the Local Government of a dispensatory discretion vested in it by law or rule.
- (13) When a petition relates to a subject on which the Local Government is competent to pass orders and no previous application for redress has been made to the Local Government.

Home Department Notification No.
1790, dated 30th October 1891.

4. If a petition is withheld, the petitioner should be informed of the fact, and the reason for it.

5. A list of petitions withheld, under rule 3, with the reasons for withholding them, shall be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the Department concerned.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Miscellaneous.]

Salutes to Natives Chiefs and Nobles, &c.

SALUTES TO NATIVES CHIEFS AND NOBLES, &c.

No 769-J.

FROM

THE ASSTT. SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

"	"	"	"	Bombay.
"	"	"	"	Bengal.
"	"	"	"	The N.-W. P. and Oudh.
"	"	"	"	The Punjab.
"	Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.			
"	"	Burma.		
"	"	Assam.		
"	"	Ajmere-Merwara.		
"	The Resident at Hyderabad.			
"	"	in Mysore.		
"	"	Nepal.		
"	"	Kashmir.		
"	Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.			
"	"	Turkish Arabia.		
"	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.			
"	"	"	"	Rajputana.
"	"	"	"	Baluchistan.
"	"	"	"	at Baroda.

FORT WILLIAM, *the 1st March 1894.*

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of _____, a copy of a revised Table of Salutes to Native Chiefs and Nobles of India and to certain Chiefs near Aden, as approved by Her Majesty.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. CUBITT,

Asstt. Secretary to the Government of India.

*Salutes to Native Chiefs and Nobles, &c.*TABLE OF SALUTES TO NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLES
OF INDIA AND CERTAIN CHIEFS NEAR ADEN.

Salutes of 21 Guns.

BARODA. The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of—

HYDERABAD. The Nizam of—

MYSORE. The Maharaja of—

Salutes of 19 Guns.

BHOPAL. The Begam (or Nawab) of—

GWALIOR. The Maharaja (Sindhia) of—

INDORE. The Maharaja (Holkar) of—

JAMMU AND KASHMIR. The Maharaja of—

KALAT. The Khan of—

KOLHAPUR. The Raja of—

MEWAR (UDAIPUR). The Maharana of—

TRAVANCORE. The Maharaja of—

Salutes of 17 Guns.

BAHAWALPUR. The Nawab of—

BHARTPUR. The Maharaja of—

BIKANIR. The Maharaja of—

BUNDI. The Maharao Raja of—

COCHIN. The Raja of—

JAIPUR. The Maharaja of—

KARAULI. The Maharaja of—

KOTA. The Maharao of—

KUTCH. The Rao of—

MARWAR (JODHPUR). The Maharaja of—

PATIALA. The Maharaja of—

REWA. The Maharaja of—

TONK. The Nawab of—

Salutes of 15 Guns.

ALWAR. The Maharaja of—

BANSWARA. The Maharawal of—

Miscellaneous.]*Salutes to Native Chiefs and Nobles, &c.*

DATIA. The Maharaja of—
 DEWAS. The Senior Raja of—
 DEWAS. The Junior Raja of—
 DHAR. The Raja* of—
 DHOLPUR. The Maharaj Rana of—
 DUNGARPUR. The Maharawal of—
 IDAR. The Maharaja of—
 JAISALMIR. The Maharawal of—
 JHALAWAR. The Maharaj Rana of—
 KHAIRPUR. The Mir of—
 KISHANGARH. The Maharaja of—
 ORCHHA. The Maharaja of—
 PARTABGARH. The Maharawat of—
 SIKKIM. The Maharaja of—
 SIROHI. The Maharao of—

Salutes of 13 Guns.

BENARES. The Raja* of—
 JAORA. The Nawab of—
 KUCH BEHAR. The Maharaja of—
 RAMPUR. The Nawab of—
 TIPPERA. The Raja* of—

Salutes of 11 Guns.

AJAIGARH. The Maharaja of—
 BAONI. The Nawab of—
 BHAUNAGAR. The Thakur Sahib* of—
 BIJAWAR. The Maharaja of—
 CAMBAY. The Nawab of—
 CHAMBA. The Raja of—
 CHARKHARI. The Maharaja of—
 CHHATARPUR. The Raja of—
 DHRANGADRA. The Raja Sahib of—
 FARIDKOT. The Raja of—
 GONDAL. The Thakur Sahib of—

* The present Chiefs of Dhar, Tippera and Bhaunagar and Raja of Benares enjoy the title of *Maharaja* as a personal distinction.

Salutes to Native Chiefs and Nobles, &c.

JHABUA. The Raja of—
 JIND. The Raja of—
 JUNAGARH. The Nawab of—
 KAHLUR (BILASPUR). The Raja of—
 KAPURTHALA. The Raja of—
 MANDI. The Raja of—
 MANIPUR. The Raja of—
 MORVI. The Thakur Sahib of—
 NABHA. The Raja of—
 NARSINGARH. The Raja of—
 NAWANAGAR. The Jam of—
 PALANPUR. The Diwan of—
 PANNA. The Maharaja of—
 PORBANDAR.* The Rana of—
 PUDUKOTA. The Raja of—
 RADHANPUR. The Nawab of—
 RAJGARH. The Raja of—
 RAJPIPLA. The Raja of—
 RATLAM. The Raja of—
 SAILANA. The Raja of—
 SAMTHAR. The Raja† of—
 SIRMUR (NAHAN). The Raja of—
 SITAMAU. The Raja of—
 SUKET. The Raja of—
 TEHRI (GARHWAL). The Raja of—

Salutes of 9 Guns.

ALIRAJPUR. The Rana of—
 BALASINOR. The Nawab (Babi) of—
 BANSDA. The Maharawal of—
 BARAUNDHA. The Raja of—
 BARIA. The Raja of—
 BARWANI. The Rana of—
 CHHOTA UDAIPUR. The Raja of—

* The present Chief of Porbandar, Rana Vikramatji, is allowed a salute of 11 guns only outside Kathiawar, in British India.

† The present Chief of Samthar enjoys the personal title of *Maharaja*.

Miscellaneous.]*Salutes to Native Chiefs and Nobles, &c.*

DHARAMPUR. The Maharana of—
 DHROL. The Thakur Sahib of—
 FADHLI. The Sultan of—
 JANJIRA. The Nawab (Habshi) of—
 KAROND (KALAHANDI). The Raja of—
 KHILCHIPUR. The Rao of—
 LAHEJ. The Sultan of—
 LIMRI. The Thakur Sahib of—
 LUNAWARA. The Rana of—
 MAIHAR. The Raja of—
 MALER KOTLA. The Nawab of—
 NAGOD. The Raja of—
 PALITANA. The Thakur Sahib of—
 RAJKOT. The Thakur Sahib of—
 SACHIN. The Nawab of—
 SAWANTWARI. The Sir Desai of—
 SUNTH. The Raja of—
 WADHWAN. The Thakur Sahib of—
 WANKANER. The Raja Sahib of—

TABLE OF PERSONAL SALUTES.
Salute of 21 Guns.

MARWAR (Jodhpur). His Highness Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of—

Salutes of 19 Guns.

JAIPUR. His Highness Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of—

KHAIRPUR. His Highness Sir Ali Murad Khan, G.C.I.E., Mir of—

Salute of 17 Guns.

ORCHHA. His Highness Mahindar Sawai Sir Partab Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of—

Salutes of 15 Guns.

BHAUNAGAR. His Highness Sir Takhtsinghji, Jaswantsinghji, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of—

[Miscellaneous.]

Salutes to Native Chiefs and Nobles, &c.

DHRANGADRA. His Highness Sir Mansinghji Ranmalsinghji, K.C.S.I., Raja Sahib of—

NAWANAGAR. His Highness Sir Vibhaji Ranmalji, K.C.S.I., Jam of—

Salutes of 13 Guns.

NABHA. His Highness Sir Hira Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Raja of—

SIRMUR (Nahan). His Highness Sir Shamsheer Parkash Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Raja of—

Salute of 12 Guns.

SHIHR AND MOKLLA. His Highness Awadh bin Omar Alkayati, Jamadar of—

Salute of 11 Guns.

MALER KOTLA. His Highness Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of—

Salutes of 9 Guns.

KISHN AND SOKOTRA. Ali bin Abdulla, Sultan of—

LAS BELA. Mir Sir Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., Jam of—

TABLE OF LOCAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 Guns.

BHOPAL. The Begam (or Nawab) of—	} Within the limits of their own territories, permanently.
GWALIOR. The Maharaja (Sindhia) of—	
INDORE. The Maharaja (Holkar) of—	
JAMMU AND KASHMIR. The Maharaja of—	

Miscellaneous.]

*Testimonials and Addresses.*GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.RULES REGARDING THE RECEIPT OF TESTIMONIALS AND
ADDRESSES BY SERVANTS OF GOVERNMENT.

[a] Nos. 729—53.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home
Department (Public), under date Simla, the 6th May 1898.*

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{29}{1629-1645}$, dated the 22nd July 1887,
regarding the receipt of testimonials and addresses by servants of
Government.

R E S O L U T I O N .

By the rules attached to the Resolution above quoted, all servants of Government are prohibited, subject to stated exceptions, from receiving complimentary or valedictory addresses in any form, or testimonials of any kind, and from attending public meetings or complimentary entertainments of a formal and public character held in their honour. Several instances have recently occurred in which arrangements for the presentation of testimonials have been made and subscriptions collected apparently in ignorance of the fact that the proceedings were irregular and that the Rules prohibit Government officials from receiving testimonials of any kind. It has also happened more than once lately that a formal character has been given to farewell entertainments, such as are permitted by rule 3, by the publication in the newspapers of speeches made at them. The Governor-General in Council in these circumstances finds it necessary to call the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the rules, and to request that it may be again impressed on all officers that they must be strictly observed. With a view to bringing them to the notice of the public, the Governor-General in Council directs that they be republished in the *Gazette of India* and the *Gazettes of Local Governments and Administrations*. The rules do not apply to the receipt of addresses by the Head of any Government or Administration.

[a] *Vide* supplement to the Gazette of India, May 7 1898, page 875.

1. Save as in these rules otherwise provided, all servants of Government, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, are forbidden to receive complimentary or valedictory addresses in any form; or to accept testimonials of any kind; or to attend public meetings or complimentary entertainments of a formal and public character held in their honour.

2. The Government views with disfavour all similar manifestations in the case of retired officers, when following immediately upon their retirement from active service, and designed as an acknowledgment of acts done by them while in the service of Government.

3. It is not intended to prohibit such an expression of regard for the private or official character of an officer retiring from service, or leaving his station or district, as is involved in a farewell entertainment supported by his personal friends, even though some of these may be his official subordinates. But it is expected that the proceedings on such occasions will be substantially of a private and informal character.

4. Local Governments and Administrations are authorised to forward to an officer who has left a station or district the resolution of any local public body recording a vote of thanks to him for help and advice afforded during his official connection with the station or district.

5. Medical officers are not prohibited from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services from a community or body of persons which may desire to acknowledge these, but the previous sanction of the Local Government or Administration must be obtained by medical officers before receiving any public complimentary address.

6. Nothing in the above rule is meant to prohibit compliance with the request of a public body that a Government officer should sit for his portrait, bust, or statue in recognition of his public services; provided that the portrait bust, or statue is not intended for presentation to the officer concerned.

7. The participation of Government officers in the raising of funds for the foundation of scholarships, or for procuring a portrait, bust, or statue as a spontaneous recognition of the services of a Government officer is not forbidden; but it should be clearly understood that any solicitation on the part of officers of Government for subscriptions from any person who does not voluntarily come forward to contribute, is disapproved by the Government of India.

Miscellaneous.]

Testimonials and Addresses.

8. The previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to the relaxation of these rules in any special case in which the Local Government or Administration may think this desirable.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to (a) all Local Governments and Administrations, (b) all Departments of the Government of India, and (c) all Heads of Departments subordinate to the Home Department, and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(a) Government of Madras.
Government of Bombay.
Government of Bengal.
Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Government of the Punjab.
Government of Burma.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
Chief Commissioner of Assam.
Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
Resident at Hyderabad.</p> | <p>(c) Superintendent of Port Blair.
Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
Secretary to the Board of Examiners.
Registrar of the Calcutta University.
Bishop's Chaplain.
Registrar, High Court, Calcutta
Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India.</p> |
| <p>(b) Foreign Department.
Financial Department.
Military Department.</p> | |

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTIFICATION No. 833.

Dated Mount Abu, the 9th October 1879.

The following Rules are prescribed by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, under Section 19 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, to regulate proceedings under that Act:—

1.—The Notification required by section 5 of the Act shall be in the following form—

FORM A.

Notification under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878.

WHEREAS on the (*date*) Treasure of the following description and value () was found by (*person*) in (*place*), all persons claiming the said Treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by Agent before the Assistant Commissioner of (*District*) on the day of 18 at the (*District Kutchery or on the spot, if necessary, or such other place as may be convenient*) in order that enquiry may be made concerning, and orders may be passed as to the disposal of, the said Treasure pursuant to the provisions of the said Act.

(Signature of

(Date)

Assistant Commissioner.)

NOTE.—The notice in Form A should also be served on the “owner” of the place, if he is known, and the date in the Notification under section 5 (a) of the Act shall always be as therein required not earlier than four, and not later than six months, from the date of the publication of the Notification.

Miscellaneous].

Treasure Trove.

II.—The notice to the person in possession of the land or thing in which the treasure was found required to be served on such person under Section 5 clause (b) shall be in the same terms as the above, and shall in addition contain the following words at the end:—

FORM B.

AND WHEREAS the place, where the said treasure was found by the said (*name of finder*) is believed to have been, on the date of the said finding, in your possession, your attendance at the inquiry is specially required, failing which your right to a share of the treasure will be forfeited, as prescribed in Section 6 of the Act.

(Signed)

(Date)

Assistant Commissioner.

III.—The above Notification and Notice shall be in English and Vernacular and copies of Form A shall be posted up at the District Kutcherry, at the Tehsil, in the village where the find took place, at or near the spot where the treasure was found if the Assistant Commissioner approve, and in such other places as the Assistant Commissioner may think proper.

IV.—When the treasure found consists of ancient coins, sculptures, or other articles of antiquarian interest whatsoever, the Assistant Commissioner shall, before delivering or dividing the treasure under section 11 or 12, report the same through the Commissioner for the information of the Local Government with a view to obtaining instructions as to whether the treasure is to be acquired on behalf of Government, in the manner prescribed in Section 16 of the Act.

V.—Appeals to the Commissioner, from the orders of the Assistant Commissioner under Section 9 of the Act, shall be dealt with under the orders for the time being in force regarding administrative appeals of the Revenue Department.

VI.—The special notice prescribed by Section 5 (b) shall, so far as is consistent with the Act under which these rules are framed, be served in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of a summons.

VII.—Where two or more persons are in possession of the place in which the treasure appears to have been found, the service shall subject to the limitation in Rule VI above, conform to the rules for the service of a summons upon two or more defendants contained in the Code of Civil Procedure.

RULES UNDER THE WILD BIRDS PROTECTION

No. 196S., dated 22nd January 1887.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-sections (1) and (2), and section (4) of the Wild Birds' Protection Act (XX of 1887), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to make the following rules with respect to the Municipalities of Ajmere and Beawar and the Cantonments of Nasirabad and Ajmere.

1. These rules will come into force on the 1st of January 1889.

2. No person shall be allowed within the limits of the Municipalities of Ajmere and Beawar and the Cantonments of Nasirabad and Ajmere to possess or sell, during the time mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed, any wild bird or animal of the kind mentioned in the first column thereof, which has been recently killed or taken; nor shall any person, during such time, import the plumage or fur of any such bird or animal recently killed.

3. Whoever commits a breach of rule 2 shall be punished with a fine which may extend, in the case of a first offence, to five rupees for every wild bird or animal in respect of which, or of the plumage or fur whereof, the breach of the rule has been committed, and in the case of a subsequent offence, to ten rupees in respect of every such bird, animal, plumage or fur.

(1) SCHEDULE.

All kinds Partridge and Bustard	...	15th March to 31st August.
Sand Grouse	...	1st April to 30th June.
Hares	...	1st April to 31st August.
Sambur	...	1st April to 30th September.
Peafowl, Antelope, and Gazelles	...	1st June to 30th September.

(1) This Schedule has been substituted for the original Schedule by Notification No. 258 S., dated 27th October 1890. See Gazette of India, Part II, dated November 1st 1890, page 667.

Miscellaneous.]*Wild Birds, Protection of.*

No. 3585S, dated Abu, the 12th September 1888.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 4 of the Wild Birds Protection Act (XX of 1887), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to declare that the provisions of section 3 of the said Act with respect to wild birds shall apply, within the Municipalities of Ajmere and Beawar and the Cantonments of Nasirabad and Ajmere, to the following animals of game:—

Deer.

Hare.

(Published at page 427 of the Gazette of India, Part II, dated 22nd September 1888.)

THE AJMERE MUNICIPALITIES REGULATION, 1886.

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[Municipalities.

Regulation.

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(7) "Notification" means a notification published by authority of the Chief Commissioner in the official Gazette :

(8) "Notified" means published as aforesaid : and

(9) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation.

3. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification and in such other manner as he may from time to time determine, declare his intention to apply this Regulation to any town or to any group of towns in the immediate neighbourhood of one another. Notification of intention to apply Regulation.

(2) Every notification under this section shall define the limits of the town or group of towns to which it refers, and may include within those limits any railway-station, village, building, land or water in the vicinity of any such town :

Provided that it shall not, without the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council, so include any part of a military cantonment.

4. (1) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 3 may, if he objects to the application of the Regulation, submit his objection in writing to the Chief Commissioner within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Chief Commissioner shall take his objection into consideration. Application of Regulation.

(2) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired, and the Chief Commissioner has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, apply this Regulation to the local area.

5 The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, apply (a) this Regulation to any local area which is a municipality established under the North-West Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873. (b). Special rule as to application of Regulation to towns in which Act XV of 1873 applies.

The Regulation No. 1881 has been re-enacted in Nos. 1887-2 and 1887-3, dated 22nd Dec. 1887, in the Gazette of India, 1887, Part II, page 143, and has been applied to the towns of Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut, etc., by the notification of 1887, dated 1st Dec. 1887, in the Gazette of India, 1887, Part II, page 143.

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Municipalities.]

Regulation.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

Committee to consist of elected and appointed members.

6. There shall be established for each municipality a municipal committee having authority over that municipality, and consisting of—

- (a) So many elected members as may be determined in manner prescribed, representing the whole municipality or wards of the municipality; and
- (b) Such person or persons (if any), not exceeding in number one-fourth of the Committee, as the Chief Commissioner may, subject to the rules made under this Regulation, appoint in this behalf.

Magistrate to convene meeting to determine system of representation and election.

7. (1) The Magistrate of the district within which any municipality is situated shall, within one month from the date on which this Regulation has been applied to the municipality under section 4 or section 5, issue notices in writing to the persons mentioned in section 8, inviting them to meet at a time and place specified in the notices for the purpose of preparing and submitting, within such further time not exceeding three months from the date of the meeting as the Chief Commissioner may fix in this behalf, proposals for determining the system of representation and election to be established in the municipality.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may, for special reasons, grant an extension, not exceeding one month, of the time fixed under this section for submitting proposals.

Persons to be invited to meeting.

8. Notices under section 7 shall be issued to the following persons, namely:—

- (a) All Honorary Magistrates having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality.
- (b) (*Repealed by Regulation IX of 1893.*)
- (c) Any leading residents of the Municipality not included under [a] clause (a) [a] who in the opinion of the District Magistrate should be allowed to take part in the discussion.

[a-a] This reference was substituted for the original reference by Regulation IX of 1893.

[Municipalities.

Regulation.

9. The persons who meet in compliance with the notices issued under section 7 shall consider, and shall, within the time limited under that section, submit through the District Magistrate to the Chief Commissioner proposals regarding the following matters, namely:—

- (a) The treatment of the municipality as a whole for the purposes of representation, or the division of the municipality into wards;
- (b) The number of representatives proper for the municipality or for each ward;
- (c) The qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;
- (d) The registration of electors;
- (e) The nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and
- (f) Any other matters regarding the system of representation and of election which it may seem to the meeting expedient to consider.

10. (1) The Chief Commissioner shall, after taking into consideration the proposals (if any) submitted under section 9, make rules [a] regulating the matters referred to in that section, and may in making such rules direct that the breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Power to Chief Com-
missioner to
make rules
regarding
representa-
tion and
election.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may, after the committee has come into existence as hereinafter provided, amend, after consulting the committee, the rules made under sub-section (1); but no amendment made under this sub-section shall take effect until six months after it has been published in the official Gazette.

(3) Elective members of the committee shall be elected in accordance with the rules made under this section and for the time being in force.

11. (1) The term of office of a member of a committee shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner by rule made under this Regulation, and may be so fixed as to provide for the retirement of members by rotation, but shall not exceed three years.

Term of
office of mem-
ber of
committee.

[a] As to procedure for making laws see section 150.

Municipalities.]

Regulation.

(2) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

Resignation
of member.

12. A member of a committee may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Chief Commissioner, and, on his resignation being accepted by the Chief Commissioner, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Removal of
member.

13. (1) The Chief Commissioner may remove any member of a committee:—

- (a) If he refuses to act, or becomes, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member;
- (b) If he has been declared by notification to be disqualified for employment in the public service;
- (c) If he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, neglects for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the committee;
- (d) If his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, dangerous to the public peace or order; or,
- (e) When he is a salaried officer of the Government, if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, unnecessary or undesirable.

(2) A person removed under this section shall be disqualified for election unless and until the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs.

Filling of
casual vacan-
cies.

14. (1) When the place of an elected member of a committee becomes vacant by his resignation, removal, death or otherwise, a new member shall be elected in manner prescribed to fill the place: .

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, subject to the limitation of the proportion of appointed members of the committee fixed by section 6, clause (b), direct in any such case that the vacancy shall be left unfilled.

[Municipalities.]

Regulation.

(2) When the place of an appointed member of a committee becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Chief Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, but subject to the rules made under this Regulation, appoint a new member to fill the place.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

15. Every committee shall be a body corporate by the name of the committee of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the rules made under this Regulation, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name. Incorporation of committee.

16. A committee shall come into existence at such time as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, appoint in this behalf. Time for committees coming into existence.

17. (1) When a committee comes into existence under section 16 for a municipality constituted under this Regulation, and that municipality comprises within its limits a local area [a] which is a municipality under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:— Consequences of establishment of committee where municipal committee exists.

(a) The said North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act shall cease to apply to the local area; [a]

(b) The committee (if any) constituted under that Act for the local area shall cease to exist;

(c) All property vested in the old committee shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, vest in the committee constituted under this Regulation (hereinafter called the new committee), subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property;

(d) Every right and liability belonging to or incurred by the old committee, may be enforced by and against the new committee in like manner as it might have been enforced by and against the old committee if this Regulation had not been made;

[a] See footnote [a] on page 877, *Supra*.

[Municipalities.

Regulation.

19. In every Municipality the committee shall from time to time, at a special meeting, elect one or two of its members to be its vice-chairman or vice-chairmen. Election of vice-chairman.

20. (1) The term of office of a member of the committee, elected to be chairman shall be the residue of his term of office as member. Term of office of chairman and vice-chairman.

(2) The term of office of any other person elected to be chairman, or of a chairman appointed by the Chief Commissioner, shall be such term, not exceeding three years, as the Chief Commissioner, may by rule prescribe.

(3) The term of office of a vice-chairman shall be one year :

Provided that, when at the time of his election as vice-chairman the residue of his term of office as member of the committee is less than one year, his term of office as vice-chairman shall be the residue of his term as member.

(4) An outgoing chairman or vice-chairman shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

21. (1) A chairman of a committee may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the Chief Commissioner, and, on his resignation being accepted by the Chief Commissioner, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office. Resignation of chairman or vice-chairman.

(2) A vice-chairman of a committee may resign by notifying in writing his intention to do so to the committee, and, on his resignation being accepted by the committee, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

22. The Chief Commissioner may remove any chairman or vice-chairman of a committee from his office as such chairman or vice-chairman if he refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared an insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, a defect of character which unfits him to be chairman or vice-chairman, or if he, without sufficient excuse, neglects for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the committee. Removal of chairman or vice-chairman.

23. (1) If an elected chairman or vice-chairman dies or resigns his office, or is removed, a new chairman or vice-chairman shall be elected or appointed in manner provided by section 18 or section 19, as the case may be. Casual vacancies in office of chairman or vice-chairman.

Municipalities.]

Regulation.

(2) If a chairman appointed by the Chief Commissioner dies, resigns his office or is removed, the Chief Commissioner shall appoint another chairman.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office:

Provided that, if a person so elected is a member of the committee at the time of his election, he shall go out of office on ceasing to be a member.

(4) A person going out of office under sub-section (3) shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

Chairman to become member if not already member.

24. When a person not already a member of the committee is elected or appointed chairman, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the committee by virtue of his election or appointment, and shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office as chairman.

Notification of Elections, Appointments and Vacancies.

Notification of elections, appointments and vacancies.

25. Every election and appointment of a member or chairman of a committee, and every vacancy in the office of member or chairman, shall be notified.

Joint Committees.

Joint committees.

26. (1) A committee may, from time to time, concur with any other municipal committee, or with a district board, or with a cantonment authority, or with more than one such committee, board or authority, in appointing out of their respective bodies a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of the joint committee, and in delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees, boards or authorities, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the joint committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between committees, boards or authorities acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Chief Commissioner shall be final.

(Municipalities.

*Regulation.**Conduct of Business.*

27. (1) A committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least ^{Time for holding} once in every month on such day as may, from time to time, be fixed by the ^{meetings.} rules made under section 34.

(2) The chairman, or, in his absence, a vice-chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the committee, convene either an ordinary or a special meeting at any other time.

28. (1) A meeting of a committee shall be either ordinary or special. ^{Ordinary and special meetings.}

(2) Any business may be transacted at any ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Regulation or the rules made under this Regulation to be transacted at a special meeting.

29. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a ^{Quorum.} special meeting of a committee shall be two-thirds of the whole committee.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a committee shall be such number or proportion of the members of the committee as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 34:

Provided that, if at any ordinary or special meeting of the committee a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before and transacted at, the adjourned meeting whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

30. (1) At every meeting of a committee the chairman, if present, ^{Chairman of meeting.} shall preside.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of chairman is vacant, or the chairman is absent from the meeting and a vice-chairman is present, such vice-chairman, or, when two vice-chairman are present, the senior of them by date of appointment, shall preside.

Municipalities.]

Regulation.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

Vote of majority decisive.

31. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Regulation, or by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation, all questions which may come before any meeting of a committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

Certain officers entitled to attend and speak.

32. The Civil Surgeon of the district, the Executive Engineer of the division, and the Inspector of Schools of the circle shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the committee, and to address the committee on any matter affecting respectively sanitation, public works and public instruction.

Resolutions to be recorded and published.

33. (1) Every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or the next ensuing meeting, and shall be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of meeting, be forwarded to the District Magistrate.

Power to make rules as to meetings and proceedings.

34. (1) Every committee may from time to time, at a special meeting, makes rules consistent with this Regulation and any rules made under this Regulation by the Chief Commissioner as to—

- (a) The time and place of its meetings;
- (b) The manner of convening ordinary and special meetings respectively, and of giving notice thereof;
- (c) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;
- (d) The conduct of proceedings at meetings, and the adjournment of meetings;
- (e) The division of duties among the members of the committee;
- (f) The persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the committee for money paid under this Regulation; and
- (g) All other similar matters.

[Municipalities.

Regulation.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Officers and Servants.

35. (1) Every committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may at a like meeting remove any person so appointed.

*Appointment
of secretary.*

(2) If a person who is an officer in the service of the Government, and who is not a member of the committee, is appointed secretary, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the committee by virtue of such appointment, and shall continue to be a member of the committee as long as he holds the office of secretary.

(3) When a member of the committee is appointed to be secretary, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. In other cases, the committee may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, assign to a secretary such pay as it thinks fit.

36. Subject to the other provisions of this Regulation, and to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may make prescribing the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill, a committee may employ, in addition to its secretary or secretaries such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay as it thinks fit.

*Employment
of other
officers and
servants.*

37. In the case of a Government official, a committee may—

(1) If his services are wholly lent to it, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in accordance with the rules of the [a] Civil Service Regulations [a] for the time being in force; and

*Pensions of
Government
officials
serving com-
mittees.*

(2) If he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee, make a contribution on account of his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Chief Commissioner.

[a-a] These words were substituted for the original words by Regulation IX of 1893.

Municipalities.]

Regulation.

Pensions of
others

38. In the case of an officer or servant not being a Government official, a committee may—

(1) Grant him leave-allowances, and, if he is employed under a committee constituted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act 1873, [a] when this Regulation comes into force, and is not entitled to pension, or if his monthly pay is less than ten rupees, a gratuity; and,

XV. of
1873.

(2) If empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner,—

(a) Subscribe on his behalf for pension or gratuity under the rules of the Government Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force; or

(b) Purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement:

Provided that no pension, gratuity, leave-allowance or annuity shall exceed the sum to which under the [b] Civil Service Regulations [b] for the time being in force, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been service under the Government.

Contracts.

Authority
to contract.

39. (1) A committee may delegate to one or more of its members the power of entering into, on its behalf, any contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed two hundred rupees.

(2) A contract whereof the value or amount exceeds two hundred rupees shall not be executed until it has been sanctioned by the Committee at a meeting.

Mode of
executing
contracts.

40. (1) Every contract made by or on behalf of a committee whereof the value or amount exceeds twenty rupees shall be in writing.

(2) Every such contract shall be signed by the chairman, or a vice-chairman, and a secretary:

Provided that the committee may delegate to one or more of its members the power of executing any contracts which he is or they are empowered to enter into under section 39, sub-section (1).

(3) If a contract to which this section applies is executed otherwise than in conformity therewith, it shall not be binding on the committee.

(a) See foot note [a] on page 877, *Supra*.

[b-b] These words were substituted for the original words by Regulation IX of 1893.

[Municipalities.

Regulation.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION.

Taxation.

41. (1) Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor-General in Council may make in this behalf, and to any rules made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation, a committee may, from time to time, for the purposes of this Regulation and in the manner by this Regulation directed, impose in the whole or any part of the municipality any of the following taxes, namely:—

(A) With the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner:—

(a) A tax on buildings and lands situate within the municipality, not exceeding seven and a half per centum on the annual value of the buildings and lands;

(b) A tax on persons practising any profession or art or carrying on any trade or calling in the municipality;

(c) A tax on all or any vehicles, boats, animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden, and dogs, kept within the municipality;

(d) A tax on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid entering the municipality;

(e) An octroi on animals for slaughter or goods or both brought within the municipality for consumption or use therein; and

(B) With the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner and of the Governor-General in Council, any other tax.

(2) In this section "annual value" means the gross annual rent for which buildings and lands liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let:

Provided that, in the case of land which is assessed to land-revenue or of which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, the annual value shall, if the Chief Commissioner so directs, be deemed to be double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the land, or, when the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, double the amount which, but for such release, composition, redemption or assignment, would have been assessable as land-revenue.

Municipalities.]

Regulation.

Scavenging-
tax.

42. When a committee has, in exercise of the powers conferred by this Regulation, provided for the performance, with regard to any buildings or lands, by its agents, of the duties usually performed by sweepers, it may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, in the manner by this Regulation directed, impose upon those buildings and lands, in addition to any other tax imposed upon them under this Regulation, a tax, to be called the scavenging-tax, at such rate or of such amount as it thinks fit:

Provided that in fixing the rate or amount regard shall be had to the principle that the total net proceeds of the tax should not exceed the cost of the performance of the said duties.

Water-tax.

43. (1) Besides the taxes mentioned in sections 41 and 42 a committee, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, may, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining works for the supply of water to the municipality or paying the principal or interest of any loan raised for the construction of such works, impose, in the manner by this Regulation directed, a tax, to be called the water-tax, upon buildings or lands which are so situated that their occupiers can benefit by the works.

(2) The rate or amount of the tax so imposed on different buildings or lands may be determined with reference, among other considerations to their distance from the nearest point at which the water is deliverable by the works and to their level; but in fixing it regard shall be had to the principal that the total net proceeds of the tax, with the estimated income from payments for water supplied from the works under special contracts, should not exceed the amount required for the said purposes.

Procedure in
imposing
taxes.

44. (1) A committee may, at a special meeting, pass a resolution to propose the imposition of any tax under section 41, section 42 or section 43.

(2) When such a resolution has been passed, the committee shall publish a notice, defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed, and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant objecting to the proposed tax may, within thirty days from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the committee, and the committee, shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

[Municipalities.]

Regulation.

(4) If no such objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if such objection, having been considered as aforesaid, is deemed insufficient, the committee may forward its proposals to the Chief Commissioner, with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid and its decision thereupon.

(5) The Chief Commissioner, on receiving such proposals, may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the committee for further consideration.

(6) When the Chief Commissioner sanctions any such proposals which require the further sanction of the Governor-General in Council, he shall submit the same to the Governor-General in Council, with the objections (if any) received through the committee; and the Governor-General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the Chief Commissioner for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of a committee have been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, or by the Chief Commissioner and the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, the Committee may, at a special meeting direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with such proposals.

(8) In giving such direction the committee shall fix a date from which the tax shall come into force:

Provided that—

- (a) No tax shall come into force until it has been notified;
- (b) No tax leviable by the year shall come into force except at the commencement of the year by which it is leviable; and
- (c) No other tax shall come into force less than one month from the date of the meeting at which its imposition is directed.

(9) A notification of the imposition of a tax under this Regulation shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

45. A committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under section 41, section 42; or section 43. Power to
abolish or
reduce taxes.

46. (1) A committee may exempt, in whole or in part, from the payment of any such tax any person who by reason of poverty may in its opinion be unable to pay the same. Power to
exempt from
taxation.

Municipalities.]

Regulation.

(2) A committee may, by resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, and the Chief Commissioner may, by order, exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any such tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

Power for
Chief Com-
missioner to
suspend levy
of tax.

47. (1) If at any time it appears to the Chief Commissioner, on complaint made or otherwise, that any tax imposed under the foregoing sections is unfair in its incidence, or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is injurious to the interests of the general public, he may require the committee to take within a specified period measures to remove the objection; and, if within that period the requirement is not complied with to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner may by notification suspend the levy of the tax or of such part thereof until the objection has been removed.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may at any time, by notification, rescind any such suspension.

Taxes not
invalid for
defect of
form.

48. No tax imposed under this Regulation shall be invalid merely for defect of form; and it shall be enough in any such tax on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of any such tax, if the property taxed or assessed is so described as to be generally known; and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Taxes when
payable.

49. Any tax imposed under section 41, section 42, or section 43, and payable periodically shall be payable on such dates and in such instalments (if any) as the committee, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, may, by rule, from time to time direct.

Receipts to
be given.

50. For all sums paid on account of any tax under this Regulation, a receipt stating the amount and the tax on account of which it is paid shall be given by the person receiving the same, on request by the person making the payment.

Appeals
against taxa-
tion.

51. (1) An appeal against the assessment or levy of any tax under this Regulation shall lie to the District Magistrate unless he is a member of the committee, in which case the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner or other officer empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf.

(2) The order of the appellate authority shall be final.

[Municipalities.

Regulation.

52. (1) No appeal shall lie in respect of a tax on any building or land unless it is preferred within two months after the publication of the notice prescribed by section 58, and no appeal shall lie in respect of any other tax unless it is preferred within two months from the time when the demand for the tax is made :

Limitation
for appeals.

Provided that an appeal may be admitted after the expiration of the period prescribed therefor by this section if the appellant satisfies the officer before whom the appeal is preferred that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within that period.

(2) No appeal shall be entertained unless the amount of the tax to which it relates is deposited with the committee before the appeal is preferred.

53. No objection shall be taken to any valuation or assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or taxed be questioned, in any other manner or by any other authority than in this Regulation is provided.

Taxation no
to be ques-
tioned excep
under this
Regulation.

54. All taxes leviable in any local area under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, [a] at the time when a committee having authority over that local area comes into existence under this Regulation, shall, so far as their imposition and assessment are consistent with this Regulation and within the powers conferred thereby, be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Regulation.

Taxes levi-
able under
Act XV of
1873 to be
deemed to b
taxes under
this Regula
tion.

Taxes on Immoveable Property.

55. (1) The committee shall cause an assessment-list of all buildings and lands on which any tax is imposed to be prepared, containing—

Preparation
of assess-
ment-list.

- (a) The name of the street or division in which the property is situate;
- (b) The designation of the property, either by name or by number sufficient for identification;
- (c) The names of the owner and occupier, if known;
- (d) The annual value on which the property is assessed; and
- (e) The amount of the tax assessed thereon by the committee.

(2) For the purpose of preparing the list the committee may require the owners or occupiers of the buildings or lands to furnish it with returns of annual value.

[a] See footnote [a] on page 877, *Supra*.

Municipalities.]

Regulation.

Publication
of notice of
assessment.

56. When the assessment-list has been completed, the committee shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the list or a copy thereof may be inspected; and every person claiming to be either owner or occupier of property included in the list, or the agent of any such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list and to make extracts therefrom without charge.

Public notice
of time fixed
for revising
assessment-
list.

57. (1) The committee shall at the same time give public notice of a time, not less than one month from the publication of the notice, when it will proceed to revise the valuation and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or the assessment thereof is increased, it shall also give notice thereof to the owner or occupier of the property.

(2) All objections to the valuation and assessment shall be made in writing before the time fixed in the notice, or orally or in writing at that time.

Settlement
of list.

58 (1) After the objections have been enquired into and the persons making them have been allowed an opportunity of being heard either in person or by authorized agent as they think fit, and the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the list shall be authenticated by the signatures of not less than two members of the committee, who shall at the same time certify that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment contained in the list, except in the cases in which amendments have been entered therein; and, subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year by which it is leviable next following that in which the assessment is made.

(2) The list when amended under this section shall be deposited in the committee's office, and shall there be open during office-hours to all owners and occupiers of property comprised therein, and a public notice that it is so open shall forthwith be published.

Further
amendments
of assess-
ment-list.

59. (1) The committee may at any time amend the list by inserting the name of any person whose name ought to be inserted, or by inserting any property which ought to have been inserted, or by altering the assessment on any property which has been insufficiently valued or assessed through mistake, oversight or fraud, after giving notice, to any person interested in the amendment, of a time, not less than one month from the date of service of such notice, at which the amendment is to be made.

[Municipalities.

Regulation.

(2) Any person interested in any such amendment may tender his objection to the committee in writing before the time fixed in the notice, or orally or in writing at that time, and shall be allowed an opportunity of being heard in support of the same in person or by authorized agent as he thinks fit.

60. It shall be in the discretion of the committee to prepare a new assessment-list every year; or to adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the list for any year, with such alterations as may in particular cases be deemed necessary, as the valuation and assessment for the year following, giving the same notice of the valuation and assessment as if a new assessment-list had been prepared.

New list need not be prepared every year.

61. (1) When a tax payable under section 41, sub-section (1), clause (a) or under section 42 or section 43, is payable in one sum in respect of an entire year, and the property in respect of which it is payable is unoccupied throughout the year, or when such a tax is payable in instalments and the property is unoccupied throughout the period in respect of which an instalment is payable, the amount payable in respect of the property for the year, or the instalment, as the case may be, shall be remitted:

Remission of tax on unoccupied immoveable property.

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the committee to direct that no remission shall be granted unless notice in writing of the vacancy has been given to it within such time from the beginning of the year or of the period as it may, from time to time, fix in this behalf.

(2) When in any case not provided for by the foregoing part of this section a building in respect of which a tax is payable under section 41, sub-section (1), clause (a), or under section 42 or section 43, is wholly or in greater part demolished or destroyed by fire or otherwise, the committee may remit such proportion of the tax as it thinks equitable.

62. (1) A tax payable under section 41, sub-section 1, clause (a), shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable.

Taxes on immoveable property by whom payable.

(2) A tax payable under section 42 or section 43 shall be paid by the occupier of the property in respect of which it is payable.

63. (1) When any sum is due on account of a tax payable under this Regulation in respect of any property by the owner thereof, the committee shall cause a bill for the amount, stating the property and the period for which the charge is made, to be presented to the person liable to pay the same.

Recovery of taxes payable by owner.

Municipalities.]

Regulation.

(2) If the bill is not paid within one month from the presentation thereof, the sum due shall be deemed to be an arrear of tax.

(3) The amount of every such arrear may be recovered, on the application of the committee, by the officer discharging the functions of a Collector under the Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877 [a] in the part of the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner in which the municipality is situate, as if the property were an estate assessed to land-revenue, and the arrear were an arrear of such revenue due thereon: II of 1877.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall authorize the arrest of a defaulter.

Power to
search where
octroi is
leviable.

64. If any person, bringing or receiving a conveyance or package within the octroi-limits of a municipality in which octroi is leviable, refuses, on the demand of an officer authorized by the committee in this behalf, to permit the officer to inspect the contents of the conveyance or package for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contains any articles in respect of which octroi is payable, the officer may cause the conveyance or package to be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate, who shall cause the inspection to be made in his presence.

Power to
examine
article liable
to octroi.

65. Every person bringing or receiving within the octroi-limits of any municipality any article on which octroi is payable shall, when required by an officer authorized by the committee in this behalf, and so far as may be necessary for ascertaining the amount of tax chargeable,—

(a) permit that officer to inspect, examine, weigh and otherwise deal with the article; and

(b) communicate to that officer any information and exhibit to him any bill, invoice or document of a like nature which he may possess relating to the article.

Presentation
of bill for
octroi.

66. Every officer demanding octroi by the authority of the committee shall tender to every person introducing or receiving any article on which the tax is claimed a bill specifying the article taxable, the amount claimed, and the rate at which the tax is calculated.

Recovery of
octroi and
tolls.

67. (1) In case of non-payment of any octroi or of any toll on demand, the officer empowered to collect the same may seize any article on which the

[Municipalities]

Regulation.

octroi is chargeable, or any vehicle or animal on which the toll is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to satisfy the demand.

(2) The committee may cause any property so seized, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be sold by auction to satisfy the demand, with the expenses occasioned by the seizure, custody and sale thereof, unless the demand and expenses are in the meantime paid, after the lapse of five days from the seizure, and after the issue of a proclamation fixing the time and place of sale :

Provided that, by order of the chairman or a vice-chairman, articles of a perishable nature which could not be kept for five days without serious risk of damage may be sold after the lapse of such shorter time as the chairman or vice-chairman may, having regard to the nature of the articles, think proper.

CHAPTER IV.

MUNICIPAL FUND AND PROPERTY.

68. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

Constitution
of municipal
fund.

- (a) All sums received by or on behalf of the committee under this Regulation or otherwise ;
- (b) All fines realised in cases in which prosecutions are instituted under this Regulation or the rules made hereunder or under section 34 of Act V of 1861 for offences committed within the municipality ; and
- (c) When there has been included within the municipality any municipality constituted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873, [a] the balance (if any) standing at the credit of the municipal fund of that municipality at the time when the committee comes into existence.

69. (1) The committee shall set apart and apply annually out of the municipal fund—

Application
of fund.

- (a) First, such sum as may be required for the payment of any amounts falling due on any loan legally contracted by it ;

[a] See footnote [a] on page 877, *Supra*.

Municipalities.]

Regulation.

- (b) *Secondly*, such sum as may be required to meet the charges of its own establishment, including such subscriptions, contributions and payments as are referred to in sections 37 and 38, and such sum as may be required for the maintenance of a police establishment under Chapter V ;
- (c) *Thirdly*, such sum as may be required to pay the expenses of pauper lunatics sent to public asylums from the municipality, the expenses incurred in auditing the accounts of the committee, and such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for education, sanitation, vaccination, medical, relief and public works as may be held by the Chief Commissioner to be equitably debitable to the committee in return for services rendered to it by those Departments.

(2) Subject to the charges specified in sub-section (1) and to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may make with respect to the priority to be given to the several duties of the committee, the municipal fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the following matters within the municipality, and, with the sanction of the Commissioner outside the municipality, when such application of the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality, namely :—

- (a) The construction, maintenance, improvement, cleansing and repair of public streets, bridges, embankments, drains, latrines, tanks and water-courses ;
- (b) The watering and lighting of such streets or any of them ;
- (c) The construction, establishment and maintenance of schools, hospitals and dispensaries, and other institutions for the promotion of education or for the benefit of the public health, and of rest houses, saráís, poor-houses, markets, encamping grounds, pounds and other works of public utility, and the control and administration of public institutions of any of these descriptions ;
- (d) Grants-in-aid to schools, hospitals, dispensaries, poor-houses, leper-asylums and other educational or charitable institutions ;
- (e) The training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships ;

[Municipalities.

Regulation.

- (f) The giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity ;
- (g) The supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for the use of men or animals ;
- (h) The planting and preservation of trees;
- (i) The taking of a census, the registration of births, marriages and deaths, public vaccination and any other sanitary measure ;
- (j) The holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions ; and
- (k) All acts and things likely to promote the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants.

70. (1) In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury the municipal fund shall be kept in the treasury or sub-treasury. Custody of municipal fund.

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Chief Commissioner may in each case think sufficient.

71. (1) A committee may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, invest any portion of its municipal fund in securities of the Government of India or such other securities as the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, approve in this behalf, and vary such investments for others of a like nature. Investment of same.

(2) The income resulting from the securities and the proceeds of the sale of the same shall be credited to the municipal fund.

72. The management, control and administration of every public institution maintained out of the municipal fund shall vest in the committee : Management of public institutions.

Provided that the extent of the independent authority of the committee in respect of any such institution may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

Municipalities.]

Regulation.

CHAPTER V.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Police estab-
lishment.

73. Every committee shall maintain a police-establishment for watch and ward, and the prevention and suppression of nuisances, within the municipality, and for the enforcement of this Regulation and the rules made thereunder, and of the orders of the committee.

Constitution
of estab-
lishment.

74. The establishment maintained under section 73 shall, as the committee with the approval of the Chief Commissioner may direct, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the committee may, from time to time, after consultation with the District Magistrate and the Commissioner, and subject to the final decision of the Chief Commissioner, direct.

Appoint-
ment,
punishment
and duties of
municipal
watchmen.

75. If the establishment maintained under section 73 is a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall be appointed and promoted, and shall be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction or fine, under such rules as the Chief Commissioner may make in this behalf; and shall perform such duties, and be liable to such penalties, as village-watchmen appointed under the Panjab Laws Act, 1872, as amended by the Panjab Laws Amendment Act, 1875, perform and are liable to.

IV of
1872.
XV of
1875.

Duties of
municipal
police
enrolled
under Act V
of 1861.

76. If the establishment is part of the general police-force, the Chief Commissioner may, notwithstanding anything contained in Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define the duties which the officers and men of the establishment may or may not be required to perform.

Powers
under section
34 of Act V
of 1861.

77. In any municipality in which section 34 of Act V of 1861 is in force, every watchman under this Regulation shall have the powers of a police-officer under that section.

CHAPTER VI.

POWER FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

78. When any land is required for a new street or for the improvement of an existing street, the committee may proceed to acquire, in addition to the land to be occupied by the street, any land unoccupied by buildings which is, in the opinion of the committee, necessary for the sites of the buildings to be erected on the sides of the street.

Power to acquire land for building sites adjoining new streets.

79. The committee may close temporarily any street or any part thereof for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any sewer, drain, culvert or bridge, or for any other public purpose; and may divert, discontinue or permanently close any such street.

Power to close streets.

80. The committee may grant permission in writing for the temporary occupation of any street or of any land under its control or management, for the purpose of depositing any building materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw the permission.

Power to permit temporary occupation of streets, &c.

81. The committee may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience.

Power to attach brackets for lamps.

82. (1) The committee at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building; and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Names of streets and numbers of buildings.

(2) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name or number, or puts up any different name or number from that put up by order of the committee, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

83. The committee at a meeting may direct that within certain limits, to be fixed by it, the roofs, and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable materials unless with the permission of the committee in writing; and the

Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

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committee may, by written notice, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction to remove or alter the roofs or walls so made or renewed as it may think fit.

Power to
regulate line
of buildings.

84. (1) If any building or part of a building projects beyond the regular line of a street either existing or determined on for the future, or beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, the committee may, whenever the building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice require the building or part, when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back shall become part of the street and shall vest in the committee :

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The committee may, on such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

Notice of
new build-
ings.

85. (1) Every person intending to erect or re-erect any building shall, if required to do so by rule made by the committee in this behalf, give notice in writing of his intention to the committee, and shall, if required to do so, submit a plan showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid, and specifications of the works intended to be constructed, and the materials to be used, and shall obey all written directions consistent with this Regulation given by the committee within one month after receiving such notice, either prohibiting the erection or re-erection, if deemed likely to be injurious to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely :—

- (a) Free passage or way in front of the building;
- (b) Space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging;
- (c) Ventilation and drainage;
- (d) Level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor and stability of structure; and
- (e) The line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street :

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Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the erection or re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

(2) If any such building is begun or erected without giving notice, or without submitting particulars as aforesaid, when required, or in contravention of the legal orders of the committee issued within one month, the committee may by notice require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may deem necessary.

Explanation.—The expression “erect any building” includes all additions and alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations, or the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

86. (1) It shall not be lawful, unless with the written permission of the committee, for the owner or occupier of any building in a street to add to, or place against or in front of, the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into or encroaching on the street or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein. Removal of projections and obstructions.

(2) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction built or placed against or in front thereof if the same overhangs or projects into or encroaches on any street, or projects into or encroaches on any drain, aqueduct or sewer in the street:

Provided that, in the case of a projection, encroachment or obstruction being lawfully in existence at the time of the making of this Regulation, the committee shall make reasonable compensation to any person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration.

(3) The committee may give written permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement-wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the written permission.

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Bathing and Washing Places.

Bathing and
washing
places.

87. The committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing, and may specify the times at which, and the sex of the persons by whom, such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants; and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or the washing of animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and all other acts by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use.

Deposit of Offensive Matter and Slaughter-places.

Removal and
deposit of
offensive
matter.

88. The committee may fix places within, or with the approval of the District Magistrate beyond, the limits of the municipality for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

Places for
slaughter of
animals.

89. (1) The committee may, with the approval of the District Magistrate, fix and abolish places either within or without the limits of the municipality for the slaughter of animals for sale, or of any specified description of such animals, and may with the like approval grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such places, or if they belong to the committee, charge rent or fees for the use of the same.

(2) When such places are fixed by the committee beyond municipal limits, it shall have the same power to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if they were within those limits.

(3) When any such place has been fixed, no person shall slaughter any such animal for sale within the municipality at any other place.

(4) Whoever slaughters any such animal at any other place for sale within the municipality shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

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*Regulation.**Burial and Burning Places.*

90. (1) The committee may, by public notice, order [a] any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood, to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice, and shall, in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

Powers in respect of burial and burning places.

(2) Private burial-places in such burial-grounds may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the committee may impose in this behalf:

Provided that the limits of such burial-places are sufficiently defined, and that they shall only be used for the burial of members of the family of the owners thereof.

(3) No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed, after the commencement of this Regulation, without the permission in writing of the committee.

(4) If any person buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed contrary to the provisions of this section, or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

91. The committee may, by public notice, prescribe [b] routes for the removal of corpses to burial or burning places.

Removal of corpses.

Inflammable Materials.

92. The committee may, where it appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by public notice, prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any limits specified in the notice.

Inflammable materials.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

93. (1) The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any land or

Inspection of drains, privies and cesspools.

[a] As to appeal from orders under Section 90, see Section 120 *infra*.

[b] As to appeal from orders under Section 91, see Section 120 *infra*.

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building in which any drains, privies or cesspools are situated, inspect any such drains, privies or cesspools at any time between sunrise and sunset, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where the committee or person may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the drains, privies or cesspools.

(2) If, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the land or building, or by the occupier, as the committee may direct; but if it is found that no nuisance exists, or but for such opening would have arisen, the ground shall be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expense of opening, closing and making it good shall be borne by the committee.

Power to enter and inspect buildings, &c.

94. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner, of any building, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter and inspect the building, and may by notice direct all or any part thereof to be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, disinfected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons.

Other powers of entry on buildings or land.

95. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner, of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset—

- (a) Enter on and survey and take levels of any land;
- (b) Enter, inspect and measure any building for the purpose of valuation; or
- (c) Enter into any building or on any land for the purpose of examining works under construction, of ascertaining the course of sewers or drains, or of executing or repairing any work which it is by this Regulation empowered to execute or maintain.

Power to enter for discovery of vehicles or animals liable to taxation.

96. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable, coach-house or other place wherein there is reason to believe that there is any vehicle or animal liable to taxation under this Regulation for which a license has not been duly taken out.

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97. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may ^{Power to} at all reasonable times enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, ^{inspect places} stall or place used for the sale of food or drink for human consumption, or as ^{for sale of} a slaughter-house, or for the sale of drugs, and inspect and examine any food ^{food or drink} or drink, drug or animal which may be therein; and, if any article of food or ^{&c., and to} drink or any animal therein appears to be intended for human consumption ^{seize un-} and to be unfit therefor, may seize and remove the same, or may cause it to ^{wholesome} be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale ^{articles ex-} or used for such consumption; ^{posed for} ^{sale.}

and, in case any drug is reasonably suspected to be adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may remove the same, giving a receipt therefor, and may cause it to be brought before a Magistrate for enquiry whether any offence has been committed in respect thereof, and for his orders as to its disposal.

98. (1) The committee may provide for the performance by its agents ^{Power of} of the duty usually performed by sweepers in respect of any buildings or ^{entry for} lands, or of any drains, privies, cesspools or other receptacles for offensive ^{purpose of} matter pertaining to buildings or land. ^{scavenging.}

(2) Such provision may be made in respect of individual buildings or lands, or of buildings or lands generally in any ward or part of the municipality.

(3) Nothing in this section or section 42 shall be deemed to preclude the committee from making provision of a different nature for different buildings or lands, or different wards or parts of the municipality, and charging scavenging-tax at different rates therefor, or from exempting wholly or in part from such tax at its discretion any individual who has made arrangements to its satisfaction for the performance of the duties aforesaid.

(4) When the committee has undertaken to provide for the performance by its agents of such duties as aforesaid, the persons employed by it to perform the same may enter on the property at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of those duties; and the committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may enter on the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of ascertaining that such duties have been duly performed.

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Regulation.

Precautions
to be ob-
served in
entering
dwelling.

99. When any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Regulation, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman, who, according to custom, does not appear in public, is entered under this Regulation, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Water-pipes, Privies and Drains.

Troughs and
pipes for
rain-water.

100. The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof, and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street.

Provision of
privies, &c.

101. (1) The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building to provide any privy or cesspool, or additional privies or cesspools, which should in its opinion be provided for the building, in such manner as the committee directs.

(2) The committee may, by notice, require any persons employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

(3) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the committee directs, any door or trapdoor of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

Repair and
closing of
drains, pri-
vies and
cesspools.

102. (1) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair or alter and put in good order any drain, privy or cesspool, or to close any cesspool belonging thereto.

(2) The committee may, by notice, require any person who constructs any new drain, privy or cesspool without its permission in writing, or contrary to its directions or rules or to the provisions of this Regulation, or who constructs, re-builds or opens any drain, privy or cesspool which it has

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ordered to be demolished or stopped up or not to be made, to demolish the drain, privy or cesspool, or to make such alteration therein as it thinks fit.

103. The committee may, by notice, require any person who without its permission in writing newly erects or re-builds any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it thinks fit. Unauthorized buildings over drains, &c.

104. The committee may, by notice, require any owner or occupier on whose land any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse for the time being exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, to remove or close the same within one week. Removal of latrines, &c., near any source of water-supply.

105. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private tank, well, reservoir, pool or excavation therein which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood: Power to require drainage, &c., of unwholesome tanks, &c.

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section it is necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the person who is required to drain his land, or to pay compensation to any other person, the committee shall provide the land or pay the compensation.

Dangerous Buildings and Places.

106. If any building, or any well, tank or other excavation, is for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger. Power to require buildings, wells, tanks, &c., to be secured.

107. If any building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto is deemed by the committee to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, it may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall or structure as the committee considers necessary for the public safety; and, if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger. Buildings, &c., in ruinous or dangerous state.

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*Regulation.**Buildings and Grounds in Unsanitary Condition.*

Power to
require
owner to
clear away
noxious
vegetation.

108. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation, jungle or undergrowth which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Power to
trim hedges
and trees
bordering on
street.

109. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land within three days to cut or trim the hedges thereof bordering on any street, or branches of trees growing thereon which overhang any street and obstruct the same or cause danger therein, or which so overhang any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

Power to
have build-
ing or land
cleansed.

110. If the owner or occupier of any building or land suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the committee may, by notice, require him within twenty-four hours to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state.

Power in
respect of
building
unfit for
habitation.

111. If any building appears to the committee to be unfit for human habitation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation or other sufficient reason, the committee may, by notice, prohibit [a] the owner or occupier thereof from using the same for human habitation or suffering it to be so used until the committee is satisfied that it has been rendered fit for such use.

Power to
require un-
tenanted
buildings
becoming a
nuisance to
be secured or
enclosed.

112. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or person claiming to be the owner of any building or land which by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause remains untenanted and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time fixed in the notice.

Cultivation,
use of manure
or irrigation,
injurious to
health after
prohibition.

113. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, on the joint report of the District Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon that the cultivation of any description of crop or the use of any kind of manure or the irrigation of land in any specified manner in any place within the limits of any municipality is injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, by notification prohibit the cultivation of the crop, the use of the manure or the

[a] As to appeal from orders under Section 111, see Sec. 120, *infra*.

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irrigation so reported to be injurious, or regulate it by imposing such conditions thereon as may prevent the injury:

Provided that, when on any land to which the notification applies that description of crop has been cultivated, that kind of manure has been used, or irrigation has been practised in that manner during the five years preceding the notification with such continuity as the ordinary course of husbandry admits of, compensation shall be paid from the municipal fund to all persons interested in that land for any damage caused to them by the prohibition or regulation.

(2) If any person cultivates, uses manure or irrigates in disregard of the prohibition or conditions notified under sub-section (1), he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

114. (1) The owner or occupier of every place within the municipality used for any of the following purposes namely:—

Regulation
of offensive
and danger-
ous trades.

melting tallow; or

boiling bones, offal or blood; or

as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing-house or tannery; or

as a brick-kiln, pottery or limekiln; or

as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or

as a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material; or as a store-house for kerosine, petroleum, naphtha or any inflammable oil, spirit or explosive substance;

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the committee for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the committee, which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the committee considers that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in, or frequenting, the immediate neighbourhood.

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(4) The committee may charge fees for such licenses, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as it may think necessary.

(5) Whoever, without such registration or without a license, uses any place for any such purpose shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to
prohibit such
trades.

115. (1) If it is shown to the satisfaction of the committee, at a meeting, that any place registered or licensed under the last foregoing section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, it may, by notice, require^[a] the occupier thereof to discontinue the use of the place, or to use it in such manner as will, in the opinion of the committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

(2) Whoever, after such notice has been given, uses the place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with further fine which may extend to forty rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to make Rules.

Power of
committee to
make rules.

116. (1) A committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules ^[b]—

- (a) For rendering licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals plying for hire within the limits of the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions under which they are to be granted and may be revoked;
- (b) For limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads and the loads to be carried by such conveyances, animals or persons, where they are hired within the muni-

[a] As to appeal from orders under Section 115, see Sec. 120 *infra*.

[b] As to procedure for making rules see Section 150 *infra*.

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pality for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;

- (c) For securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths, and for the taking of a census;
- (d) For fixing, and from time to time varying, the number of persons who may occupy a building or part of a building which is let in lodgings;
for the registration and inspection of such buildings;
for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such buildings;
for the notices to be given and the precautions to be taken in the case of any infectious disease breaking out in such buildings;
and generally for the proper regulation of such buildings;
- (e) For the inspection and proper regulation of encamping-grounds, pounds, serais, markets and slaughter-houses;
- (f) For the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions within the municipality and under its control;
- (g) For controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds;
- (h) For the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use;
- (i) Where the collection of an octroi-tax has been sanctioned, for fixing octroi-limits for the purpose of collecting that tax; and
- (j) Generally for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation:

Provided that the committee of a municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under clauses (a) and (b) in respect of any vehicles to which that Act applies.

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1879.

(2) In making any rule under this section the committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

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(3) No rule made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner and published for such time and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe in this behalf.

Supplemental.

Execution of
acts required
to be done by
any notice.

117. (1) When any notice under this chapter requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Regulation, it shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

(2) When the owner or occupier of any land or building fails to comply with the terms of any notice under this chapter requiring him to do any act upon that land or building, the committee may, after six hours' notice, by its officers, cause the act to be done.

Recovery of
costs of
execution.

118. (1) Where, under this Regulation, the owner or occupier of property is required by the committee to execute any work and makes default in complying with the requirement, and the committee executes the work, the committee may recover the cost of the work from the person in default.

(2) If the person in default is the owner, the committee may, by way of additional remedy, recover the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, and in such case the occupier may deduct any sum paid by him under this sub-section from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner of the property in respect of which the payment is made, or otherwise recover it from the owner:

(3) Provided that an occupier shall not be required to pay, under the last sub-section, any greater sum than the amount of rent which is for the time being due from him to the owner, or which, after demand for payment of the money payable by him to the committee and notice not to pay rent without first deducting the amount so demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner, unless he refuses on application to him by the committee truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the committee from the occupier exceeds the rent due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(4) All money recoverable by a committee under this section may be recovered either by suit or, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction

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within the municipality, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and if payable by the owner of property, shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract between an owner and an occupier.

119. (1) The committee may make compensation out of the municipal fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the committee, its officers and servants under this Regulation, and shall make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised. Compensation out of municipal fund.

(2) If any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the committee is required by this Regulation to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such manner as the parties may agree, or in default of agreement in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, sections 3, 8 to 42, 51 to 53, and 56 to 59, [a] so far as they can be made applicable. Act X of 1870.

120. (1) Any person aggrieved by any order made by a committee under the powers vested in it by section 90, 91, 111 or 115 may appeal within thirty days from the date thereof to the District Magistrate; and no such order shall be liable to be called in question otherwise than by such appeal: Appeals against certain orders of committee.

Provided that, if in the latter case the District Magistrate is himself a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

(2) The appellate authority may, for sufficient cause, extend the period hereby allowed for appeal.

(3) The order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying the order appealed against shall be final:

Provided that the order appealed against shall not be modified or set aside until the appellant and the committee have had reasonable opportunity of being heard.

[a] This reference should now be read as applying to Act I, of 1894, (see Section 2 *Supra*, page 462) by which Act X of 1870 was repealed and its corresponding sections.

Municipalities.]

Regulation.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

Depositing
or throwing
earth or
materials or
refuse, rub-
bish or offen-
sive matter
on roads or
into drains.

121. Whoever, without permission of the committee or in disregard of its orders, throws or deposits, or permits his servants or members of his household under his control to throw or deposit, earth or materials of any description, or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, upon any street or public place, or into any public sewer or drain or any drain communicating therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging
sewage.

122. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer or cesspool, or any other offensive matter to flow, drain or be put upon any street or public place, or into any sewer or drain not set apart for the purpose, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Non-removal
of filth, &c.

123. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any building or land, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil or filth or any noxious or offensive matter in or upon such building or land, or suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse and purify the same, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Making or
altering
drains with-
out authori-
ty.

124. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any public sewer or drain under the control of the committee, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for
making or
keeping la-
trines, &c.,
near any
source of
water-supply.

125. Whoever makes, without the permission of the committee, or keeps for a longer time than one week after notice to remove issued under section 104, any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, when a notice has issued, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the lapse of the period allowed for removal.

[Municipalities.]

Regulation.

126. Whoever keeps any swine in disregard of any orders which the committee may give to prevent them from becoming a nuisance, or keeps any other animals so as to be injurious to health or to become a nuisance, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Keeping animals so as to be injurious to health.

127. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or may be used for food on deleterious substances, filth or refuse of any kind, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Feeding animals on deleterious substances.

128. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any public street or thoroughfare at more than a walking pace, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lights or there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Driving vehicles without proper light.

129. Whoever discharges firearms or lets off fire-works or fire-balloons, or engages in any game, in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging firearms, &c.

130. Whoever, being an elephant-driver, or camel-driver, omits on being requested to do so to remove his elephant or camel to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Control of elephants and camels.

131. Whoever, contrary to any orders of the committee, takes an elephant along a street shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Taking elephants along streets.

132. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any street or public place, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Suffering dogs to be at large.

133. Whoever, without the written permission of the committee, alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any street or public sewer, drain or

Altering, obstructing or encroaching.

Municipalities.]

Regulation.

ing upon
streets, &c. water-course, or displace, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials or the fences or posts of any street or public place, or deposits building materials or makes any hole or excavation on or in any street, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Quarrying,
blasting,
cutting tim-
ber or build-
ing. 134. Whoever quarries, blasts, cuts timber or carries on building operations in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Picketing
animals and
collecting
carts. 135. Whoever, contrary to the orders of the committee, pickets animals or collects carts on any public ground, or uses any such ground as a halting-place for vehicles or animals of any description or as a place of encampment, or causes or permits animals to stray, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Carrying
corpses by
prohibited
routes or so
as to cause
annoyance. 136. Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Destroying
direction-
posts, lamp-
posts, &c. 137. Whoever, without being authorized by the committee, defaces or disturbs any direction-post or lamp-post, or extinguishes any light in any street or public place, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalty for
disobedience
to orders of
committee
under
Chapter VI. 138. Whoever disobeys any lawful directions given by the committee by public notice under the powers conferred upon it by Chapter VI, or any written notice lawfully issued by it under the powers so conferred, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by the committee to him under those powers, shall, if the disobedience or omission is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues:

Provided that, when the notice fixes a time within which a certain act is to be done and no time is specified in this Regulation, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Regulation.

[Municipalities.

Regulation.

139. A prosecution for an offence under section 90, section 115 or section 138, when the order which has been disobeyed is appealable, shall be suspended, when the Magistrate learns that an appeal has been instituted, pending the decision of the appeal; and, if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed an offence against those sections.

Prosecution
to be sus-
pended in
certain cases.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONTROL.

140. The Commissioner or the District Magistrate, when he is not a member of the committee, may—

Control by
Commis-
sioner or
District Ma-
gistrate.

- (a) Enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property occupied by any committee or joint committee, or any work in progress under the direction of a committee or joint committee;
- (b) By order in writing call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any committee or joint committee.
- (c) By order in writing require any committee or joint committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to its proceedings or duties as he thinks fit to call for; and
- (d) Record in writing for the consideration of any committee or joint committee any observations he thinks proper in regard to its proceedings or duties.

141. (1) The Commissioner or the District Magistrate may, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution or order of a committee, or joint committee, or prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of, or under cover of, this Regulation, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order, or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

Power to
suspend ac-
tion by com-
mittee or
joint com-
mittee.

Municipalities.]

Regulation.

(2) When the Commissioner or the District Magistrate makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof with a statement of his reasons for making it, if the Magistrate to the Commissioner, if the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner, who may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification permanently or for such period as he thinks fit.

Extraordinary powers of District Magistrate in case of emergency.

142. (1) In cases of emergency the District Magistrate may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the committee.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the District Magistrate may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from that balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The District Magistrate shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he exercises the powers conferred on him by this section.

Powers of Chief Commissioner in case of default of committee.

143. (1) If at any time it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a committee has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this Regulation or any other law, the Chief Commissioner may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Chief Commissioner may appoint the District Magistrate to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as he may fix, to the Magistrate by the committee.

(3) If the expense is not so paid, the District Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from that balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

Power of Chief Commissioner to supersede committee in

144. (1) If a committee is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force, or exceeds

[Municipalities.]

Regulation.

or abuses its powers, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the official Gazette, declare that committee to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

case of incompetency,
persistent default or abuse
of powers.

(2) When a committee is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

- (a) All members of the committee shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;
- (b) All powers and duties of the committee may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Chief Commissioner appoints in that behalf; and
- (c) All property vested in the committee shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the committee shall be reconstituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified for being members.

145. (1) The Chief Commissioner may frame forms for any proceeding of a committee for which he considers that a form should be provided, and make rules [a] consistent with this Regulation—

Power of
Chief Com-
missioner to
frame forms
and make
rules,

- (a) As to the appointment of members of a committee;
- (b) As to the term of office of members of a committee, and of chairmen who, not being members of a committee at the time of their election, have been elected to the office of chairman or who have been appointed to that office by the Chief Commissioner;
- (c) As to the filling of casual vacancies among elected and appointed members of a committee;
- (d) As to the language in which business shall be transacted, proceedings recorded and notices issued;
- (e) As to the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Regulation and for preventing evasion of the same;

[a] As to procedure for making rules, see sec. 150, *infra*, page 924.

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Regulation.

- (f) As to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund ;
- (g) As to the conditions on which property vested in the committee may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise ;
- (h) As to the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed by the committee to offices requiring professional skill ;
- (i) As to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between committees and the Chief Commissioner or his officers and representations addressed to the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation shall pass ;
- (j) As to the exhibition of tables of octroi, the system under which refunds shall be made on account of that tax when the goods on which the tax has been paid are again exported, and the storage of goods declared not to be intended for use or consumption within the municipality into which they are brought ;
- (k) As to the exhibition of tables showing the rates of tolls chargeable on vehicles and animals entering the municipality ;
- (l) As to the priority to be given to the several duties of the committee :
- (m) As to the preparation of plans and estimates for works to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned ;
- (n) As to the accounts to be kept by committees, as to the conditions on which such accounts shall be open to inspection by inhabitants paying any tax under this Regulation, as to the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge ;
- (o) As to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned ;

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Regulation.

- (p) As to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by committees;
- (q) As to the publication of notices; and
- (r) Generally, for the guidance of committees and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Regulation.

(2) In making rules under sub-section (1), clause (e), the Chief Commissioner may direct that a breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

146. (1) If any member, officer or servant of a committee is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty on member, officer or servant of committee being interested in contract made with committee.

(2) A person shall not by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between the company and the committee, but he shall not take part in any proceedings of the committee relating to any such contract.

147. (1) No suit shall be instituted against a committee, or against an officer of a committee in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been, in the case of a committee, left at its office, and, in the case of an officer, delivered to him or left at his office or place of abode, stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such a notice has been so delivered or left:

Suits against committee and its officers.

Provided that this section shall not apply to any suit instituted under section 54 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

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Regulation.

(2) A suit against an officer of a committee in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity shall be instituted within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards.

Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

148. Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the committee, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the committee; and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the committee with the previous sanction of the Commissioner or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Acquisition of land under Act X. of 1870.

149. Where any land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes of this Regulation, the Chief Commissioner may, at the request of the committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, [1] 1870, and, on payment by the X of 1 committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, and of the charges incurred by the Government in connection with the proceedings, the land shall vest in the committee.

Procedure for making rules.

150. (1) The authority empowered to make rules under section 10, section 116 or section 145 shall, before making them, publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(2) Every rule made under any of those sections shall be published in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may direct; and such publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule has been made as required by this section.

Prosecutions.

151. A Court shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Regulation, or the rules made under this Regulation, except on the complaint of the committee or of some person authorized by the committee in this behalf.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

152. Nothing in this Regulation shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Regulation or the rules made under it, or from being

[1] This reference should now be read as applying to Act I. of 1894, by which Act X of 1870 was repealed.

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Regulation.

liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Regulation or the rules made under it :

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

153. Any arrears of any tax or fee or any other money claimable by a committee under this Act may be recovered on application to a Magistrate, having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within those limits belonging to the person from whom the money is claimable. Recovery of taxes, &c.

154. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, and in such other manner as he may determine, declare his intention— Notification of intention to alter limits of municipality.

(a) To exclude from a municipality and local area comprised therein and defined in the notification, or

(b) To include within a municipality and local area in the vicinity of the same and defined in the notification :

Provided that, where the local area is a military cantonment or part of a military cantonment, a notification shall not be published under this section in respect of it without the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council.

155. (1) Any inhabitant of a municipality or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 154 may, if he objects to the alteration proposed, submit his objection in writing to the Chief Commissioner within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Chief Commissioner shall take the objection into consideration. Alteration of limits of municipality.

(2) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired, and the Chief Commissioner has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, exclude the local area from the municipality or include it therein, as the case may be.

156. (1) When a local area is excluded from a municipality under section 155— Effect of exclusion of local area from municipality.

(a) This Regulation, and all rules, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Regulation, shall cease to apply thereto; and

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- (b) The Chief Commissioner shall, after consulting the committee frame a scheme determining what portion of the balance of the municipal fund and other property vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty for the benefit of the local area, and in what manner the liabilities of the committee shall be apportioned between the committee and the Secretary of State for India in Council, and, on the publication of the scheme in the official Gazette, the property and liabilities shall vest and be apportioned accordingly.

(2) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (1) shall be applied under the orders of the Chief Commissioner to discharging the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council under that sub-section, or for the promotion of the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the inhabitants of the local area.

Effect of
including
local area in
municipality.

157. When a local area is included in a municipality under section 155, this Regulation, and all rules, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Regulation, and in force throughout the whole municipality at the time the local area is so included, shall apply to the local area.

Power exer-
ciseable from
time to time.

158. All powers conferred by this Regulation on the Governor-General in Council or on the Chief Commissioner may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Saving of
Act XI of
1879.

159. Nothing in this Regulation shall affect the Local Authorities Loan ^{XI} of 1879 Act, 1879.

Member of
committee to
be municipal
commis-
sioner.

160. Every member of a committee constituted under this Regulation shall be deemed to be a municipal commissioner within the meaning of every enactment for the time being in force.

Vacancies
and irregu-
larities not
to invalidate
proceedings.

161. Anything done or any proceeding taken under this Regulation shall not be questioned on account of any vacancy in a committee or joint committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

[Municipalities.

Regulation.

CHAPTER X.

EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS.

162. (1) If it appears to the Chief Commissioner that the circumstances of any municipality are such that the provisions of this Regulation requiring that a certain proportion of the members of a committee be elected are unsuited thereto, the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, except the municipality, wholly or in part, from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply, or shall only apply in part, as the case may be, to the excepted municipality until again applied thereto by a like notification of the Chief Commissioner:

Power to
except muni-
cipalities
from opera-
tion of pro-
visions of
Regulation
regarding
election.

Provided that a notification shall not be issued under this section in respect of a municipality for which a committee has come into existence unless its issue has been sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

(2) While the municipality continues to be excepted, wholly or in part, from the operation of the provisions mentioned in sub-section (1), the Chief Commissioner may appoint such of the members of the committee as would otherwise have been elected.

163. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification, withdraw from the operation of this Regulation [a] the area of any municipality constituted under this Regulation [a].

Power to
withdraw
municipal
area altoget-
her from
operation of
this Regula-
tion or Act
XV of 1873.

XV of
1873.

(2) When a notification is issued under this section in respect of any municipality, this Regulation [a] and all rules, bye-laws, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred thereunder, shall cease to apply to the local area comprised in the municipality; the balance of the municipal fund and all other property which at the time of the issue of the notification is vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty; and the liabilities of the committee shall be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(3) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (2) shall be applied under the orders of the Chief Commissioner to discharging the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council by the sub-section, or for the promotion of the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the inhabitants of the local area comprised in the municipality.

[a] Portions repealed by Regulation IX of 1893 are omitted.

Municipalities.]

Regulation.

NOTIFICATIONS.

[1] No. 1406-702—*Dated Abu, the 22nd December 1886.*

Under the powers vested in him by section 5 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, No. V of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, is pleased to hereby apply the said Regulation to the local areas comprised respectively within the limits of the municipalities of Ajmere and Beawar constituted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh municipalities Act No. XV of 1873.

No. 1408-702,—*Dated Abu, 22nd December 1886.*

Under section 5 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to apply the said Regulation to the local area comprised within the limits of the Kekri municipality, established under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh municipalities Act, 1873.

Under sub-section 1 of section 162, of the aforesaid Regulation, the Chief Commissioner is further pleased to except the Kekri Municipality wholly from the operation of the provisions of the Regulation regarding election.

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Ajmere Municipal Limits.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA, IN
THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 3270 S, dated 26th December 1882.

Under section 5 of Act XV of 1873 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act) [¹] the following are defined to be the limits of the Ajmere Municipality in the District of Ajmere-Merwara for the purposes of the Act.

AJMERE MUNICIPALITY.

INNER CORDON.

West.—From a point at 2 miles 1 furlong from Post Office, on the Pushkur Road, to Lakhshmi Pole Gate, thence following the road round Taragurh, to the Military Road to Nusseerabad.

South.—Following the Military Road to a point 3 miles, 5 furlongs, 130 feet, on the Ajmere and Nusseerabad Road.

East.—From a point 3 miles, 5 furlongs, 130 feet Ajmere and Nusseerabad Road, along the ridge of hills, east of Balapura and Kiranipura villages, to a point due east of Kiranipura tank bund, thence along tank bund and along the top of the Madar Hill, crossing the inner Forest boundary, and meeting the outer Forest boundary at the other end of the ridge—Thence following the boundary for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and then crossing Agra Road at the junction of old Circular Road, still following ridge of hill to the beginning of the Ana Sagar catchment on the east side.

North.—From the east corner of Ana Sagar catchment, following watershed of Ana Sagar tank, to a point south-west of Lohagal village, from thence to a point due north of the Shahjehani Bagh, to where it joins the Pushkur Road, at a distance of 2 miles 1 furlong from Post Office.

This boundary line includes all land within its limits, excepting only the Cantonment.

[¹] Repealed in Ajmere-Merwara by the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886.

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Ajmere and Beawar Municipal Limits.

OUTER CORDON.

Starts on the east from the begining of the Ana Sagar catchment following a proposed channel marked out with stones, to the junction of another proposed channel. West of Naogaon, thence following the proposed channel, and passing to the east of Makarwali village it follows the ridge of hills to a point 1 furlong west of Padampura village. Thence the line takes a south-westerly direction, following the line of hills to south Hokran village.

Thence it crosses the Valley in a south-easterly direction to the Nag Pahar ridge of hills, which it follows to a point north of Kharekri village, from thence along watershed of Ana Sagar to the beginning of Ajeypal channel. Thence following the ridge of hills to the South-west of Ajaisar and Kazipura until it joins the inner cordon about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Taragurh Hill.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

North.—The rivers known as the Jalia and Balap Nadies, to a point where they meet to the east of the road to old Beawar.

East.—The Balad Nadie above mentioned, to a point north-east of the junction of the Balad and Shivpura Road.

South-East.—The above mentioned Balad Road to the Circular Road which branches off to the west by the village of Seduria.

South.—The Circular Road from the village of Seduria, to the point where it joins the road, which passing by the Chang Gate of the city, leads towards the new Jalia Tank.

West.—A straight line drawn from the western end of the southern boundary, to a point where the country tract leading to Nondree crosses the Jalia river. Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend the jurisdiction of the Municipality to that plot of land now occupied by the detachment of the Merwara Battalion stationed at Beawar, *viz.*, a rectangular plot of land to the east of, and adjoining the road running towards old Beawar enclosed between four masonry pillars marked respectively 1, 2, 3, and 4.

[Municipalities.

Beawar and Kekri Municipal Limits.

NOTIFICATION.

[a] No. 2938-S., dated the 26th October, 1894.

In exercise of the authority conferred by sections 154 and 155 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere Merwara is pleased to include within the limits of the Beawar Municipality the area comprised within the boundaries described beneath:—

On the west a line drawn from boundary pillar No. 4 near the road leading to Chang to the Moondri Rapat on the river Jalia.

On the north a line drawn from the Moondri Rapat to the junction of Jalia and Bulad rivers following the bed of the former river.

KEKRI MUNICIPALITY.

A cordon of pillars erected at a distance of 792 feet from the town walls.

Municipalities.]

Election Rules.

ELECTION RULES FOR AJMERE MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

NOS. 1726 S, [a] 3195 S, [b] AND 541 S, [c], DATED RESPECTIVELY THE 23RD JUNE 1894, THE 27TH NOVEMBER 1894, AND 22ND FEBRUARY 1896.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, after consulting the Municipal Committee of Ajmere, is pleased to issue, under section 10 (2) of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the following amended Election Rules for observance in the Ajmere Municipality, in supersession of the Rules originally issued under his office Notifications Nos. 907, A. S. dated 26th April 1887, 1588 S, dated 8th July 1887, and 2642 S, dated 13th July 1888.

I. For the purposes of representation, the Ajmere Municipality shall be divided into four wards, which shall respectively return the number of representatives named below:

- a.—The city, sub-divided into eight sub-wards or Mohallas, nine representatives, of whom not more than six shall be Hindus and not more than three shall be Muhammadans.
- b.—The Kaiser Ganj, including Cavendishpura, two representatives of whom one shall be Hindu and the other Muhammadan.
- c.—The Railway, three representatives, of whom two at least shall be Europeans or Eurasians.
- d.—The suburbs, three representatives, of whom two at least shall be Europeans or Eurasians.

The City ward shall comprise the following sub-wards:—

1. Madar Gate to Agra Gate, bounded on the east by city wall, and on the west by Naya Bazar and Purani Mundi, having one representative.

[a] See the Gazette of India Part II for 1894, page 603.

[b] " " " " 1155.

[c] " " 1896 " 244.

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2. From Agra Gate to Delhi Gate, bounded on the east by Naya Bazar up to the Chauper, on the west by Durgah Bazar, having one representative.

3. From Naya Bazar Chauper up to the Nalla Bazar, *via* Ghiwala Gali and Gali Khazanchian, on the south from Gali Khazanchian up to the Durgah Bazar, having two representatives.

4. Kayastha Mohalla, Purani Mundi up to Gali Khazanchian, having one representative.

5. From Madar Gate up to Usri Gate, bounded on the north by Nalla Bazar, and on the west by Ghasiti and Diggi Bazar, having one representative.

6. From Ghasiti to Langar-khana Gali, including Nawab-ka-Bera and Regar Mohalla, having one representative.

7. Lakhan Kotri from Delhi Gate to Durgah, bounded on the east by Durgah Bazar, and on the south by Nalla Bazar and Chauk Surat Ram, having one representative.

8. Khadim Mohalla, Shorgar Mohalla, Durgah, Lakhan Kotri, Silawat Mohalla, and Inderkot, having one representative.

The Kaisar Ganj ward shall comprise Kaisar Ganj and Cavendishpura.

The Railway ward shall comprise all residing in the Railway lines.

The Suburbs ward shall comprise all others living in Municipal limits not included in above-mentioned wards.

II. Every male inhabitant of the Municipality who is not less than 21 years of age shall be qualified to vote for the election of representatives for the ward in which he is registered as an elector, provided that he has been a resident of Ajmere Municipality for at least six months previous to the date of preparation or triennial revision of the electoral list, and is :—

a.—The owner of house property situate within the limits of the Municipality, of which the value is not below Rs. 1,500, or

b.—The occupier of premises whereof the rent actually is or the rack-rent may be estimated to be not less than Rs. 150 a year, or

c.—A servant of the Government of India, or of any Railway Company whose monthly salary is not less than Rs. 100, or whose pension is not less than Rs. 50 per mensem.

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Election Rules.

XIV. The nomination paper shall be in the following form:—

MUNICIPALITY OF AJMERE.

Election of _____ to be
held on the _____ day of _____ 189 .
We, the undersigned, being electors registered in the ward or sub-ward roll
or the said ward or sub-ward hereby nominate the following person as a
candidate at the election :—

Name.	Description.	Abode.	Occupation.

A. B.
C. D.

We, the undersigned, being electors registered in the ward or sub-ward
roll, for the said ward or sub-ward, hereby assent to the nomination of the
above-named person as a candidate at the said election.

E. F.
G. H.
I. J.

XV. Every nomination paper subscribed as aforesaid shall be delivered
personally at or forwarded in a registered cover by the candidate or by his
proposer or seconder to the District Magistrate's Office fourteen days at least
before the election day, and before 4 p.m. of the last day for delivery of
nomination papers.

XVI. As soon as may be after the nomination paper has been delivered,
the Secretary to the Municipality shall send notice of the nomination to the
person nominated, and inscribe his name in a list which shall be fixed up in
the Head Municipal Office.

XVII. The list of candidates shall be completed by 7th December, and
shall be published immediately after that date by the District Magistrate in
the way provided in Rule VII. for the publication of lists of electors.

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Election Rules.

ELECTION OF CANDIDATES.

XVIII. The date on which the elections are to take place shall be fixed by the District Magistrate, and shall be not later than one week after the publication of the lists prescribed in Rule XVII.

The District Magistrate shall fix one or more polling places for each ward or sub-ward, and shall appoint one or more officers to conduct the elections at each polling place: Provided that no person not being a gazetted officer shall be appointed as polling officer who is an elector for the ward or sub-ward in which the polling place is situated, or is a candidate for election in any ward or sub-ward.

XIX. The polling place shall be open on the day of election from 7 to 11 a.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m. It shall be competent for the District Magistrate to keep the poll open for two successive days at the hours stated in this Rule.

XX. On the day of election each intending voter shall, as he arrives at the polling place, receive a printed voting paper in the following form:—

Vote for the election of Municipal Commissioner for the Municipal district (or ward or sub-ward) of—

Name of candidate voted for.	Signature or mark of voter.	Address of voter, with his number on the list of electors.

Signed in my presence.

(Sd). Polling Officer.

Municipalities.]

Election Rules.

XXI. Every elector shall be at liberty to vote for any number of candidates not exceeding the number of representatives fixed for his ward or sub-ward.

XXII. In all cases votes must be given in person. If a voter is able to read and write he shall fill up and sign the voting paper in the presence of the Polling Officer, otherwise the paper shall be filled by the Polling Officer or by one of his assistants under his direction, at the voter's dictation, and the latter shall affix his mark thereto. No vote shall be received by the Polling Officer from any person whose name is not on the revised list of voters last published.

XXIII. The Polling Officer shall satisfy himself of the identity of persons tendering votes, and may refuse, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, the vote of any person who declines to answer any reasonable question put to him for this purpose, or whose identity is not established to his satisfaction.

XXIV. Each person whose vote is allowed by the Polling Officer shall drop his voting paper, in the presence of the Polling Officer, into a box which has been previously sealed with the Municipal seal, in the presence of the District Magistrate and Chairman of the Municipality. Boxes for this purpose shall be provided by the Municipality. As the paper is placed in the ballot box the Polling Officer shall check off the elector's name in the ward roll.

XXV. At the close of the day's voting the ballot boxes shall be brought to the District Magistrate, or to a subordinate Magistrate appointed for the purpose, by whom they shall be opened on the morning following the close of the poll, and the votes counted.

XXVI. When the votes have been counted, the District Magistrate shall declare the result of the elections.

XXVII. The newly-elected Municipal Commissioners shall come into office on 1st April following a general election.

After a by-election a member may take his seat on the Committee as soon as his election has been approved.

[Municipalities.

Election Rules.

PENALTIES.

XXVIII. Every person who:—

- (1) Alters any roll list, or other document in contravention of these rules, or,
 - (2) Wilfully makes a false answer to a question put to him under rule XXIII. of these rules, or,
 - (3) Practises fraud, intimidation, personation, or bribery at an election, or,
 - (4) Obstructs, or in any way interferes with the examination and counting of votes by a returning officer, or,
 - (5) When a summons or notice in connection with an election petition has been issued for service, or served on him commits any such contempt as is described in sections 172, 173, 174, 175, 178, 179, or 181 of the Indian Penal Code, or,
 - (6) Defaces, injures, disturbs, or removes any copy, notice, or other document fixed up under these rules on the Municipal Hall or in a ward or sub-ward, or,
 - (7) Being required by these rules to do any act or take any proceeding, neglects or refuses to do or take it, shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.
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Election Rules.

XXI. Every elector shall be at liberty to vote for any number of candidates not exceeding the number of representatives fixed for his ward or sub-ward.

XXII. In all cases votes must be given in person. If a voter is able to read and write he shall fill up and sign the voting paper in the presence of the Polling Officer, otherwise the paper shall be filled by the Polling Officer or by one of his assistants under his direction, at the voter's dictation, and the latter shall affix his mark thereto. No vote shall be received by the Polling Officer from any person whose name is not on the revised list of voters last published.

XXIII. The Polling Officer shall satisfy himself if a person tendering votes, and may refuse, for reasons stated in writing, the vote of any person who declines to do so.

electors and candidates for election to be as follows:—

Electors.—All male inhabitants who are not less than twenty-one years of age paying a minimum rent of Rs. 3 per mensem, or in possession of immovable property *situate within Municipal limits* to the value of not less than Rs. 500.

Candidates for election.—All male inhabitants who are not less than twenty-one years of age paying a minimum rent of Rs. 6 per mensem, or in possession of immovable property situate within the limits of the Municipality to the value of not less than Rs. 1,000:

Provided, in the case of the latter, (1) they are able to read and write English, Hindi or Urdu, and (2) that they shall have resided within the limits of the Municipality for a term not less than one year :

Provided also, in the case of both electors and elected, that such person has not been convicted of any offence or subjected to any order of a Criminal Court which in the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner implies a defect of character which unfits him to be an elector or member of the Municipal Committee.

[a] Sanctioned as per Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1588 S., dated the 8th July 1887. Gazette of India, part II, p. 436.

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Election Rules.

PENALTIES.

XXVIII. Every person who:—

- (1) Alters any roll list, or other document in contravention of these rules, or,
- (2) Wilfully makes a false answer to a question put to him under rule XXIII. of these rules, or,
- (3) Practises fraud, intimidation, personation, or bribery at an election, or,

to or remove) Obstructs, or in any way interferes with the examination and that effect accompanying of votes by a returning officer, or, not later than the day previous or notice in connection with an election

4. On the date fixed under the law described in sections 172, 173, 174, missioner or some other officer appointed by the Penal Code. or amendment all petitions which may have been presented, amend the lists as may appear necessary with reference to the above rules.

5. It shall be open to the Assistant Commissioner, for reasons to be recorded by him, at any time to remove any name from the lists of electors or candidates eligible for election.

6. All orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner under rules 4 and 5 shall be final.

An appeal shall lie to the Assistant Commissioner from any order passed under Rule 4 by any officer appointed by him.

7. The lists of electors and of candidates eligible for election shall be revised annually in the manner herein prescribed.

8. As soon as possible after the lists have been settled by the Assistant Commissioner, that officer shall cause copies of them to be posted up at the District Cutchery, Police Chowkies, and other places of public resort as may be determined by the Assistant Commissioner.

In like manner he shall cause to be published a copy of Rule 9 of these rules with full information as to the places and times of election and the manner to be regulated by the Assistant Commissioner in which votes are to be taken.

Municipalities.]*Election Rules.*

9. On the day fixed by the Assistant Commissioner for the election, every elector desiring to vote for any person or persons shall bring or send to such officer as the Assistant Commissioner shall appoint for this purpose a list verified by his signature of the persons for whom he desires to vote. Every elector shall be at liberty to vote for any number of persons not exceeding the number fixed for his community under rule 1.

10. The voting papers shall be scrutinized, and may be amended under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner so as to bring them into conformity with these rules, and within two days after the date fixed for the election shall be brought to that officer, in whose presence the votes shall be counted.

11. When the votes have been counted the Assistant Commissioner shall declare the result of the election.

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Rules under Sec. 34, Sub-sec. 1.

RULES FRAMED UNDER SECTION 34, SUB-SECTION 1, OF THE AJMERE MUNICIPALITIES REGULATION 1886, PASSED AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE 9TH, 19TH AND 23RD FEBRUARY AND 14TH MARCH 1889, AND REVISED AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON THE 27TH JANUARY 1892.

I.—Ordinary Meetings of the General Committee shall be held at the Municipal Office on the second Monday of every month, or on any other day or days to be determined by the Chairman, or in his absence by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, who will fix the hour of meeting. Time and place of meeting.

II.—Four days at least before a meeting, whether Ordinary or Special (except in case of emergency when 12 hours notice shall be sufficient), a notice to attend, specifying the day, hour, and place of meeting, signed by the Secretary, shall be circulated in English, Urdu and Hindi. Manner in which notice of meetings shall be given.

III.—The notice to attend shall be accompanied by an Agenda paper, and no business other than that entered in the Agenda shall be transacted. Under special circumstances, and with the consent of the majority of the members present, any urgent business although not in the Agenda may be discussed, but not voted on.

IV.—The Secretary shall, three days before any meeting other than an emergent one, lay upon the table of the Municipal Office, all papers relating to the business to be transacted at such meeting, so as to give members an opportunity of perusing them before the meeting. The Agenda and important papers thereon should be translated into the vernacular.

V.—No business shall be transacted at an Ordinary meeting unless at least $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the existing Committee is present from the beginning to the end thereof. In calculating the one-third, fractions will be omitted—*e.g.*, with 19 members on the Committee six, and with 20 seven will form a quorum.

VI.—In case there is no quorum within half an hour from the time fixed, the meeting shall be dissolved, and adjourned to any other day and hour to be fixed by the Chairman.

VII.—No member shall be represented at a meeting by proxy.

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Rules under Sec. 34, Sub-sec. 1.

Conduct of pro-
ceedings. VIII.—With the consent of the majority of the members present at any meeting, the Chairman may give priority to any item or items of business, irrespective of the order in which such item or items stands or stand on the Agenda paper.

IX.—Every motion or amendment, with the names of mover and seconder shall be presented in writing. No speech can be read without the permission of the meeting.

X.—The Chairman shall regulate the course of all business to be brought forward, and shall decide all points of order or procedure.

XI.—Any member may submit a point of order to the Chairman, but there shall be no discussion on any such point, unless the Chairman thinks fit to ask the members present for their opinion thereon.

XII.—A member desiring to speak must rise in his place, and address himself to the chair, and no interruption to his speech should be permitted except upon a point of order suddenly arising. A member while speaking if requested by the Chairman to sit down, should at once resumé his seat.

XIII.—In case of more than one member rising to speak at the same time, the Chairman shall name the member who is to speak.

XIV.—If a member be called to order, such member shall be required by the Chairman to resume his seat until the Chairman decides the point of order, provided that the Chairman may allow the member called to order to speak on the point of order raised.

XV.—If there be any refusal on the part of the meeting to obey the ruling of the Chairman on a point of order, or if disorder should arise on any other account whatever, it shall be competent to him to adjourn the meeting, and by that declaration of adjournment the meeting is immediately adjourned and no business subsequently transacted will be valid or will appear in the minutes.

XVI.—A member who proposes to move any substantive motion or resolution shall send the proposal in writing, together with the name of the seconder, to the Secretary at least four clear days before the date of the meeting at which such motion or resolution is to be brought forward, in order to admit

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Rules under Sec. 34, Sub-sec. 1.

of the publication of the said proposition with the list of the business to be transacted at the said meeting.

XVII.—The mover of a substantive motion shall, if he desires, speak first in support of the motion. Then the seconder may speak; but the seconder may, if he desires, reserve his speech for a later period of the debate.

XVIII.—No member shall speak twice to a question except in explanation or reply. A member who has spoken may be again heard to clear up misunderstanding in regard to some material part of his speech; but he is not to introduce new matter or to interrupt a member who is speaking. A reply is allowed to the mover of a substantive motion, but not to the mover of an amendment. After the mover has commenced his reply no other member shall speak to the question.

XIX.—All questions from one member to another, relating to the business of the meeting, shall be put through the Chairman.

XX.—Whenever an amendment is made upon any motion, no second amendment shall be taken into consideration until the first amendment is disposed of. If that amendment be carried, it shall then be put as an original motion, upon which a further amendment may be moved. If the first amendment be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the original question: but only one amendment shall be submitted to the Committee for discussion at one time.

XXI.—A motion or amendment cannot be withdrawn save with the consent of the meeting.

XXII.—A member who has already spoken to a motion before the meeting, is not thereby debarred from speaking to an amendment to the motion, provided that in so doing he confines himself strictly to the fresh matter introduced by the amendment.

XXIII.—As a rule the number of votes for and against shall be entered in the minutes. But when any member so requests the names of the voters shall be printed.

XXIV.—Unless a poll is demanded by any member present at a meeting, a declaration made at the meeting by the Chairman that a resolution has been passed shall be sufficient warrant for the making of an entry to that effect. If

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Rules under Sec. 34, Sub-sec. 1.

a poll is demanded by any member present, it shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman may direct.

XXV.—In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman must give the casting vote.

XXVI.—No motion shall be entertained in regard to a question once disposed of, except after the lapse of three months from the date of such disposal, or except on the written application of ten members of the Committee.

XXVII.—All meetings shall be open to the public, who, however, may be required to withdraw, if it should be deemed necessary by the meeting.

The custody
of the com-
mon seal and
the purposes
for which it
shall be used.

XXVIII.—The common seal of the Committee, shall remain in the custody of the Secretary, and shall be used on all documents executed and all notices issued under the Municipal Regulation and Rules thereunder.

XXIX.—Any Municipal Commissioner desiring to inspect any Municipal record may do so in the Head Office during office hours without interference with the despatch of works. But on no account shall any record be removed from the office (except with the permission of the Chairman). This rule does not apply to current papers.

Standing
Sub-Commit-
tees.

XXX.—There shall be the following Standing Sub-Committees :—

- 1.—Octroi and Finance,
- 2.—Public Works,
- 3.—Conservancy,
- 4.—Garden and Nazul,

who shall be nominated at ordinary meetings of the Committee whenever necessary. Casual vacancies shall be filled by the General Committee. And the Committee may appoint Sub-Committees for any special purpose as may seem necessary. The several conveners shall be appointed by the General Committee.

XXXI.—The number of members on the several Sub-Committees shall be :—

Octroi and Finance not more than	4
Public Works	5
Conservancy	5
Garden and Nazul	3

[Municipalities.

Rules under Sec. 34, Sub-sec. 1.

XXXII.—The Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Vice-Chairmen, if more than one, and the Secretary (if a member of the Committee) are to be *ex-officio* members of the Sub-Committees.

XXXIII.—The date and hour of the meetings of Sub-Committees shall be determined by the Conveners, and the Secretary shall, as far as possible cause to be circulated to the members of the respective Sub-Committees with the notice of meeting, a paper of Agenda.

XXXIV.—The Conveners shall as a rule preside at all meetings of their respective Sub-Committees, but in the absence of the Convener on account of sudden emergency, the members of the respective Sub-Committees shall elect for that meeting a Chairman from among themselves.

XXXV.—Unless two members other than *ex-officio* ones referred to in rule XXXII. are present, the Convener shall adjourn the meeting of his Sub-Committee. A statement of the attendance of members at the various Sub-Committees shall be prepared and laid before the Meeting every three months.

XXXV A.—The rule concerning adjourned meetings shall be the same for Sub-Committees as it is for the Committee.

B.—Petitions remaining undisposed of after a period of three weeks may be disposed of by the Chairman together with the Convener, or in his absence the member of the Sub-Committee acting for him ; all other cases may be similarly dealt with after a period of two months.

XXXVI.—Duties of Sub-Committee of Finance :—

The Sub-Committee shall be responsible :—

- (a.) For preparing the annual budget estimates and regulating the supply of funds for the expected services of the year ;
- (b.) For examining and passing bills for expenditure after proper check, and only in strict conformity with rules 34 to 37 and 45 of the rules sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in his letter in the Public Works Department No. 691 S., dated 9th March 1888 ;
- (c.) For auditing the Cash Book and Ledger, and other statements and accounts which the law prescribes should be kept up, and

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Rules under Sec. 34, Sub-sec. 1.

for ensuring prompt and correct compilation of the monthly, and the year's accounts of receipts and expenditure as prescribed in rules 39 to 43 of the rules above quoted ;

- (d.) For watching the monthly progress of expenditure and collections of income, in order to ensure as far as may be, that the year's budget estimate of income and expenditure shall be made good ;
- (e) For seeing that any falling off in income below the proper demand for the year, including arrears brought forward from the previous years, is properly accounted for or explained ;
- (f) For subjecting the realizations of rents, fines and fees to the usual external tests ;
- (g) For intelligently and searchingly bringing the realizations of octroi income and the refunds of octroi under suitable effective tests—this net income being the mainstay of the Municipality's finances.

XXXVII.—In the following cases the decisions of the Sub-Committees shall be final. Should, however, the Convener dissent he may bring forward the case for disposal by the General Committee.

The Public Works Sub-Committee shall have the power :—

- 1.—To close streets temporarily. Section 79.
- 2.—To permit temporary occupation of street, &c. Section 80 (The whole).
- 2 a—To order the removal of any temporary obstruction.
- 3.—Of entry on buildings or land. Section 95 (The whole).
- 4.—Regarding troughs and pipes for rain water. Section 100 (The whole).
- 5.—To trim hedges and trees bordering on streets. Section 109 (The whole).

[Municipalities.]

Rules under Sec. 34, Sub-sec. 1.

The Conservancy Sub-Committee shall have the power:—

- 6.—To attach brackets for lamps. Section 81 (The whole).
- 7.—To name streets and number buildings. Section 82 (The whole).
- 8.—To inspect drains, privies and cesspools. Section 93 (The whole).
- 9.—To give effect to section 94.
- 10.—Other powers of entry on buildings or land. Section 95 (The whole).
- 11.—To inspect places for sale of food or drink, &c., to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale, and to provide for their destruction in the following manner, *viz* :—
 - (a) If the value is not exceeding Rs. 10 they shall be destroyed at once, and
 - (b) If the value exceeds Rs. 10 then they shall not be destroyed without sanction of the General Committee, unless the Sub-Committee produce a certificate from the Civil Surgeon that the articles are unfit for consumption, in which case they may be destroyed irrespective of their value.
- 12.—Of entry for purpose of scavenging. Section 98 (Sub-sections 1; 2 and 4).
- 13.—Regarding troughs and pipes for rain-water. Section 100 (The whole).
- 14.—Regarding provision of privies, &c. Section 101 (Sub-section 1).
- 15.—Regarding demolition or altering of drains, &c. Section 102 (Sub-section 2).
- 16.—Regarding unauthorized buildings over drains, &c. Section 103 (The whole).
- 17.—To require drainage, &c., of unwholesome tanks, &c. Section 105 (The whole):

Municipalities.]*Rules under Sec. 34, Sub-sec. 1.*

Provided that if the proceeding of the Sub-Committee will render the Committee liable to pay compensation which is likely to exceed rupees one hundred, the superior sanction requisite under rule 35 of the rules sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara in his letter in the Public Works Department No. 691S., dated 9th March 1888, shall first be obtained.

18.—To require buildings, wells, tanks, &c., to be secured. Section 106 (The whole).

19.—In respect of buildings, &c., in ruinous or dangerous state. Section 107 (The whole).

20.—To require owner to clear away noxious vegetation. Section 108 (The whole).

21.—To trim hedges and trees bordering on streets. Section 109 (The whole).

22.—To have buildings or lands cleansed. Section 110 (The whole).

23.—To require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed. Section 112 (The whole).

XXXVIII.—In the following cases any individual feeling himself aggrieved may, within 15 days of his receiving notice of the Sub-Committee's decision, move the General Committee to revise that decision. During that period the orders of the Sub-Committee shall be in abeyance.

Subject to this appeal the Public Works Sub-Committee shall have power :—

1.—To remove or alter roof or walls made of inflammable materials in contravention of Section 83. (Last portion of Section).

2.—To regulate the line of buildings. Section 84 (The whole).

Provided that if the proceeding of the Sub-Committee will render the Committee liable to pay compensation which is likely to exceed rupees one hundred, the superior sanction requisite under rule 35 of the rules sanctioned by the Chief Commis-

[Municipalities.]

Rules under Sec. 34, Sub-sec. 1.

sioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in his letter in the Public Works Department No. 691S., dated 9th March 1888, shall first be obtained.

- 3.—To give written directions either prohibiting erection or re-erection of buildings if deemed likely to be injurious to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood or in respect of all or any of the matters specified in clause 1 : as also to require the buildings to be altered or demolished in cases mentioned in clause 2, section 85 (The whole) :

Provided that if the proceedings of the Sub-Committee will render the Committee liable to pay damages which is likely to exceed rupees one hundred, the superior sanction requisite under rule 35 of the rules sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in his letter in the Public Works Department No. 691S., dated 9th March 1888, shall first be obtained.

- 4.—To prohibit stacking of inflammable materials. Section 92 (The whole).
- 5.—In respect to execution of acts required to be done by any notice, Section 117 (Sub-section 2) and recovery of costs of execution, section 118 (Sub-sections 1, 2 and 4).

The Conservancy Sub Committee shall have the power:—

- 6.—To prohibit stacking of inflammable materials. Section 92 (The whole).
- 7.—Regarding provision of privies, &c., Section 101 (The whole, with the exception of Sub-section 1).
- 8.—Regarding repair and closing of drains, privies and cesspools., Section 102 (The whole with the exception of Sub-section 2).
- 9.—To remove latrines, &c., near any source of water-supply. Section 104 (The whole).
- 10.—In respect of building unfit for habitation. Section 111 (The whole).

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Rules under Sec. 34, Sub-sec. 1.

11.—To regulate offensive and dangerous trades. Section 114 (The whole).

12.—To prohibit such trades. Section 115 (The whole).

13.—In respect of execution of acts required to be done by any notice. Section 117 (Sub-section 2).

14.—Regarding recovery of costs of execution. Section 118 (Sub-sections 1, 2, and 4).

XXXIX.—Minutes of the proceedings of every meeting shall be drawn up and entered in a book kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the Convener of the meeting.

XL.—No cases finally disposed of by the Sub-Committees in exercise of powers vested in them by rules XXXVII and XXXVIII shall be entered upon the Agenda to be discussed by the General Committee. In all other cases the decisions of the various Sub-Committees shall be brought before the General Committee and without discussion shall be taken as read and as sanctioned, unless—at the commencement of the meeting—any member hands into the Chairman a written request that a discussion take place on any resolution.

XLI.—Proposals negatived by a Sub-Committee shall be dropped. But any member may give notice to the Secretary at least four days before a meeting of the General Committee, that he will move for a discussion of the proposal, and such proposal being seconded shall then be entered on the Agenda paper.

XLII.—The power of appointment, fine, suspension or dismissal of Municipal employees shall rest with the Sub-Committees concerned, subject to appeal to the General Committee. In the case of the Head Office establishment (excepting the Secretaryship) the powers herein conferred on the Sub-Committees shall be exercised by the Chairman. In cases of emergency requiring immediate action, the Convener, with the concurrence of the Chairman, shall have the power of suspension, such action being reported to the Sub-Committee concerned.

XLIII.—On any emergency which may require immediate exercise of any of the powers conferred on a Sub-Committee by these rules, and if time

[Municipalities.]

Rules under Sec. 34, Sub-sec. 1.

do not admit of a previous assembling of the Sub-Committee concerned, the Convener of the Sub-Committee, in communication with the Chairman, or in his absence with the Vice-Chairman, or if the Convener be absent from Ajmere the Chairman, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman shall exercise the power which has to be urgently put into force, submitting the proceedings to the Sub-Committee at their next meeting.

XLIV.—Powers and duties of Chairman :—

Division of Work.

1. To pass orders on matters requiring immediate action, reporting his action to the Committee.

2. To supervise the general working of all departments of the Municipality, to rectify and to bring to the notice of the Committee any defects or failure thereon.

3. To see that the effect is given to the orders of the General Committee without delay.

4. The Chairman is authorized to disburse :—

- (i) The fixed salaries of all sanctioned establishment.
- (ii) All sanctioned grants-in-aid.
- (iii) All sums not exceeding Rs. 100 for miscellaneous expenditure within budget limit.
- (iv) All payments for works or repairs or other expenditure sanctioned by the General Committee, or in accordance with rule 35 of rules made by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in his letter in the Public Works Department, No. 691S, dated the 9th March 1888.

XLV.—Duties and responsibilities of Secretary :—

1. The Secretary shall be the chief Executive Officer of the Committee. He shall discharge his duties subject to the control of the Committee, and under the immediate orders of the Conveners of Sub-Committees in regard to matters disposed of by the Sub-Committees, and of the Chairman in regard to other matters.

Municipalities.]

Rules under Sec. 34, Sub-sec. 1.

2. The Secretary's duties shall be:—

- (a) To carry out all orders of the Committee.
- (b) To receive all sums due to the Committee, taking over daily from the Octroi Darogah the amount of cash which, according to the Darogah's daily cash account, should be in his hands.
- (c) To remit daily to the Treasury all sums received by him from the public, or as collections or recoveries, namely sums received up to remitting hour should be remitted on that day, and money received after that hour should be paid into the Treasury on the following day, no part of these receipts being applied to disbursements.
- (d) To tally monthly with the Treasury pass-book, before the Convener of the Sub-Committee of Finance, the record of each day's receipts by the Secretary, and his remittances to the Treasury, in order to a strict observance of the rule in para. 2 (c).
- (e) To see that all taxes, fees, fines and other dues of the Committee are properly realized and accounted for.
- (f) To see that no money is spent without proper sanction.
- (g) To see that all registers and records are properly kept up, under a strict personal responsibility—among other things—for keeping secure from theft, tampering, mutilation or defacement, (1) papers which help to prove the Ajmere Municipality's title to any land or other real property, and (2) plans, leases, orders, &c., which serve to identify lands whereof permissive possession or use is given to individuals, &c., by the Municipal Committee.
- (h) To keep correct accounts of the income, expenditure, balances, outstandings, and liabilities of the Municipal fund, and statistics of Octroi taxation, as prescribed in rule 52 of the rules sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in his letter in the Public Works Department, No. 691S., dated 9th March 1888, likewise to keep requisite statistics of the trade which pays octroi, and in respect of exports whereof refunds are granted.

[Municipalities.

Rules under Sec. 34, Sub-sec. 1.

- (i) To keep up to date (by entering therein every mutation) the list of roads, &c., list of immovable property, &c., and the store-book of furniture, &c., which are prescribed by rule 59 *d*, *f* and *g*, of the Rules sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara in his letter dated 9th March 1888, above quoted.
- (j) To receive all correspondence on Municipal matters including petitions and reports, to dispose of matters of ordinary routine and such business as he may be authorized to do under the rules in force: and to bring other matters before the authorities concerned.
- (k) To grant copies of Resolutions passed at meetings.
- (l) To dispose of applications for temporary use of any cart or other Municipal property or for the temporary service of sweeper or gang.
- (m) To issue under his own signature and the seal of the Municipal Office, all notices under the rules and Ajmere Municipalities Regulation 1886, on the issue of such notices being ordered by the General Committee, the Chairman or the appropriate Sub-Committee.
- (n) To see that no loss accrues to the Municipality—
 - 1.—From not carrying out in proper time and manner any of the rules in clause 2, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h* and *i*, of this XLV. rule.
 - 2.—From outstandings of any sort proving irrecoverable through remissness in realizing them.
 - 3.—From any Municipal land being included—through corruption of any Municipal officer or otherwise—within the boundary of any private land.
 - 4.—From Municipal land, or the Municipality's any right of easement on behalf of the public, being lost to the Municipality through lapse, during the Secretary's incumbency of the period which the appropriate law limitation for the time being allows for proceedings against the encroachers or trespassers on the Municipality's said land or said right of easement.

Municipalities.]

Rules under Sec. 34, Sub-sec. 1.

3.—The Secretary has power to incur expenditure up to five rupees in each case on his own authority.

The persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the Committee for money paid under this Regulation.

XLVI.—All receipts for moneys received on behalf of the Committee shall be signed by the Secretary, and no other signature will be recognized: provided in the case of collections made by the Octroi Superintendent the receipts shall be signed by him or his assistant duly authorized in his behalf.

XLVII.—Officers and servants in the employ of the Municipality shall ordinarily be granted leave under the rules of the Government Civil Leave Code; all applications for leave with allowances being submitted through the Secretary to the Convener of the Sub-Committee concerned, who will forward them to the Chairman for disposal. In the case of those whose salaries are Rs. 100 or more, the Chairman may grant leave up to one month; in the case of those drawing less than Rs. 100 up to 3 months. Applications for leave without allowances shall be disposed of as follows:—

For a period not exceeding:—

(a) 3 days by the Octroi Superintendent, Conservancy Inspector and Overseer for employes working under their respective orders.

(b) 15 days by the Secretary.

(c) One month by the Convener of the Sub-Committee concerned.

(d) Two months by the Chairman.

A register of leave shall be laid before the Convener of the Sub-Committee concerned. All other leave will require the sanction of the General Committee.

Service of notice.

XLVIII.—Every notice under the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation 1886 may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is addressed, or by leaving the same with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served it may be put up on some conspicuous part of such person's place of abode. If the notice relates to any building or land, and the place of abode of the owner is unknown, the notice shall be deemed to be duly served if put upon some conspicuous part of the building or land to which the same relates. No notice shall be invalid for defect of form.

Municipalities.]

Rules under Section 86.

JHAROKA RULES.

RULES FOR REGULATING THE BUILDING OF JHAROKAS OVERHANGING STREETS AND PUBLIC LANDS, AND CHABUTRIS OVERHANGING DRAINS, WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE AJMERE MUNICIPALITY.

Sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in letter No. 845S, dated the 10th March 1897, from his Secretary in P. W. D., to the Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

1. Permission may be given under section 86 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation of 1886 to construct projecting Jharokas and other projections overhanging such streets and public lands as will allow a minimum of 10 feet clear space to be left between Jharokas or other projections on either side of the street or public land.

Exception to Rule 1 :—

But when in the unanimous opinion of the Public-Works Sub-Committee an applicant should be allowed to construct projecting Jharokas and other projections overhanging such streets and public lands as will allow a minimum of 6 feet, but less than 10 feet, to be left between Jharokas or other projections on either side of the streets or public land, in such cases the Sub-Committee before granting the permission asked for will refer the case to the Civil Surgeon, asking him to favour the Sub-Committee with his opinion on the point, whether the construction proposed to be built will in any way injuriously affect public health. The opinion of the Civil Surgeon in such cases will be final.

2. Permission will in no case be given to construct Jharokas of greater width than three feet, the measurement being taken from the basement-wall. The lowest part of the brackets shall be at a height not less than 12 feet above the street level.

3. In giving permission as above the right of the owner of the opposite premises to a similar concession, and the possibility of a similar construction by such owner at some future time, must always be borne in mind.

[Municipalities.

Rules under Section 86.

4. When the buildings are incomplete on one side, the general line of buildings already existing on that side will be taken into account. If any building is likely to be erected on a future date on old foundations projecting beyond the general line of buildings, then such old foundation will be taken into account in granting permission to the owner of the opposite house.

5. No projection contemplated in the preceding rules shall be allowed unless provision is made to prevent rain-water from dripping on the road, or being discharged on to it through spouts. Projections other than cornices must in all cases be provided with gutters, and the rain-water carried down the wall into the street, so as to prevent injury to the roads and inconvenience to passers-by.

6. The above rules apply to construction and reconstruction, but not to repairs. In case of dispute the Committee will decide under what description the alterations fall.

7. Permission may be given to build Bhadar to a door on any street, however narrow, provided the Bhadar does not exceed three inches in depth, the measurement being taken from the main wall of the building.

8. Permission may be given to fix doors to buildings which open towards the street, provided they are so constructed as to fold back and be closed to the wall of the building.

9. Construction or reconstruction of chabutras overhanging drains shall not be permitted in streets less than 25 feet wide.

10. The permission given under the above rules shall remain in force for one year, after which period the applicant must make a fresh application for permission.

Municipalities.]

Rules under Section 116 (1) (a) and (b.)

THELA RULES.

RULES MADE BY THE AJMERE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, UNDER SECTION 116 (1) (a) AND (b) OF THE AJMERE MUNICIPALITIES REGULATION 1886, FOR (a) RENDERING LICENSES NECESSARY FOR THE PROPRIETORS AND DRIVERS OF THELAS PLYING FOR HIRE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE AJMERE MUNICIPALITY, AND FIXING THE FEES PAYABLE FOR SUCH LICENSES, AND THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THEY ARE TO BE GRANTED AND MAY BE REVOKED, AND (b) LIMITING THE RATES WHICH MAY BE DEMANDED FOR THE HIRE OF THE THELAS AND THE LOADS TO BE CARRIED BY THEM. [a]

1. No *Thela* drawn by bullocks shall ply for hire except under a license as provided in these rules.

2. Such license will be issued from the Municipal Office after the *Thela* and bullocks have been examined and approved by a Sub-Committee, consisting of one or more members of the Municipal Committee, the Secretary to the Municipal Committee, and the District Superintendent of Police.

3. Licenses will be granted on the following conditions, namely :—

- (1). That the *Thela* is in good order and repair in all its parts.
- (2). That it is provided with one serviceable lamp.
- (3). That the nose-strings for bullocks are made of cotton only.
- (4). That the bullocks are in good health and condition.

4. Licenses issued under these rules shall continue in force during the official year for which they are granted.

5. Applications for the renewal of licenses shall be made one month before the expiry of the year of license, and the renewed license shall be granted in the same way and by the same officers, as provided in rules 2 and 3, and on payment of the same fee as original license.

6. When a licensed *Thela* is transferred to a new proprietor during the year of license, the name of such proprietor shall be duly reported, both by the transferror and the transferee to the Municipal Office, and shall be substituted in the license for the name of the transferror without further

[a] These rules were published by the Chairman of the Ajmere Municipal Committee under notice dated 25th April 1896.

[Municipalities.]

Rules under Section 116 (1) (a) and (b).

payment. Except in the case of a driver's license, revoked under rule 12, when the driver of a licensed *Thela* is changed during the year of license, the name of the new driver shall, subject to the provisions of rule 9, be substituted in the license without further payment.

7. Each license shall bear a serial number, and a plate bearing this number in Hindi and Urdu shall be affixed by the proprietor in a conspicuous place on the licensed *Thela*.

8. All *Thela* licenses shall be produced for inspection when required by any Magistrate, or Police Officer, or Member of the Municipal Committee, or Secretary to the Municipal Committee.

9. No person shall be allowed to act as driver of a licensed *Thela* except under a driver's license, granted him by the Officers mentioned in rule 2.

10. Every driver so licensed shall wear a brass badge on his right arm bearing the number of his license.

11. Licenses for *Thelas* and drivers shall be in the form attached to these rules. The fee for each *Thela* license shall be Re. 1-8-0, and for a driver's license annas four.

12. A license issued under these rules may be suspended or revoked by order of the Chairman of the Municipal Committee, on proof that the proprietor, his agent, or the driver has been guilty of an infringement of any of these rules and conditions, or has been convicted of any offence by a Magistrate. On the Chairman declaring that a license has been revoked, the proprietor or his agent and the driver shall immediately return the licenses to the Municipal Office, and cease to ply for hire.

13. The driver or proprietor or agent of a licensed *Thela* shall, at any time of day or night, give such *Thela* on hire to any person demanding the same, unless for good or sufficient reason, the burden of proving which shall be on the driver, agent, or proprietor so refusing, but shall be entitled to claim his discharge after a continuous hire of 9 hours.

14. No *Thela* shall in any circumstances be permitted to carry a load of more than twenty maunds, it being understood that this permission does not in any way lessen liability to prosecution under section 34 of Act V of 1861.

Municipalities.]*Rules under Section 116 (1) (a) and (b.)*

15. Every driver while driving a licensed *Thela* shall carry with him a list of the fares described in the following rule. Such list shall be printed in English, Urdu, and Hindi, and a copy of it shall be supplied yearly at the time of licensing by the Municipal Office, but the renewal of a list which has become destroyed or defaced shall rest with the proprietor, who shall renew it at once.

16. In the absence of any private agreement between the proprietor, agent, or driver of a licensed *Thela* and the hirer, the following rates shall be paid, viz :—

							Rs.	A.	P.
For the 1st hour	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
For the 2nd hour	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
For the 3rd hour and every subsequent hour	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	6

17. Every licensed *Thela* shall, while plying for hire between sunset and sunrise, on dark nights carry one light in a conspicuous position on the *Thela*.

18. The driver, agent, or the proprietor of the licensed *Thela* shall, on demand by any Police or Municipal official, truly disclose his name and address or any other information required for carrying out the purposes of these rules.

19. Any person who shall commit a breach of any of the foregoing rules shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

FORM OF THELA LICENSE.

1. Ajmere Municipality.
2. Number of license.
3. Date of issue of license.
4. Date of expiry of license.
5. Name of Proprietor or Agent.
6. Residence of Proprietor or Agent.
7. Description of Thela.
8. Licensed to carry load not weighing more than 20 maunds.
9. Remarks.

Municipalities.]

Rules under Section 116 (1) (d) and (e.)

SARAIS AND LODGING HOUSES.

The 25th January 1895.

The following rules relating to *Sarais* and Lodging Houses under section 116 (1) (d) and (e) of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation 1886, made by the Ajmere Municipal Committee—after considering objections received under section 150 (1) of the said Regulation—having been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara (in letter No. 2777S., dated 11th October 1894), under section 116 (3) of the said Regulation, are published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 150 (2), and rule 56 of the rules made by the Chief Commissioner under section 145 of the said Regulation.

1. That no person without permission of the Committee be permitted to establish or keep any *Sarai* or *Parao* within Municipal limits for the purposes of entertaining travellers, carts and beasts of burden.

2. That *Sarais* and *Parao* shall be open to the inspection of the Municipal Officers and Police at all times.

3. Whoever infringes any of the foregoing rules shall be punished (unless otherwise expressly provided) with a fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

[Municipalities.]

Rules under Section 116 (c.)

MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

RULES FRAMED BY THE AJMERE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE UNDER SECTION 116 (c) OF THE AJMERE MUNICIPALITIES REGULATION 1886, AND SANCTIONED IN CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S LETTER NO. 836S, DATED 31ST MARCH 1898.

1. The Committee may, with the approval of the District Magistrate, ^{Exposing raw meat for sale.} fix and abolish places where raw meat may be exposed for sale, and, with the like approval, issue directions, from time to time, for the way in which such meat may be exposed for sale. In fixing and abolishing such places and issuing directions the requirements and convenience of the consumers shall be duly considered. When such places have been fixed by the Committee and such directions issued by it, no person shall expose raw meat for sale in any place not sanctioned by the Committee or in a manner not approved by the Committee. All places fixed and directions issued before the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation 1886 came into force, shall be deemed to have been respectively fixed and issued under this rule.

2. No butcher or any other person shall slaughter or suffer to be ^{Slaughtering diseased or pregnant animals.} slaughtered for sale any animal known to be pregnant or diseased.

3. No person shall expose any article for sale upon, or in, any stall, ^{Exposing articles for sale on public roads.} booth or other place, within the limits of the Municipality, contrary to any orders passed by the Committee at a general Meeting. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Committee may appeal to the District Magistrate, whose decision shall be final.

4. The following rules shall be in force for the proper regulation of ^{Slaughter houses.} slaughter houses:—

(1.) Slaughtering will be done during the hours named below—

(a)—From April to October inclusive, 4 to 10 a.m. and 7 to 12 p.m.

(b)—From November to March inclusive, 6 to 12 a.m. and 6 to 12 p.m.

Any alteration that may be found necessary in the time above noted, may be made by the Committee with the approval of the District Magistrate.

Municipalities.]

Rules under Section 116 (c.)

(2.) The Municipal servant in charge of a slaughter house shall be entitled to prohibit the slaughter of any animal, which in his opinion is diseased, pregnant or otherwise unfit for the food of man. The animal shall then be examined by competent authority (native doctor or such other person as the Committee from time to time may appoint). If it be proved that the prohibition was injudicious, dishonest or malicious, the Municipality shall be responsible in damages to the owner of the animal.

(3.) If any animal shall at any time develop any disease, or after slaughtering shall be found to be unfit for food, it shall be seized, and the orders as to the disposal of the same shall be issued by the Chairman. The owner or person in possession thereof shall report at once the disease or unfitness to the Municipal servant above named.

(4.) No person shall carry meat from the slaughter house to a butcher's shop, or from a butcher's shop to a customer's house or otherwise in a street, except in a receptacle properly covered so that no part of it shall be visible to the public.

BURIAL AND BURNING GROUNDS.

RULES FRAMED BY THE AJMERE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE UNDER SECTION 116 (g) OF THE AJMERE MUNICIPALITIES REGULATION 1886, AND SANCTIONED IN CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S LETTER No. 836S., DATED 31ST MARCH 1898.

1. The Committee shall prepare a register of all the existing burial and burning grounds in use within the Municipal limits. This register shall be published by pasting copies thereof in conspicuous parts of the town, for the information of the public; all objections which any person may wish to make with respect to the said register, should be filed within two months of the said publication. After these objections, if any, have been considered, the Committee shall revise the register, which shall be maintained in the Municipal Office. No place not duly registered shall be used as a burial or burning ground thereafter without the express permission of the Committee in writing.

Register of
burial and
burning
grounds.

2. No person shall bury any corpse or cause it to be buried in a grave, the depth of which does not allow three feet of earth between the surface of the ground and the dead body.

Depths of
graves.

3. No person shall make or cause to be made a grave in any burial ground at a less clear distance than two feet from any existing grave.

Distance of
graves.

4. No person, when burning or causing to be burnt any corpse in any burning ground, shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or to be removed until the same be so reduced.

Corpses to be
reduced to
ashes.

Municipalities.]

Rules under Section 116 (h) and (i).

WATER SUPPLY.

RULES FRAMED BY THE AJMERE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE UNDER SECTION 116 (h) OF THE AJMERE MUNICIPALITIES REGULATION 1886, AND SANCTIONED IN CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S LETTER No. 836S., DATED 31ST MARCH 1898.

No person to open, &c., any main or pipe, &c.

Except in the case of fire, no person not duly authorised by the Committee in that behalf shall, within Municipal limits, open or in any way interfere with any main or pipe (except the standposts provided for the public) or valve or fire plug, connected with the Municipal water supply.

Waste of water, bathing, &c., at a standpost.

2. No person shall cause the water from a public standpost to run waste, nor shall any person either bathe or wash himself or any other person, or animal, or clothing or utensils other than those used for drinking purposes, or any offensive matter, at a public standpost. No person shall drink water at a standpost putting his mouth to the tap.

COLLECTION OF OCTROI TAX.

RULES FRAMED BY THE AJMERE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE UNDER SECTION 116 (i) OF THE AJMERE MUNICIPALITIES REGULATION 1886, AND SANCTIONED IN CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S LETTER No. 836S., DATED 31ST MARCH 1898.

Limits of Octroi.

1. The limits for the collection of the Octroi tax shall be the limits of the Municipality, as fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner for purposes of taxation.

[Municipalities.

Rules under Section 145.

RULES MADE BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA, UNDER
SECTION 145 OF THE AJMERE MUNICIPALITIES REGULATION, 1886.

—

(*Vide Chief Commissioner's No. 691S, dated the 9th March 1888.*)

1. In the case of a Municipality which has been excepted under section 162, sub-section (1), from the operation of the rule requiring that a certain proportion of the members of a Municipal Board be elected, not less than three-fourths of the members of the Board shall ordinarily be persons who are residents of the Municipality, and are not in the service of Government. This condition shall, however, be liable to modification at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner.

Appointment
of a Municipal
Committee excepted
under
Section 162.

2. Save as in these rules, or in the Regulation provided, the term of office of an elected member shall be three years.

Term of office
of elected
members.

3. Subject to the direction of the next rule, and of section 14, sub-section (3) of the Regulation, the term of office of an appointed member shall, unless in any case in which the Chief Commissioner order otherwise, be three years.

Term of office
of appointed
members.

4. Subject to the direction of section 23, sub-section (3) of the Regulation, the term of office—

Term of office
of Chairman.

(a) Of a person who, not being a member of the Committee at the time of his election, is elected to be Chairman, or

(b) Of a Chairman appointed by the Chief Commissioner,

shall, unless in any case the Chief Commissioner order otherwise, be three years.

4A. All existing members, whether elected or appointed, shall, irrespective of the date of their election or appointment, vacate their seats on the 1st April 1896, on which date the new members elected or appointed under the revised rules, published with the Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 1726S, dated 23rd June 1894, and 3196S, dated 27th November 1894, will commence their term of office.

Municipalities.]

Rules under Section 145.

Casual
vacancies.

5. When the place of an elected member of a Committee becomes vacant by his resignation, removal, or death, or by the avoidance of his election, or by his refusal to accept office, casual vacancy is created, and the place shall be filled—

(a) If that member would regularly have gone out of office within six months, then by election held by the members of the Committee at a Special Meeting, out of persons who are qualified for election as members, within four weeks after the occurrence of the vacancy, or within such further period as the District Magistrate may by order allow ;

(b) If that member would not regularly have gone out of office within six months, then, as the Chairman may direct, either by election at the next triennial election, or by election held at such other time and at such place as the Chairman may prescribe, and notified and conducted in the same manner, and subject to the same incidents as a triennial election.

6. Casual vacancies among appointed members shall be filled by the Chief Commissioner.

Language in
which busi-
ness shall be
transacted,
proceedings
recorded, and
notices issued

7. In the Municipalities of Ajmere and Beawar all business shall be transacted and proceedings recorded in the English and Urdu languages, and all notices shall be issued in English, Urdu, and Hindi.

8. In the Municipality of Kekri all business shall be transacted in the Vernacular, and all proceedings and notices recorded and issued in the Nagri character.

Assessment
and collection
Octroi
duty.

9. Any person who imports or intends to import dutiable articles shall be called upon to declare whether such articles are intended for use or consumption within the Municipality, or whether they are in transit. If they are for use or consumption, the duty shall be paid, and the certificate of payment shall be delivered to the importer. If the articles are declared to be in transit, no duty shall be levied, but the goods shall be either passed at once for immediate exportation or stored, as provided in Rule 18, until it shall be convenient for the importer to forward them.

10. Subject to the provisions of Rule 9, duty on articles declared liable to the payment of Octroi duty by any Municipal Committee shall be paid

[Municipalities.]

Rules under Section 145.

either (1) before or (2) immediately on their arrival within the Octroi limits, to such officers and at such places as the Committee may from time to time direct in this behalf. In the former case, the invoice bearing the original signatures of the despatching agent shall be produced at the Head Octroi Office, and shall be considered valid, and accepted as conclusive evidence of the value of the goods. On payment of the duty a certificate of payment shall be issued in the name of the importer, on production of which the goods shall be allowed to pass the barrier. In the latter case, before the goods shall be allowed to pass, the invoice, if there be one, shall be produced at the barrier, and shall be sent on to the Head Office for check. In the event of there being no invoice, a declaration must be made and signed by the importer at the barrier, specifying the nature, weight in Government maunds and seers, and value of the goods. In the event of the invoice being subsequently received by the importer, he shall be bound to produce the same at the Head Office for check, and for payment of the difference of duty, if any.

11. In the case of dutiable goods imported by Railway, the Railway receipt must be produced, in addition to the above-mentioned invoice or declaration, before the goods shall be allowed to pass.

12. All importers of goods shall render every facility to all Octroi officials for the purpose of having their goods appraised, and, when required to do so, shall allow the whole or any portion of such goods to be examined, weighed, measured, or otherwise appraised. Any expense incurred in such appraisement shall, subject to an appeal to the Chairman of the Committee, be borne by the importer.

13. All importers shall, on demand, permit any Octroi official to inspect any Octroi receipts in their possession, and, on arrival of the goods at the market, shall, on demand, deliver such receipts. No such receipts shall be taken out of Municipal limits on any pretext whatever.

14. The Chairman of a Municipal Committee shall be at liberty to inspect and examine the account books of any trader, whenever it may be deemed necessary to do so in the interests of Octroi taxation.

15. Any person evading, or attempting to evade, the payment of Octroi, or infringing or attempting to infringe Rules 9 to 14, or in any way obstructing the Committee or any of their servants in the performance of their duty under such rules, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees 50.

Municipalities.]

Rules under Section 145.

Exhibition of
Tables of
Octroi.

16. Copies of the rules for the assessment and collection of Octroi, and the Octroi schedules in English, Urdu, and Hindi shall be exposed at every Octroi outpost, and at the Head Octroi Office.

Refunds of
Octroi.

17. On the exportation, without any limit of time from the date of importation of goods which have paid duty under Rule 9, or of any portion of such goods, the duty levied, or a proportionate amount of such duty, shall be paid to the exporter: provided that no sum less than one rupee shall be refunded.

Storage of
dutiable
goods within
Municipal
limits.

18. Goods liable to pay Octroi which are brought within Municipal limits, and which the owner desires to place in bond, shall be received into storehouses provided by the Municipality.

19. In return for the accommodation provided in the bonded warehouse a fee of three pies for every bale or package weighing not more than six maunds, shall be charged for the first seven days. If the goods be not removed at the expiration of first seven days, a further fee of three pies will be charged for every subsequent period of seven days during which the goods remain in the bonded warehouse.

20. All fees due for goods stored in the bonded warehouse shall be paid at the time the goods are removed from the godown.

21. All goods stored in the bonded warehouse shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Octroi Darogah, according to the form to be prescribed by the Committee, and the signatures of the owners of the goods stored shall be obtained in this register, both at the time the goods are stored as well as when they are removed. A receipt in the form to be prescribed by the Committee shall also be given to the owner of the goods in bond.

22. The Octroi Darogah shall visit the bonded warehouse daily, at such time as the Committee may see fit to prescribe.

23. A sufficient watch and ward shall be maintained by the Municipal Committee to ensure the safe custody of the goods in bond. Owners will be at liberty to employ their own Chowkidars in addition.

Authority on
which money
may be paid
from the
Municipal
Fund.

24. All expenditure shall be drawn by cheques signed by the Secretary, and countersigned by the Chairman. In the absence of the Chairman the cheques shall be countersigned by the Vice-President and one member of the Committee.

[Municipalities.]

Rules under Section 145.

25. All cheques, except those drawn on account of establishment charges, shall bear on their face the number and date of Committee's Resolution, or other lawful authority, authorising the disbursement to which they relate.

26. Whenever a Committee, by a majority of votes, determines to transfer by sale or otherwise any immovable property vested in it, a report, with a map or other general description, shall be submitted by the Chairman to the Commissioner through the District Magistrate, and information shall be given on the following points:—

Conditions on which property vested in the Committee may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, or otherwise.

- (a) The date and purpose of investment of such property, and the conditions under which the investment holds good ;
- (b) The reason for the proposed transfer, and,
- (c) Proposals for dealing with the consideration to be received for such transfer.

27. No such transfer shall be made without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, provided that leases for any period not exceeding three years may be granted by a Committee on its own authority, by resolution passed at a General Meeting.

28. No person shall be appointed as Engineer, Assistant Engineer, or Overseer to a Municipality without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, unless he is professionally qualified for such appointment according to the rules prescribed by the Public Works Department.

Filling offices requiring professional skill.

29. No person shall be employed to transact the legal business of a Committee unless he shall be qualified as a Barrister, Advocate, Pleader, or Mukhtar: provided that the Committee may, for special reasons to be recorded, entrust the conduct of criminal prosecutions and ordinary civil suits to the Secretary or any other member of their staff.

30. All correspondence between the Chief Commissioner and Committee, and all representations addressed to the Chief Commissioner, shall pass in every case through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner, and all communications on Municipal matters from individual members of a Committee to the officers of Government shall pass through the Chairman.

Channel of correspondence with Chief Commissioner or his officers.

31. The Committee may execute all original works and repairs involving an outlay of less than Rs. 1,200 sanctioned at a general meeting: provided

Execution of original works and

[Municipalities.]

Rules under Section 145.

36. The Committee shall keep up a Cash-Book and a Ledger, in the Cash-Book and Ledger forms hereto annexed, or as may hereafter be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

37. In the Cash-Book every item of receipt and expenditure shall be regularly entered, and the Cash-Book shall be balanced monthly.

38. The receipts and charges shall be regularly posted under the prescribed headings in the Ledger.

39. All receipts and charges shall be entered in gross in the monthly accounts.

40. An abstract of the monthly accounts shall, after verification and audit, be noted by the Committee in their proceedings. Publication of Accounts.

41. The audit of all Public Works charges executed through the Executive Engineer shall be made by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts. Audit of Public Works charges.

42. The Committee shall be responsible for seeing—

- (1) That the expenditure is incurred on objects authorized by the Regulation, Committee's responsibility for expenditure.
- (2) That it is not in excess of the power of the Committee, and
- (3) That it is supported by proper authority.

43. Any inhabitant of the town whose name is duly borne on the list of electors may, on requisition sanctioned by the Chairman and any two elected members of the Committee, or under an order from the District Magistrate, apply for such information regarding the accounts as he may require, and, if necessary, inspect the accounts: provided that such inspection shall be made during office hours and without detriment to the despatch of business. Inspection of accounts by Municipal tax-payer.

44. The Committee shall annually, on or before the 1st November, prepare in duplicate, and submit to the Commissioner through the District Magistrate, an estimate of income and expenditure for the twelve months commencing on the 1st April following. Budget Estimates.

45. The Budget shall be drawn up in the forms hereto annexed, or in such other forms as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner from time to time, and shall be considered and passed by the Committee at a Special Meeting held on or before the 15th October.

Municipalities.]

Rules under Section 145.

46. The budget shall be accompanied by a statement showing the original works which the Committee proposes to execute during the year, the plans and estimates for which shall have previously been approved and sanctioned by a competent authority.

47. The Committee shall also at the same time draw up and forward to the Commissioner, through the District Magistrate, a brief memorandum illustrating and explaining the Budget figures, so as to enable him to examine and criticise the proposals.

48. The Budget will be reviewed by the Commissioner, and shall be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner for sanction.

Returns,
statements,
and reports,
to be sub-
mitted by the
Committee.

49. The Committee shall, as soon as possible after the close of each official year, prepare returns for that year showing (1) population within the Municipal limits, (2) the accounts of the income, expenditure, balances, outstandings, and liabilities of the Municipal Fund, and (3) statistics of Octroi taxation. Copies of these returns shall be sent through the District Magistrate to the Commissioner for transmission to the Chief Commissioner not later than 1st June.

50. In addition to the returns above prescribed, each Committee shall submit in like manner, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, a report of its proceedings during the previous official year under the following heads, namely :—

(a).—Revision of boundaries and bye-laws, with sanction for the same.

(b).—Estimated number of regular consumers, such as pilgrims, visitors to fairs, &c., not included in the population reported in the returns and the statistics on which the estimate is founded.

(c).—TAXATION.—Taxes levied during the year, with authority for new imposts income from and incidence of total taxation as compared with previous year and causes of variation. Review of the working of the Octroi tax, its incidence on the population per head in such classes of dutiable goods as food, fuel, cloth, metals, or any trade that may be the staple of the place; the mode of collecting it, whether direct or by

[Municipalities.

Rules under Section 145.

lease, and the percentage of the cost of collection as compared with the income, refunds of Octroi and their causes, explanation of excessive consumption of dutiable articles per head, as shown by the return of Octroi taxation, the effect of Octroi on trade, revisions for Octroi schedules, and the bonded warehouse system.

(d).—Notice of other sources of income under the heads given in the return of income, with explanations of any increase or decrease as compared with previous years.

(e).—EXPENDITURE.—Comparison with the Budget and the expenditure of previous years under each of the main heads given in the return of expenditure; cause of any notable increase or decrease.

(f).—ADMINISTRATION.—Notice of operations, progress and principal public works under each head of the same return.

(g).—Liabilities incurred during the year and outstanding at its end.

(h).—Management of Nazul properties entrusted to the Committee,

(i).—Miscellaneous remarks not falling under the heads above-mentioned, *e.g.*, development of any branch of industry, special exertions, and frequency of attendance of members of the Committee, number of meetings, &c.

51. The Committee shall from time to time furnish such statistics or information appertaining to the Municipal Fund and its management as may be called for by the Chief Commissioner or the Commissioner.

52. Every public notice given by the Committee under the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation 1886, and every order made under section 131 or 135 of the same shall be published in the manner provided in the next following rule, and shall also be affixed in different parts of the municipality in at least five conspicuous places accessible to the public other than the place of meeting of the Committee. Publication of
Notices.

53. An abstract of the minutes of each meeting of the Committee, and a copy or draft, as the case may be, of all rules proposed to be made or sanctioned by the Committee under the Municipalities Regulation 1886, shall Publication of
Proceedings
and Rules.

Municipalities.]

Rules under Section 145.

remain (a) affixed for not less than 30 days (a) in some conspicuous spot accessible to the public, at the place of meeting of the Committee; and if a newspaper is published within the limits of the District, a copy of the abstract shall be supplied to the Editor of the paper.

Attendance
of Executive
Engineer,
Civil Surgeon,
and the Dis-
trict Superin-
tendent of
Police at the
Meetings of
the Commit-
tee.

54. It shall be the duty of the Executive Engineer, Civil Surgeon, and the District Superintendent of Police to attend meetings of the Committee if requested so to do, by notice issued to them under the signature of the Chairman or Secretary to the Committee, and when their official duties admit of such attendance.

55. No question touching public works, sanitation, or police, in which the officers mentioned in the preceding rule are interested in their official capacity, shall be considered and disposed of at any General or Special Meeting of the Committee, or at any meeting of a Sub-Committee, until due notice of the time and place of such meeting has been duly given to the public officer concerned; and, unless the matter is urgent, no such question shall be finally disposed of until such public officer has been heard regarding it.

Additional
Remarks.

56. In addition to the records required to be maintained by the Regulation, or by these rules, the following general records shall be maintained by every Committee, *viz* :—

- (a).—Map of the Municipality.
- (b).—Register of correspondence.
- (c).—List of establishments employed.
- (d).—List of roads and of buildings maintained by the Committee.
- (e).—List of Schools, Dispensaries, Hospitals, and other institutions maintained partly or wholly by the Committee.
- (f).—List of immovable property belonging to or under the management of the Committee.
- (g).—Store-book of furniture, books, fittings, machinery, implements, and materials—the property of the Committee.

[a-a]. The word *remain* was substituted for the word *be*, and the words, “for not less than 30 days” were inserted by the Chief Commissioner’s Notification No. 96S.C., dated 4th February 1894. Gazette of India for 1894, part II, p. 129.

NOTE.—The rules cancelled by the Chief Commissioner’s Notification No. 541S., dated 22nd February 1896 (Gazette of India, part II, p. 244), have been omitted, and the remaining rules have been consecutively numbered. The original rules cancelled were 3, 5, and 8. Rule 4 A. of the above rules is Rule 6 A. referred to in the above Notification. The present Rule 3 was originally 4, Rule 4 was Rule 6, and Rule 6 was Rule 9.

[Municipalities.

Rules under Section 150.

NOTIFICATION.

[¹] *No. 9235, dated Mount Abu, 22nd March 1897.*

It is hereby notified that under section 150 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886 the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to order that the triennial election rules sanctioned for the Ajmere and Beawar Municipalities under his Notification No. 541S, dated the 22nd February 1896, shall have effect in respect to the Beawar Municipality from January 1897.

[1] *Vide Gazette of India of 1897, part II, page 325.*

Municipalities.]

Ajmere Octroi Schedule.

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF OCTROI RATES FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF AJMERE, INCLUDING THE ADDITIONAL RATES SANCTIONED IN CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S NOTIFICATION No. 2189 S, [1] DATED THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 1891.

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.					RATES.			PER.
						Rs.	a.	p.	
I.—Articles of food and drink for men and Animals.									
1	BETEL.—Leaves	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	Maund.
2	" Nuts	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	"
3	FRUITS.—Cocoanuta (Kernel)	...	...	...	...	0	8	0	"
4	" Cocoanuta with outer rind	...	...	...	...	0	3	0	100
5	" Pistachio Nuts	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Maund.
6	" Raisins	...	...	...	...	0	12	0	"
7	" Almonds	...	...	...	...	0	12	0	"
8	" Munakkas	...	...	...	...	0	12	0	"
9	" Mangoes imported for sale only	...	...	...	...	0	0	6	Rupce.
10	Ghi	...	...	...	...	0	12	0	Maund.
11	GRAIN.—All descriptions	...	...	...	...	0	0	6	"
12	Pulses of all kinds	...	...	...	...	0	0	9	"
13	Meda (Fine Flour) and Suji	...	...	...	...	0	1	6	"
14	Ata (Flour)	...	...	...	...	0	0	9	"
15	Cornflour and all Oilman's Stores & Provisions	...	...	...	...	0	0	6	Rupce.
16	Rice	...	...	...	...	0	3	6	Maund.
SACCHARINE PRODUCE.									
17	SUGAR.—Fully refined	...	...	...	...	0	12	0	"
18	" Ordinary	...	...	...	...	0	8	0	"
19	" Gur	...	...	...	...	0	2	6	"
20	Tea	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	"
VEGETABLES.									
21	Potatoes	...	...	...	...	0	3	0	"
22	Arvi	...	...	...	...	0	3	0	"
II.—Animals for Slaughter.									
23	Sheep and Goats	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	Head.
III.—Articles of Fuel, Lighting and Washing.									
24	Charcoal	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	Maund.
25	Oil seeds	...	...	...	...	0	3	6	"
*26	All sorts of oil except Kerosine	...	...	...	...	0	5	0	"

[1] See Gazette of India, part II for 1891, page 512.

* Sanctioned in Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 161 S, dated 11th February, 1893.

Vide Gazette of India, part II for 1893, page 119.

[Municipalities.]

Ajmere Octroi Schedule.

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.					RATES.			PER.
						Rs.	a.	p.	
VI.—Articles used in the Construction of Buildings.									
27	Munj	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	Maund.
28	SLABS.—Large and Small (Patti) and Katla	...	...	...	...	0	1	6	Cart load.
29	„ Large (Pattis)	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	„
30	„ Small (Katla)	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	„
31	Bamboos	...	...	...	...	0	6	0	Maund.
32	Poles	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Cart load.
V.—Drugs, Gums, Spices and Perfumes.									
33	Gums of all sorts	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Maund.
34	Dry Chillies	...	...	...	...	0	6	0	„
35	Turmeric	...	...	...	...	0	8	0	„
36	Spices	...	...	...	..	0	0	6	Rupce.
VI.—Tobacco.									
37	1st sort (Malwa)	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	Maund.
38	2nd sort (Zarda)	...	...	...	...	0	12	0	„
39	3rd sort (Purbi and Desi)	...	...	...	...	0	6	0	„
VII.—Piece Goods and other Textile Fabrics and Manufactured Articles of Clothing and Dress.									
40	Cotton, cleaned and uncleaned	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Cent.
41	Cloth of all sorts	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	„
42	LACHS :—Gold and Silver	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	„
43	Leather, and things made thereof	...	...	...	...	0	0	3	Rupce.
44	Silk and Silk Piece Goods	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	Cent.
45	THREAD :—Coarse and Fine	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	„
VIII.—Metals.									
46	Metals, and things made thereof, excepting gold and silver	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	„
IX.—Dyeing and Coloring Materials.									
47	Five colours, viz., Red, Yellow, Black, Green, and Blue	...	...	...	...	7	13	0	„

Municipalities.]

Beawar Octroi Schedule.

[a] SCHEDULE OF OCTROI DUTIES LEVIED WITHIN THE BEAWAR MUNICIPAL LIMITS FROM 2ND APRIL 1898.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.						RATES.			PBR.
	I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals.						Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Rice	...	...	...	...	..	0	2	0	Maund.
2	Ghee	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0	Do.
3	Sugar (refined)	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0	Do.
4	Brown or unrefined Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	Do.
5	Gur	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	Do.
6	Mowha berries	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	Do.
7	Fruits	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	Rupee.
8	Khopra	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0	Maund.
	Cocoanuts	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	0	100
II.—Animals for slaughter.										
9	Sheep and goats	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	Head.
III.—Articles for fuel and lighting.										
10	Oil of sorts (excluding Kerosine Oil)	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	Maund.
11	Ulsi, Tilli, and other seeds	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	Do.
12	Charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	Do.
13	Fuel or Kunda, excepting Load carried on head	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	Cart load.
							0	1	0	Camel do.
							0	0	6	Buffalo do.
							0	0	3	Ass do.
IV.—Articles used in the Construction of Buildings.										
14	Timber for building	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	Cartload.
15	Lime of sorts	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	100 maunds.
16	Large Puttee	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	Cart load.
17	Small Puttee and Katla	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	6	Do.

[a] Sanctioned under the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 7065, dated 21st March 1898.

[Municipalities.]

Beurwar Octroi Schedule.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.					RATES.			PER.
						Rs.	a.	p.	
V.—Drugs and Gums.									
18	All Spices ...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	Cent.
19	Gums ...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0	Maund.
VI.—Tobacco.									
20	Tobacco, 1st class ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Maund.
21	Tobacco, 2nd class ...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0	Do.
VII —Cloth.									
22	European Piece Goods ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Cent.
23	Country Cloth (coarse) ...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0	Do.
24	Cloth (fine) ...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	Do.
25	Pushmina ...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	Do.
26	Silk ...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	Do.
27	Woollen Cloth ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Do.
VIII.—Metals.									
28	Wrought Iron ...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	Maund.
29	Unwrought Iron ...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	Do.
30	Vessels ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Do.
31	Corrugated Iron Sheets ...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	Do.
IX.—Dyeing and Colouring Materials.									
32	Shangraf, Hartal, and 5 other colours ...	...	...	...	...	0	0	6	Rupce.
33	Aniline dyes ...	...	...	...	...	7	8	0	Cent.
X.—Miscellaneous Articles.									
34	Ban Moonj ...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	Maund.
35	Cotton (uncleaned) ...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	Do.
36	Laces (gold and silver) ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Cent.
37	Tat Puttee and New Sack ...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	Maund.
38	Twine ...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	Do.

Municipalities.]

Kekri Octroi Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF OCTROI RATES FOR THE MUNICIPALITY AT KEKRI.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	RATE OF OCTROI DUTY.			
		Rate.			Per.
		Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Betel nuts	0	2	0	Maund.
2	Cocoanut fruits	0	2	0	"
3	Dry dates	0	2	0	"
4	Cocoanuts with rind	0	2	0	"
5	Dry water caltrop	0	2	0	"
6	Fresh dates	0	2	0	"
7	Kaju (Cashew nuts)	0	2	0	"
8	Mohwa berries	0	4	0	"
9	Pistachio nuts	0	2	0	"
10	Raisins Almonds	0	2	0	"
11	Tamarind Fruits	0	2	0	"
12	Fresh fruits	0	2	0	"
13	Ghee	0	4	0	"
14	Grain and rice	0	0	3	"
15	Rice	0	0	3	"
16	Brown Sugar	0	2	0	"
17	White Sugar	0	4	0	"
18	Gur (Molasses)	0	1	0	"
19	Firewood	0	1	0	Cart,
20	Firewood	0	0	3	Animal load
21	Oil for lighting	0	2	0	Maund.
22	Oil	0	2	0	"
23	Linseeds, Sirsón and Tilli	0	1	0	"
24	Bamboos	0	1	0	Cent.
25	Beams	0	1	0	Cart.
26	Ban Moonj	0	1	0	Maund.

[Municipalities.]

Kekri Octroi Schedule.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.						RATE OF OCTROI DUTY.			
							Rate.			Per.
							Rs.	a.	p.	
27	Large slabs	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	Cart.
28	Small slabs	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	"
29	Dry Chillies	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	Maund.
30	Fresh Chillies	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	"
31	Drugs, Cardamams and Cummin, &c.	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	"
32	Mangoe Clips and Turmeric	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	"
33	Mustard Seeds	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	"
34	Coriandrum	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	"
35	White Cummin	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	"
36	Spices of all sorts	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	"
37	Tobacco, 1st sort and Malwa	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	"
38	Tobacco, 2nd sort and country	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	"
39	Tobacco, 3rd sort and Zarda	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	"
40	Blankets	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	Cent.
41	Country cloth	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	"
42	European cloth	...	...	...	...	0	8	0	"
43	Lace	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	"
44	Wrought iron	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	Maund.
45	Unwrought iron	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	"
46	Lead	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	"
47	Metals	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	"
48	Indigo	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	"
49	Saf-flower	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	"
50	Hemp	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	"
51	Twine, sack cloth and ropes	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	"
52	Coal	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	Cart.

Municipalities.]

Encroachments on Municipal Lands.

CONDITIONS ON WHICH ENCROACHMENTS ON MUNICIPAL LAND HAVE BEEN
CONDONED WITH THE SANCTION OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER. *Vide*
HIS LETTER NO. 1882S., DATED 9TH JULY 1894.

A.—Conditions in cases of encroachment.

- (1).—Payment by the trespasser of a fine at the rate of Rs. 50 per square yard of the land encroached upon.
 - (2).—Reservation by the Committee of power to resume the land on refunding the amount levied as fine under clause (1).
 - (3).—Exemption of the Committee (in the event of resumption under clause (2)) from any liability to pay compensation for any buildings which may have been constructed on the land in question, or for any action taken in connection therewith by the transferee since its conditional transfer.
 - (4).—Payment by the transferee of a quit-rent (in addition to the fine) at the rate of nine annas a year for each plot measuring not more than 25 square feet, and one rupee two annas if the area exceeds 25 square feet. The quit-rent may be capitalized, and the capital amount may be lodged in the Savings Bank in the name of the holder. The amount required to produce nine annas a year at the Savings Bank rate of Rs 3-2-0 per cent. per annum is Rs. 18. That for eighteen annas a year is Rs. 36.
 - 5.—In every case of conditional transfer, a lease in the form appended will be granted, and a corresponding bond taken, embodying all the conditions detailed above. This document will serve as a perpetual record of the proprietary rights of the Municipality in the land so alienated.
-

[Municipalities.]

*Encroachments on Municipal Lands.**B.—Alienations by the Municipality in cases other than those of encroachment.*

-
- (1).—Payment by the transferee at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee and approved by the Chief Commissioner on a consideration of the circumstances of each case as it arises.
 - (2).—Reservation by the Committee of power to resume the land, on refunding the amount levied under clause (1).
 - (3).—Exemption of the Committee (in the event of resumption under clause (2)) from any liability to pay compensation for any buildings which may have been constructed on the land in question, or for any action taken in connection therewith by the transferee since its conditional transfer.
 - (4).—Payment by the transferee of a quit-rent (in addition to the sale-price) at the rate of nine annas a year for each plot measuring not more than 25 square feet, and one rupee two annas if the area exceeds 25 square feet. The quit-rent may be capitalized, and the capital amount may be lodged in the Savings Bank in the name of the holder. The amount required to produce nine annas a year at the Savings Bank rate of Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. per annum is Rs. 18. That for 18 annas a year is Rs. 36.
 - (5).—In every case of alienation by lease, a lease in the form appended will be granted, and a corresponding bond taken embodying all the conditions detailed above. This document will serve as a perpetual record of the proprietary rights of the Municipality in the land so alienated.

B. Note. In cases of alienation for objects of public utility or convenience which may be considered directly or indirectly to be of benefit to the Municipality, the foregoing Rules for alienation, in cases other than those of encroachment may be modified at the discretion of the Municipal Committee, with the special sanction of the Chief Commissioner (*Vide* Chief Commissioner's letter No. 558., dated 5th December 1891.)

Municipalities.]

Encroachments on Municipal Lands.

DUPLICATE FORM OF LEASE, ONE COPY TO BE KEPT BY THE LEASE-HOLDER
AND ONE BY THE COMMITTEE.



REFERENCE.

Correspondence ending with letter
No. dated
from the Secretary to the Chief Com-
missioner of Ajmere-Merwara in the
Public Works Department.

To _____

SON OF _____

INHABITANT OF _____

- *(a) Area in square feet...
- (b) Length ...
- (c) Breadth ...
- (d) Situation ...
- (e) Boundaries ...

1. The piece of land described in the margin,* and marked in yellow colour in the map filed with the correspondence cited above, is hereby transferred to you on the following terms:—

- (1)—That you pay to the Municipal Committee of Ajmere the sum
of Rs. _____ on account of the said land at the rate
of Rs. _____ per square yard.
- (2)—That in addition to the payment above mentioned, you pay to
the Committee, with effect from _____ rent for the
said land at Rs. _____ per annum, or that you will pay
to them the capitalized sum of Rs. _____ to be depo-
sited by them in the Post Office Savings Bank, the interest
thereof to be credited in the Ajmere Municipal accounts as
payment of the annual rent.
- (3)—That the said Committee are at liberty to resume the said land
at any time on refunding to you (a) the amount now paid
by you under clause (1) on account of the said land, and (b)
the capitalized sum of Rs. _____ paid by you into the
Savings Bank under clause (2) for rent.
- (4) That in case of resumption of the said land under clause (3),
the Committee shall not be liable for any alteration or im-
provement of the said land which you may effect between
the date of its lease to you under the terms of this document,
and the date of its resumption by the Committee, or for the
cost of dismantling or removing the same.

[Municipalities.]

Encroachments on Municipal Lands.

(5)—That on requisition in writing by the Committee, and payment

(a) Amount paid on account of the land, Rs. by them to you of Rs.* , you

(b) Capitalized sum, if any, deposited in the Savings Bank, Rs. will, within three months of receipt of the said requisition, restore the said

land to the Committee or to their duly authorized Agent. You will be entitled to claim no compensation for any alterations or improvements which you may have carried out in the land, or for any loss or damage which the removal by the Committee of any building or superstructure on the said land may cause to any other property belonging to you.

(Sd.)

Chairman of Municipal Committee.

(Sd.)

Secretary of Municipal Committee.

I agree to the terms entered above, and having paid the sums* of money

* On account of the land... Rs. shown therein, as quoted in the margin,
For deposit in Savings Bank ,, I have received possession of the land described.

(Sd.)

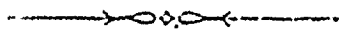
Lease-holder.

Ajmere, the day of _____ 189 .

Municipalities.]

Rules for Building Sites in Ajmere.

RULES FRAMED TO REGULATE THE DISPOSAL OF BUILDING SITES IN THE
KAMSARGUNJ SUBURB OF THE CITY OF AJMERE (SANCTIONED UNDER
CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S LETTER NO. 212S, DATED 19TH JANUARY 1897.)



1. The sites belonging to the Ajmere Municipal Committee, and situated in the Kaisargunj suburb shall be disposed of by public auction. Particulars regarding the area and position of the sites for disposal and all connected points can be ascertained at the Ajmere Municipal Office during office hours.

2. Notices giving the date and place of auction shall be put up in conspicuous places in Ajmere, Beawar, Nasirabad, Kekri and Todgarh, and copies thereof shall be circulated as widely as possible. A proclamation shall also be made in the above places by beat of drum inviting the attention of the public to the above notices.

NOTE.—In Beawar, Nasirabad, Kekri and Todgarh, the notices shall be affixed and proclamation made through the Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, the Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, the Deputy Magistrate at Kekri, and the Tehsildar of Todgarh respectively.

3. The date of auction shall not be earlier than one month from the date of notice.

4. The Ajmere Municipal Committee shall not be bound to accept the highest or any other offer. The purchaser at auction shall pay to the Secretary of the Municipal Committee ten per cent. of the purchase money at fall of hammer and the remainder within one month of communication to him of the sanction of competent authority to the disposal of the site.

5. In the event of the purchaser at auction failing to pay, within the time specified, the remainder of his bid, the 10 per cent. previously deposited shall be forfeited, and the site shall be again put to auction. If the second auction produces a smaller amount than the first, the difference shall be paid to the Municipal Committee by the defaulter in the first instance, in addition to the 10 per cent. deposit noted above.

6. The upset rate per square yard shall be for sites :—

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|
| (a) | On the Beawar, Usri Bazar and Srinagar Roads ... | Rs. 0-8-0 |
| (b) | In all other places | „ 0-6-0 |

[Municipalities.]

Rules for Building Sites in Ajmere.

7. The ground rent payable annually by the grantees of sites shall be at the rate of one rupee per 100 square yards. The rate will remain in force up to December 31st 1900 A.D., when it will be subject to revision along with the general question of ground rents in the Kaisargunj.

8. The grantee of a site shall not :—

- (a) Sub-divide the site without the approval of the Ajmere Municipal Committee.
- (b) Erect any building on the site without the sanction of the said Committee.
- (c) Use the site for any purpose other than that for which it was granted to him, or for any purpose which the said Committee may prohibit, or
- (d) Transfer it without the permission in writing of the Committee.
A fee of Rs. 2 shall be paid by persons applying for the permission referred to in (d).

9. The trees, &c., standing on a site shall be the property of the grantee unless specially reserved by the Committee at the time of disposing of the site.

10. The grantee of a site shall :—

- (a).—Within one month of the communication to him of the sanction of competent authority to the grant, execute and register a formal "Patta" in the attached form in respect of the site granted to him. Possession of the site will be given to him as soon as possible after the registration of the "Patta."
- (b).—Within six months of the registration of the "Patta" referred to in the foregoing clause, he shall submit a plan and specification of the frontage of the building for the consideration of the Ajmere Municipal Committee, and shall abide by their orders in regard to it.
- (c).—Within 12 months of the approval of the plan he shall commence the building, and
- (d).—He shall complete the building within two years of commencement in accordance with the plan approved by the Ajmere Municipal Committee.

Municipalities.]

Rules for Building Sites in Ajmere.

11. In the event of failure to comply with conditions (a), (b) and (c) of the foregoing rule the grantee's right over the site shall, at the discretion of the Ajmere Municipal Committee, lapse absolutely and entirely and be reverted in the Committee. If condition (d) be neglected besides the lapse aforesaid, the materials on the site shall (after one month's notice for removal has been given) be sold at auction by the Committee at the risk of the owner. The sale proceeds after deducting the cost of auction shall be paid to such owner.

LEASE OF SITE NO. _____

Situate in the Kaisargunj suburb of Ajmere.

The Municipal Committee of Ajmere do hereby grant the following site to _____ of _____ for building purposes.

- (a) Area of the site in sq. feet
- (b) Length
- (c) Breadth
- (d) Situation
- (e) Boundaries

The conditions of this grant are as follows:—

(1) That the grantee shall pay unto the Municipal Committee a sum of _____ Rs. _____ as per premium at the rate of _____ per square yard.

2. That the grantee shall pay rent at the rate of one rupee per 100 square yards per annum up to the year 1900 A.D., inclusive, and thereafter at such rate as may be fixed by the Municipal Committee.

3. That the grantee shall, within six months from the date of registration of this lease, submit for the approval of the Municipal Committee a plan in duplicate, with specification of the frontage of the proposed building, and shall abide by the orders of the Committee in respect of such building.

4. That the grantee shall, within 12 months from the date of receiving intimation of the approval of the plan, commence the work.

[Municipalities.]

Rules for Building Sites in Ajmere.

5. That the lessee shall complete within two years from the date of commencement specified in the preceding clause the work shown in the plan as approved by the Committee.

6. That in case of failure to observe the above conditions the Committee shall have a right of re-entry in the property leased, and shall on giving the grantee a month's notice to remove his materials (if any) have a right to sell the said materials. The sale proceeds shall, after deduction of cost of sale, be paid to the grantee.

7. The grantee shall abide by all the conditions in the rules under which his lease is issued, under penalty of forfeiture of his rights in the property referred to herein.

LESSORS—

(Signed)

Chairman.

(Signed)

Secretary.

(Signed)

Lessee.

~~_____~~

Opium.]

"Export." "Export" means to take out of the territories administered by any Local Government to sea, or to any foreign territory, or to any territory administered by another Local Government.

"Transport." "Transport" means to remove from one place to another within the territories administered by the same Local Government.

Prohibition of poppy cultivation and possession, &c., of opium. 4. Except as permitted by this Act, or by any other enactment relating to opium for the time being in force, or by rules framed under this Act or under any such enactment, no one shall—

- (a) Cultivate the poppy;
- (b) Manufacture opium;
- (c) Possess opium;
- (d) Transport opium;
- (e) Import or export opium; or
- (f) Sell opium.

Power to make rules to permit such matters. 5. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, from time to time by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act, to permit absolutely or subject to the payment of duty or to any other conditions, and to regulate within the whole or any specified part of the territories administered by such Government, all or any of the following matters:—

- (a) The cultivation of the poppy;
- (b) The manufacture of opium;
- (c) The possession of opium;
- (d) The transport of opium;
- (e) The importation or exportation of opium, and
- (f) The sale of opium, and the farm of duties leviable on the sale of opium by retail:

Provided that no duty shall be levied under any such rule on any opium imported and on which a duty is imposed by or under the law relating to sea-customs for the time being in force or under section 6.

Duty on opium imported by and. 6. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, impose such duty as he thinks fit on opium or on any kind of opium imported by land into British India or into any specified part thereof, and may alter or abolish any duty so imposed.

[Opium.]

7. The Governor-General in Council may, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*— Warehousing
opium.

(a) Authorize any Local Government to establish warehouses for opium legally imported into, or intended to be exported from, the territories administered by such Local Government, and

(b) Cancel any such order.

So long as such order remains in force, the Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette;

(c) Declare any place to be a warehouse for all or any opium legally imported, whether before or after the payment of any duty leviable thereon, into the territories administered by such Government, or into any specified part thereof, or intended to be exported thence, and

(d) Cancel any such declaration.

An order under clause (b) shall cancel all previous declarations under clause (c) of this section relating to places in the territories to which such order refers.

So long as such declaration remains in force, the owner of all such opium shall be bound to deposit it in such warehouse.

8. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, from time to time by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the safe custody of opium warehoused under section seven; the levy of fees for such warehousing; the removal of such opium for sale or exportation; and the manner in which it shall be disposed of, if any duty or fees leviable on it be not paid within twelve months from the date of warehousing the same. Power to
make rules
relating to
warehouses.

9. Any person who, in contravention of this Act, or of rules made and notified under section 5 or section 8, Penalty for
illegal culti-
vation of
poppy, &c.

- (a) Cultivates the poppy, or
- (b) Manufactures opium, or
- (c) Possesses opium, or
- (d) Transports opium, or
- (e) Imports or exports opium, or
- (f) Sells opium, or

Opium.]

(g) Omits to warehouse opium or removes or does any act in respect of warehoused opium, and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rule, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for each such offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

and, where a fine is imposed, the convicting Magistrate shall direct the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine for a term which may extend to six months, and such imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

Presumption
in prosecu-
tions under
Section 9.

10. In prosecutions under section 9, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all opium for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily is opium in respect of which he has committed an offence under this Act.

Confiscation
of opium.

11. In any case in which an offence under section 9 has been committed—

(a) The poppy so cultivated;

(b) The opium in respect of which any offence under the same section has been committed;

(c) Where, in the case of an offence under clause (d) or (e) of the same section, the offender is transporting, importing or exporting any opium exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to transport, import or export, as the case may be, the whole of the opium which he is transporting, importing or exporting;

(d) Where, in the case of an offence under clause (f) of the same section, the offender has in his possession any opium other than the opium in respect of which the offence has been committed, the whole of such other opium, shall be liable to confiscation.

The vessels, packages and coverings in which any opium liable to confiscation under this section is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such opium may be concealed, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall likewise be liable to confiscation.

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12. When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any opium is acquitted, but the Magistrate decides that the opium is liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by the Magistrate.

Order of
confiscation
by whom to
be made.

Whenever confiscation is authorized by this Act, the officer ordering it may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.

When an offence against this Act has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when opium not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into and determined by the Collector of the District or Deputy Commissioner, or by any other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, either personally or in right of his office, who may order such confiscation: Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated or without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which they produce in support of their claims.

13. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

Power to
make rules,
regarding
disposal of
things con-
fiscated
and rewards.

(a) The disposal of all things confiscated under this Act; and

(b) The rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act.

14. Any officer of any of the departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, and who has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that opium liable to confiscation under this Act is manufactured, kept or concealed in any building, vessel or enclosed place, may, between sunrise and sunset,

Power to
enter, arrest
and seize, on
information
that opium is
unlawfully
kept in any
enclosed
place.

(a) Enter into any such building, vessel or place;

(b) In case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry;

Opium.]

(c) Seize such opium and all materials used in the manufacture thereof, and any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section eleven or any other law for the time being in force relating to opium, and

(d) Detain and search, and if he think proper arrest, any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such opium under this or any other law for the time being in force.

Power to
seize opium
in open
places.

15. Any officer of any of the said departments may—

(a) Seize, in any open place or in transit, any opium or other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section eleven or any other law for the time being in force relating to opium.

Power to
detain, search
and arrest.

(b) Detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence against this or any other such law, and, if such person has opium in his possession, arrest him and any other persons in his company.

Searches how
made.

16. All searches under section fourteen or section fifteen shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Officers to
assist each
other.

17. The officers of the several departments mentioned in section fourteen shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Vexatious
entries,
searches,
seizures and
arrests.

18. Any officer of any of the said departments who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, vessel or place,

or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any opium or other thing liable to confiscation under this Act,

or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person, shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Issue of war-
rants.

19. The Collector of the District, Deputy Commissioner or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, either personally or in right of his office, or a Magistrate, may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to opium, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any building or vessel

[Opium.]

or place in which he has reason to believe opium liable to confiscation to be kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

20. Every person arrested, and thing seized, under section fourteen or section fifteen, shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station; and every person arrested and thing seized under section nineteen shall be forwarded without delay to the officer by whom the warrant was issued.

Disposal of person arrested or thing seized.

Every officer to whom any person or thing is forwarded under this section shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or thing.

21. Whenever any officer makes any arrest or seizure under this Act, he shall within forty-eight hours next after such arrest or seizure make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior.

Report of arrests and seizures.

22. In the case of alleged illegal cultivation of the poppy, the crop shall not be removed, but shall, pending the disposal of the case, be attached by an officer superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf; and such officer shall require the cultivator to give bail in a reasonable amount (to be fixed by such officer) for his appearance before the Magistrate by whom the case is to be disposed of, and such cultivator shall not be arrested unless within a reasonable time he fails to give such bail:

Procedure in case of illegal poppy cultivation.

Provided that, wherever Act No. XIII of 1857 (*an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the cultivation of the Poppy and the manufacture of Opium in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or any part thereof, is in force, nothing in this section shall apply to such cultivation.

23. Any arrear of any fee or duty imposed under this Act or any rule made hereunder,

Recovery of arrears of fees, duties, &c.

and any arrear due from any farmer of opium-revenue, may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same to the Government or from his surety (if any) as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

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Rules.

NOTIFICATION.

[^a] No. 514—589, dated Abu, the 17th May 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act 1878 (I of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to make the following rules in supersession of those published with his Notification No. O. R. 589, dated the 12th August 1897:—

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITION.

1. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

Definitions.

1. "Ajmere-Merwara" means the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara;
2. "Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara;
3. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.
4. "Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a district, and includes any person specially authorised by the Chief Commissioner by name or in virtue of his office to discharge all or any of the functions of a Collector under these rules;
5. "Opium" includes preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, but it does not include poppy-heads.
6. "Poppy-heads" means the dry capsules of the poppy plant;
7. "Tola" means a weight of one hundred and eighty grains Troy;
8. "Seer" means a weight of eighty tolas;
9. Opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, when sold in any quantity not exceeding 5 tolas in weight, and poppy-heads, when sold in any quantity not exceeding 8 seers in weight, shall be deemed to be sold by

[a] See Gazette of India, 28th May 1898, part II, p. 563.

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"retail;" and when sold in any larger quantity shall be deemed to be sold "wholesale."

10. "Farmer," used with reference to opium or poppy-heads or both, means a person to whom the exclusive right of retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or of poppy-heads or of both, as the case may be, in any local area, has been let in farm under these rules ;
11. "Licensed vendor," used with reference to opium or poppy-heads or both, means a person to whom a license for the retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixture of opium used for smoking, or of poppy-heads or of both, as the case may be, has been granted under these rules ; and
12. "Licensed druggist" means a person to whom the Collector has granted free of charge a license for the retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, and of poppy-heads for medicinal purposes only.

CHAPTER II.

CULTIVATION, MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION, AND SALE.

PART I.—IN DEFINED AREAS.

2. In such local areas as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, define in this behalf:—

Operations
permitted in
defined areas.

- (a) The cultivation of the poppy,
- (b) The manufacture of opium,
- (c) The possession of opium or poppy-heads, and
- (d) The sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads,

are permitted subject to the conditions and to the extent prescribed in or under this part of this Chapter.

3. Any person to whom the Collector, with the general or special sanction of the Commissioner, has granted a license to cultivate the poppy, may cultivate it subject to the conditions of his license.

Permission
to cultivate.

[Opium.

Rules.

Permission
to manufac-
ture.

4. (1) Any person to whom the Collector, with the general or special sanction of the Commissioner, has granted a license to manufacture opium other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, may manufacture it subject to the conditions of his license.

(2) Any person may manufacture for his own domestic use opium possessed by him under paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of the next following rule:—

Permission
to possess.

5. (1) Any person may possess:—

(a) Opium, other than a preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking, to an amount not exceeding 5 tolas in weight ;

(b) Any preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking to an amount not exceeding 1 tola in weight: provided that the preparation or admixture has been manufactured by the possessor for private consumption and not for sale ;

(c) Poppy-heads to an amount not exceeding 8 seers in weight.

(2) A person authorised by the general or special order in writing of the Collector to possess opium or poppy-heads in quantity exceeding in weight that specified in paragraph (1) of this rule may possess the opium or poppy-heads covered by the order.

(3) A licensed druggist may, subject to the conditions of his permit, possess opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, not exceeding one seer in weight and poppy-heads not exceeding ten seers in weight.

(4) A person having a license under rule 3 may possess crude opium and poppy-heads which are the produce of land cultivated with the poppy in accordance with his license.

(5) A farmer or licensed vendor of opium or poppy-heads may, subject to the conditions of his lease or license, possess opium other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, as the case may be, in any quantity.

Permission
to sell whole-
sale.

6. (1) A person having a license under rule 3 may sell wholesale to a farmer or licensed vendor or to a person authorised in this behalf by the general or special order in writing of the Collector, crude opium or poppy-heads being the produce of land cultivated with the poppy in accordance with his license.

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(2) A person authorised in this behalf by the general or special order in writing of the Collector may sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking or poppy-heads wholesale to a farmer or licensed vendor or to a person authorised by the general or special order in writing of the Collector to be the buyer thereof.

(3) A farmer of opium or poppy-heads may, subject to the conditions of his lease, sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads as the case may be, wholesale, to a licensed vendor thereof.

(4) A farmer or licensed vendor of opium or poppy-heads may, subject to the conditions of his lease or license, sell to a licensed druggist opium other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, not exceeding one seer in weight or poppy-heads not exceeding ten seers in weight, as the case may be.

7. (1) A farmer or licensed vendor of opium or poppy-heads may, subject to the conditions of his lease or license, sell opium other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, as the case may be, by retail to any person. Permission to sell by retail.

(2) A licensed druggist may, subject to the conditions of his license, sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads by retail for medicinal purposes only.

8. (1) Licenses for the retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking or poppy-heads or both, shall be granted by the Collector and shall be for one year only, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise specially directs. Grant of licenses for retail sale.

(2) The Commissioner shall, from time to time, fix the number of shops for which licenses may be granted: and the exclusive right to sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads or both by retail at those shops shall be put up to auction by the Collector at or before the commencement of each official year, either for each shop singly or for groups of shops, as the Collector, subject to the control of the Commissioner, sees fit.

(3) The conditions of the auctions shall be such that the sum payable in respect of the shop or shops, as the case may be, by the person declared to be the purchaser at the auction shall be paid by that person in such instal-

Opium.]

Rules.

ments and at such times, and such security shall be required from him for the payment thereof, as, subject to any instructions that may be issued by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, the Collector in each case directs.

Cancellation
of licenses for
retail sale.

9. (1) A license granted under the last foregoing rule may be cancelled without compensation by the Collector for any cause specified in the license.

(2) Where the Collector considers that any such license should be cancelled for any cause not specified therein, he shall remit a sum equal to the average amount payable for fifteen days of the period for which the license was granted, and shall either give fifteen days' previous notice of his intention to cancel the license, or in addition to remitting the sum aforesaid, make such compensation for default of notice as the Commissioner directs. On the expiration of the notice, or on the payment of the additional compensation, the Collector may cancel the license.

Surrender of
licenses for
retail sale.

10. (1) A licensed vendor may surrender his license on the expiration of one month's previous notice given by him in writing to the Collector of his intention to surrender the same, and on payment of such sum as the Collector may fix in this behalf, not exceeding the average amount payable for six months of the period for which the license was granted, or where the license is granted for a shorter period than one year, then for half that period.

(2) If the Collector is satisfied that there is sufficient reason for surrendering a license, he may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, remit the sum so fixed.

Withdrawal
of permits.

11. The Collector may at any time, with or without cause assigned, and without payment of compensation, withdraw a license from a licensed druggist.

Farm of
right of retail
sale.

12. (1) The Collector may let in farm the exclusive right of retail sale of opium, other than preparation, or admixtures of opium used for smoking or poppy-heads or both within any local area:—

(a) For a term not exceeding two years with the sanction of the Commissioner, and

(b) For a term not exceeding five years with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

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Rules.

(2) When the exclusive right of retail sale is let in farm, the farmer may, subject to the conditions of his farming-lease, himself sell by retail, or issue licenses under the countersignature of the Collector for the retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads or both, as the case may be, within the local area to which the farming-lease extends.

(3) Every farmer shall file in the Collector's office a list of all licenses granted by him in such form, and on such day or days in each year, as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

13. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time issue instructions with respect to—

Issue of instructions with respect to farm.

- (a) The invitation and acceptance of tenders for farming-leases under the last foregoing rule, and
- (b) The requisition of security for the due fulfilment of the conditions of farming-lease.

14. (1) The Collector may, with the leave of the authority by which a farming-lease under rule 12 was sanctioned, cancel the lease, or within the term of the lease, make or impose such reservations or restrictions with respect to the grant of licenses as to him may seem fit.

Interference with farming leases.

(2) If the farming-lease is cancelled for any cause specified therein, the farmer shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss he may sustain thereby.

(3) If the farming-lease is cancelled for any cause not specified therein, or if any reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of licenses is made or imposed within the term of the lease, the farmer shall be entitled to receive for any loss which he sustains thereby such compensation as the Chief Commissioner may determine.

15. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe—

- (a) The forms and conditions in and on which licenses, permits, and leases shall be granted by the Collector and licenses by farmers; and

Power to prescribe forms.

- (b) Forms for any other proceedings under these rules for which he considers that forms should be provided.

Opium.]

Rules.

PART II.—IN OTHER AREAS.

Operations
permitted in
undefined
areas.

16. Save in such local areas as the Chief Commissioner may have defined under rule 2—

- (a) The cultivation of the poppy ;
- (b) The manufacture of opium in any quantity ;
- (c) The possession of opium or poppy-heads in any quantity ; and
- (d) The sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads in any quantity, are permitted absolutely : provided that the possession of preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, shall be restricted to such preparations as have been manufactured by the possessor for private consumption, and not for sale.

CHAPTER III.

IMPORT, EXPORT, AND TRANSPORT.

Import.

17. Subject to the provisions of these rules with respect to possession the import of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, and poppy-heads except, from British India, is permitted absolutely.

Export.

18. (1) Subject to the provisions of these rules with respect to possession, the export of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, and poppy-heads, except to British India, is permitted absolutely.

(2) Opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, may be exported to or through British India only when covered by a pass signed by the Opium Agent of Indore or by the Opium Agent of Ajmere, or by an officer authorised by one of those Agents to sign the pass, and under the conditions and restrictions prescribed in the schedule to these rules.

Transport.

19. Subject to the provisions of these rules with respect to possession the transport of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, and poppy-heads, is permitted absolutely.

CHAPTER IV.

DISPOSAL OF THINGS CONFISCATED.

Disposal of
confiscated
things.

20. (1) All things confiscated under the Opium Act 1878, except poppy, poppy-heads and opium, shall be disposed of by the Collector by public auction.

[Opium.

Rules.

(2) Poppy and poppy-heads so confiscated shall be disposed of as the Collector may direct.

(3) Opium so confiscated shall be sent for examination to the Civil Surgeon, and, if declared by him to be fit for use, shall be sent to the nearest Government treasury or sub-treasury, and thereafter disposed of in such manner as the Collector may direct. If the opium is declared by the Civil Surgeon to be unfit for use, it shall immediately be destroyed.

CHAPTER V.

REWARDS.

21. (1) A Magistrate convicting an offender under section 9 of the Opium Act, 1878, may award to any person who has contributed in any way to the conviction, the whole or any portion of any fine imposed upon the offender and paid by him or realised from his property. Rewards in case of fine.

(2) If the fine is not realised, or only realised in part, the Magistrate may, within a limit of one hundred rupees, order payment of its full amount, or of the unrealised balance as the case may be, out of the treasury.

(3) If the Magistrate is of opinion that a larger reward than he can give under this rule to a person who has contributed to the conviction, ought to be given to that person, he may move the Chief Commissioner, through the Collector, to grant a larger reward.

22. A Magistrate or other officer ordering the confiscation of anything under section 12 of the Opium Act 1878, may grant to any person who has contributed in any way to the seizure of the thing, the whole or any portion of the value thereof. Rewards in case of confiscation.

23. (1) In any case in which, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, a person has performed service of special merit in respect of the prevention or detection of an offence against the Opium Act 1878, the Chief Commissioner may grant him a reward not exceeding five hundred rupees in amount. Rewards in other cases.

(2) The Chief Commissioner, or, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner may incur expenditure not exceeding five hundred rupees in each case for the employment of informers or for any other purpose connected with the prevention or detection of offences against the Opium Act 1878.

Opium.]

Rules.

CHAPTER VI.

APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeal. 24. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner from every order of the Collector under these rules, if presented to the Commissioner, or to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within thirty days from the date of the order.

Revision. 25. The Chief Commissioner may revise every order passed by the Collector or the Commissioner under these rules.

Form of petition. 26. A petition of appeal from, or for revision of, an order shall be accompanied by the order in original, or by an authenticated copy thereof; or the omission to produce the original or copy shall be explained.

SCHEDULE.

(Rule 18.)

1. Upon opium exported from Ajmere there shall be payable to the Government such duty as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India*.

The duty prescribed under this paragraph need not be uniform for all opium exported from Ajmere, but may vary with the destination of the opium or any other circumstance described in the notification.

2. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway Administration shall not receive opium for export to British India, except under a pass and in whole or half chests.

3. The amount of duty will be paid into the treasury either in cash or by handi, and the Treasury Officer will give the person tendering payment a receipt for the amount so paid. On production of the receipt the number of chests for which duty has been paid will be admitted into the opium godown.

4. Hundis will, on being approved of by the Treasury Officer, be registered and numbered, and be endorsed on the reverse side with the name of the person on whom they are drawn; they will be forwarded by the Treasury Officer under sealed and registered cover, if the opium is for export by sea

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Rules.

direct to the Accountant-General, Bombay, and, if it is not for export by sea, to the officer mentioned in the pass to whom the Treasury Officer may be directed to forward it. The register will be in the following form :—

(1) Number of pass.	(7) On whom drawn.
(2) Date of pass.	(8) At how many days' sight.
(3) Number of chests covered by pass.	(9) When due.
(4) Consecutive number of hundi.	(10) Amount of hundi.
(5) Date of hundi.	(11) Total amount of duty.
(6) By whom drawn.	(12) Remarks.

5. To facilitate check, passes will bear the same numbers as the hundis, and these numbers will be entered in column 1, "Number of pass." The total in column "Total amount of duty" will be the total for each continuation register, and will be carried forward into the next; and numbers of passes so entered in the first column will be distinctly specified in the advice sent to the Accountant-General.

6. A duplicate of this register, if the export is to be by sea, will be sent to the Collector of Customs and Opium, Bombay; or, if the export is by land to the officer to whom the hundi has been sent under paragraph 4 of this schedule.

7. Opium intended for export by sea, or for home consumption in India shall be brought to the Government godown ready packed, in chests or half-chests (as may be most convenient), by the merchants or brokers who will produce the Treasury Officer's certificate under his signature for cash or his receipt for hundis on stamped paper payable at sight to the Bombay General Treasury and Bank of Bombay. The Deputy or Assistant Opium Agent will carefully inspect the Treasury Officer's signature to the certificate, and note the serial number of the receipt to satisfy himself that the receipts are genuine. The duty on opium intended for consumption in India must be paid in cash or by approved hundis into some treasury in British India, and the receipt of the Treasury officer must be produced.

8. The chests or half-chests of each party will be placed in the opium-godown, and will have their covers printed and stamped, and each chest or half-chest will then be numbered consecutively in English.

9. Merchants will themselves provide and pay for porters, carpenters and men for marking the chests, and sewing up the covers of such chests as have been opened for weighment; they will also pay all expenses of conveying their chests to the railway station and of transit thence to their destination.

Opium.]

Rules.

10. The Collector shall annually, before the weighment of the opium of the season is begun, examine the weights and scales, and report the result of the examination to the Commissioner. No weights or scales shall be used which on any such examination have not been found to be strictly accurate.

11. It will be the duty of the officer in charge of the scales to see that the opium is weighed fairly with an even beam; the practice of taking excess weight for the purpose of trimming the scales, or as an allowance for dryage and wastage, is strictly prohibited.

12. The Deputy or Assistant Opium Agent will select at hazard any chest he pleases (never less than two chests or half-chests out of every ten, and as many more as he thinks fit); each selected chest will then be separately opened, its contents (opium balls called *battis* or *golis*) brought to the scales, the exact weight recorded: and from these weighments the average of the whole lot may be struck. If the weight is in excess of the $140\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. allowed by the Government in each whole chest, the surplus may be withdrawn; the object being to prevent a larger quantity than the amount allowed in a chest being exported under the pass. The officer who supervises weighment is to see that the surplus quantity of the whole of any batch is taken out of the opened chests and put aside somewhere near him under his eyes until the chests are repacked and nailed down. If the weight is under $140\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and the owner has spare opium to make up the deficit, he may be allowed to supply it to make up the full weight, and the chests will then be nailed down in the presence of the officer in charge of the scales. If the owner is not able to make up the deficiency, the amount deficient will be noted in the pass.

13. During the process of weighing, the chaprasis of the Opium Establishment should vigilantly watch the merchants and their servants.

14. This operation is called the "net weighment of opium," and when completed, the boxes are nailed down and repacked; then the gross weighment of each chest or half-chest is ascertained and recorded; and the gross weight is then marked on the covers in English with the serial number of the chest, and such other particulars as may be necessary for the identification of the consignment. The chests are then ready for despatch.

15. The chests exported during one season, which begins on the 1st August, shall bear a continuous serial number.

[Opium.]

Rules.

16. Full particulars must be entered in the pass for each consignment showing:—

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| ON THE FIRST SIDE OF PASS. | { | 1. Number of pass. |
| | | 2. Name of the owner of chest. |
| | | 3. Number of chest. |
| | | 4. Amount of duty. |
| | | 5. Amount of duty paid in cash at Ajmere. |
| | | 6. Amount of duty to be realized on hundi. |
| | | 7. Rate of duty. |
| | | 8. Date of Government orders. |
| | | 9. Date of pass. |
| | | 10. Signature of the officer by whom the pass was granted, and who made the weighments. |
| ON THE SECOND SIDE. | { | Net weightment of opium of certain chests selected from the whole consignment. |
| ON THE THIRD SIDE |  | { | Gross weightment of every chest, its contents and destination. |

17. A duplicate of each pass granted will be sent to the officer who issued the permit authorising the export of the opium mentioned in the pass. At Bombay the Customs Officer will test the weighments by fresh weighments. Elsewhere this test will be applied by the Deputy Commissioner or Collector; and as there always occurs a certain amount of dryage in transit the weight of opium should invariably fall short of the weight recorded at Ajmere.

18. Two weekly registers, for the week ending on Saturday, in the form appended to this Schedule, will be prepared and forwarded; one to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, and the other to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere; a copy being sent at the same time direct to the Collector of Customs and Opium at Bombay if the export is by sea.

19. A return of all opium exported from Ajmere shall be furnished monthly to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, and to each Local Government concerned.

Opium.]*Rules.*

20. The pass is only valid till the arrival in Bombay of the consignment covered by it, or for three months from the date of the issue of the pass.

Weekly Register of Opium Passes granted at Ajmere in 189 .

Week ending _____ 189 .

No.	Date.	In whose Name.	Chests.	Amount.
		Total brought forward from end of last week		
		For the week ending on the _____ 189 .		

*Opium Agent and Commissioner of
Ajmere and Merwara.*

AJMERE:

The _____ 189 .

W. J. P.

[Opium.

Rules.

LICENSE FOR THE CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY UNDER RULE 3 OF THE OPIUM RULES OF 1887.

District

No. of license

Name of licensee

Locality

Be it known that _____ son of _____
resident of _____ in the District of Ajmere-Merwara, is
hereby authorized to cultivate Poppy in the lands referred to in the Schedule
hereunto annexed from the date of this license to the _____
day of _____ 189 _____ upon the following conditions:—

I.—That the licensee shall not sell the standing crop to any person
other than a *farmer or †licensed vendor, or to any per-
son who is not authorized to sell opium or poppy-heads
‡wholesale, or to manufacture opium.

II.—That he shall, not later than the 1st November, certify to the
Collector in writing, the quantity of the produce raised by
him, giving separate details for opium and poppy-heads.

NOTE.—*“Farmer” used with reference to opium or poppy-heads or
both means a person to whom the exclusive right of retail
sale of opium or of poppy-heads or of both, as the case may
be, in any local area has been let in farm under the Opium
Rules of 1887.

NOTE.—†“Licensed vendor,” used with reference to opium or poppy-
heads or both, means a person to whom a license for the
retail sale of opium or of poppy-heads or of both, as the
case may be, has been granted under the opium Rules
of 1887.

NOTE.—‡Opium when sold in any quantity not exceeding 5 tolas in
weight and poppy-heads when sold in any quantity not
exceeding 8 seers in weight shall be deemed to be sold
by “retail,” and when sold in any larger quantity shall
be deemed to be sold “wholesale.”

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Rules.

- III.—That he shall, not later than the 1st November, certify to the Collector in writing the quantity of opium manufactured by him.
- IV.—That he shall enter or cause to be entered in this license the actual outturn of opium manufactured and particulars of all sales thereof, every sale being attested by the signature of the purchaser.
- V.—That if the quantity of opium manufactured by him is not disposed of during the term of this license, he shall obtain from the Collector an order under rule 5 (2) to possess the quantity unsold.
- VI.—That infringement of any of the conditions of this license shall subject him to the penalty prescribed by the law for the time being in force, and to forfeiture of this license.

*Dated**Collector of*

[Opium.

Rules.

ORDER UNDER RULES 5 (2) AND 6 (2) OF THE OPIUM RULES OF 1887.

To

Resident of

Subject to the following conditions you are hereby allowed to possess or sell opium exceeding 5* tolas or poppy-heads exceeding 8* seers in weight.

Dated

Collector of

CONDITIONS.

- I.—That you shall keep in the form hereto annexed a true and correct account of †receipts, issues or sales of the opium or poppy-heads covered by this permit.
- II.—That under this order you shall not sell opium or poppy-heads by †retail.
- III.—That you shall sell,‡ wholesale only to* a farmer or licensed vendor, or to a person authorized by general or special order, in writing, of the Collector to possess or sell opium or poppy-heads or both, wholesale.
- * NOTE (a). In the case of a special order strike out the words "exceeding 5 tolas" in "weight," and insert in their place the quantity of opium or poppy-heads by the permit.
- † NOTE (b). In the case of a special order strike out the word "receipts."
- ‡ NOTE (c). Opium when sold in any quantity not exceeding 5 tolas in weight, and poppy-heads when sold in any quantity not exceeding 8 seers in weight, shall be deemed to be sold by "retail," and, when sold in any larger quantity, shall be deemed to be sold "wholesale." Definition (9).

Opium.]

Rules.

IV.—That all sales shall be attested in the aforesaid Register by the signature of the purchaser.

V.—That all §imports and exports of the said articles be certified to the Collector within one week from the date thereof, and shall be duly entered in the said account.

VI.—That the account shall be open to inspection by such officers as are, or may hereafter be, duly authorized in this behalf by the Collector.

VII.—That the stock of opium or poppy-heads shall be kept in a special godown accesible to the said officers, who may cause such stock, or part thereof, to be weighed and checked with the Register.

VIII.—That infringement of any of these conditions shall render you liable to the penalty prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

IX.—That this license shall not remain in force for more than two years from the date hereof.

§ NOTE (d). In the case of special order strike out the word "imports."

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Rules.

Register of opium and poppy-heads referred to in the order under Rules 5 (2) and 6 (2).

Name of dealer.	Date of order.	Quantity of opium and poppy-heads in stock on date of order.	Quantity received.		Total quantity.	SALES.			ISSUES.			REMARKS.
			Date.	Weight.		Date.	Quantity.	Signature of purchaser.	Date.	Quantity exported.	Authority for export.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

NOTE.—Balance should be struck monthly.

Opium.]

Rules.

SPECIAL LICENSE TO LICENSED DRUGGIST UNDER RULE
5 (3) OF THE OPIUM RULES OF 1887.

District.

No. _____ of License.

Name of Licensee.

Locality.

Special license granted to _____ following the profession
of _____ at _____ in the District of Ajmere-Merwara
for the retail of opium, pure or mixed, and of poppy-heads on the following
conditions:—

- I.—That such opium or poppy-heads shall be procured from a
licensed vendor or farmer.
- II.—That under no circumstances shall the licensee possess opium
exceeding one seer or poppy-heads exceeding 10 seers in
weight respectively.
- III.—That the opium and poppy-heads shall be used *bona fide* as
medicine or in medical preparations.
- IV.—That the Collector may at any time, with or without cause
assigned and without payment of compensation, withdraw
this license.
- V.—That this license shall not remain in force for more than two
years from the date hereof.
- VI.—That infringement of any of the foregoing conditions shall render
the licensee liable to the penalty prescribed by the law for
the time being in force.

Date

Collector of

[Opium.

Rules.

FORM OF FARMING LEASE UNDER RULE 12 OF THE OPIUM RULES OF 1887.

Be it known that _____ son of
_____ resident of _____ is hereby authorised to
sell by retail opium or poppy-heads or both (excluding or including Chandu
as the case may be) in _____ upon the following conditions,
any infringement of which shall render his lease liable to forfeiture and subject
him to the penalty prescribed by law for such offence.

I.—That he shall pay monthly in advance on the first day of
each month commencing on the _____ 189—
on account of his farm the following sums:—

II.—That all risks of loss from failure of seasons or from any other
cause whatsoever shall be borne by him, and he shall make
all payments as aforesaid from time to time as they fall
due without any excuse or claim for compensation what-
soever.

III.—That he shall be bound by the Opium Act, the rules framed
thereunder by the Local Government, and all other laws
in force for the time being in this behalf

IV.—That he shall keep a shop (or shops) only at the place (or
places) noted in the margin, or at such other place (or
places) as the Collector with the previous sanction of the
Commissioner, may from time to time permit or order.

V.—That he shall make his own arrangements for obtaining supplies
of opium and poppy-heads which he is hereby authorized to
sell, provided always that he shall not purchase the same
from any person in the Ajmere-Merwara District

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than the Collector of Ajmere, a cultivator or a person authorized by general or special order in writing of the Collector to sell opium or poppy-heads, or both, wholesale, and that he shall always maintain in his shop (or shops) such minimum stocks of opium and poppy-heads as may be directed by the Collector.

VI.—That he shall sell wholesale only to licensed vendors; and to licensed druggists not more than one seer of opium or 10 seers of poppy-heads at one time.

VII.—That he shall from time to time submit to the Collector for his approval the names, ages, and addresses of all persons employed by him as licensed vendors, and shall forthwith dismiss any person so employed on being required to do so by the Collector.

VIII.—That he shall not, without the written permission of the Collector, sublet in whole or in part the right of vend conferred upon him by this lease or admit partners into his business.

IX.—That he shall not sell to one and the same person (other than a licensed vendor or a licensed druggist) on any one day, opium or poppy-heads exceeding in the aggregate

X.—That he shall not receive grain, ornaments, wearing apparel or other goods in barter or pawn for opium or poppy-heads.

XI.—That he shall keep his shop (or shops) open during such hours as may from time to time be prescribed by the Collector.

XII.—That he shall not sell opium or poppy-heads to any person under 16 years of age.

XIII.—That he shall not permit any person of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop (or any of his shops); that he shall prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein, and that he shall be bound to give information to the nearest Magistrate

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Rules.

or Police officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shop (or shops).

XIV.—That he shall keep such accounts of stock and sales as may be prescribed or from time to time required by the Collector.

XV.—That the weights or measures used in his shop (or shops) shall be such only as may be prescribed by the Collector, and shall be tested and stamped at the expense of the farmer under the orders of the Collector.

XVI.—That he shall have constantly fixed in a conspicuous part of the front of his shop (or shops) a sign-board bearing in legible characters in the English, Urdu, and Hindi languages his name and the words "Farmer and Licensed Vendor of Opium and Poppy-heads."

XVII.—That he shall produce for inspection on the demand of the Collector or other officer duly authorized in this behalf his lease and accounts, and allow such Collector or Officer access to his shop (or shops) when required so to do at any hour of the day or night.

XVIII.—That he shall contribute such quota of the cost of preventive establishment as may be determined by the Collector.

XIX.—That the Collector shall have power, with the leave of the authority by which this lease is granted, to cancel the lease, or within the term of the lease to make or impose such reservations or restrictions with respect to the grant of licenses as to him may seem fit, provided that if the lease is cancelled for any cause specified therein, the farmer shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss he may sustain thereby; but if the lease is cancelled for any cause not specified therein, or if any reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of licenses is made or imposed within the term of the lease, the farmer shall be entitled to receive for any loss which he may sustain thereby such compensation as the Chief Commissioner may determine.

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both *wholesale, and that he shall always maintain in his shop (or shops) such minimum stocks of opium and poppy-heads as may be directed by the Collector.

VI.—That he shall not sell to one and the same person (other than a licensed druggist) on any one day opium or poppy-heads exceeding in the aggregate_____

VII.—That he shall not sell to any licensed druggist more than one seer of opium or 10 seers of poppy-heads at one time.

VIII.—That he shall not receive grain, ornaments, wearing apparel, or other goods in barter or pawn for opium or poppy-heads.

IX.—That he shall keep his shop (or shops) open during such hours as may from time to time be prescribed by the Collector.

X.—That he shall not sell opium or poppy-heads to any person under 16 years of age.

XI.—That he shall not permit any person of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop (or any of his shops); that he shall prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein; and that he shall give information to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shop (or shops).

XII.—That he shall keep such account of stock and sales as may be prescribed or from time to time required by the Collector.

XIII.—That the weights and measures used in his shop (or shops) shall be such only as may be prescribed by the Collector, and shall be tested and stamped at his own expense under the orders of the Collector.

* NOTE.—(a) Opium when sold in any quantity not exceeding 5 tolas in weight and poppy-heads when sold in any quantity not exceeding 8 seers in weight shall be deemed to be sold by "retail," and when sold in any larger quantity shall be deemed to be sold "wholesale."

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XIV.—That he shall have constantly fixed in a conspicuous part of the front of his shop (or shops) a signboard bearing in legible characters in the English, Urdu, and Hindi languages his name and the words “Licensed retail vendor of opium and poppy-heads.”

XV.—That he shall produce for inspection on the demand of the Collector or other Officer duly authorized in his behalf, his license and accounts, and allow such Collector or Officer access to his shop (or shops) when required so to do at any hour of the day or night.

XVI.—That this license may be surrendered by the licensee on his giving one month's previous notice in writing to the farmer and Collector, and paying such sum as may be fixed by, or with the sanction of, the Collector under Rule 10 of the Opium Rules of 1887.

XVII.—That this license shall be in force only for a term of _____ namely from the _____ day of _____ 189____ to the _____ day of _____ 189 , and shall be subject generally to the conditions of the lease, dated _____ granted to the farmer (enter name).

XVIII.—That no consumption of opium or its preparations shall be allowed on the premises.

Dated

Signed _____

Farmer.

Dated

Countersigned _____

Collector.

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Rules.

APPENDIX TO AJMERE-MERWARA OPIUM RULES.

EXTRACT FROM THE PUNJAB OPIUM RULES.

(b). *Import from Ajmere.*

27. Malwa opium may be imported into the Punjab in accordance with the following rules by licensed vendors under Rule 53, farmers, holders of licenses for wholesale vend under Rule 45, and Agents of Native States under the political control of the Punjab Government who have received permits under the orders of the Local Government.

28. So many maunds of Malwa opium as the Government of India may determine may be yearly imported into the Punjab on payment of a duty, hereinafter called the reduced duty, of such amount per chest of 140½lbs. or half chests of 70½lbs., as may from time to time be fixed by the Government of India and notified in the *Gazette of India*. Such opium, after deduction of the amount which the Local Government may reserve for import into the Native States under the political control of itself, will be allotted annually by the Financial Commissioner to the various districts of the Punjab.

29. (i). Each Deputy Commissioner may issue permits, addressed to a

Extract from Rule 1 (4), Ajmere-Merwara Opium Rules.

" 'Collector' means the Chief Officer in charge of the revenue administration of a district, and includes any person specially authorised by the Chief Commissioner, either by name or in virtue of his office, to discharge all or any of the functions of a Collector under these Rules."

Collector of the Ajmere-Merwara territories, as defined in Chapter I, Rule 1 (4), of the Ajmere-Merwara Opium Rules, for the import of Malwa opium on payment of the reduced duty, to an amount not exceeding the allotment for the year for his district. When the allotment for the year

has been exhausted, no further permit for import of Malwa opium on payment of the reduced duty may be issued; but permits may be granted for import on payment of the full duty which may from time to time be imposed by the Government of India.

(ii). If after his allotment is exhausted any Deputy Commissioner considers it advisable to obtain permission to grant further permits for the importation of Malwa opium on payment of

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Rules.

the reduced duty, he may apply to the Financial Commissioner in the usual course, and a transfer from a district in which the allotment appears likely to be in excess of its requirements will, if possible, be arranged.

30. The original allotment for each district, and all transfers of allotments subsequently made, will be reported at the time by the Financial Commissioner to the Commissioner of Ajmere.

31. The Lieutenant-Governor will arrange with each of the Native States under the political control of the Punjab Government—

- (a). What quantity of the Malwa opium which the Government of India may permit to be imported at the reduced duty shall be allotted to it;
- (b). The Deputy Commissioner to whom it should send the Agents whom it may authorize to apply for permits;
- (c). The Deputy Commissioner to whom the opium so imported shall be consigned under Rule 34; and
- (d). The route by which the consignment shall be transported to the Native State after being handed to the importer under Rule 37.

32. All permits granted for the import of Malwa opium shall show on the face of them whether the opium imported is to be subject to payment of the reduced duty or of the full duty; and at the foot of the permit a note will be entered stating the total amount of Malwa opium, for the import of which, on payment of the reduced duty, permits have already been granted during the year by the Deputy Commissioner issuing the permit.

The permits shall show in detail—

Name of importer.

Name of consignee.

Quantity (in full chests of 140½ lbs. each or in half chests of 70½ lbs each).

Destination.

Route { by railway.
by road.

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Period not exceeding three months during which the opium may be imported.

A duplicate of the permit shall be sent by post by the Deputy Commissioner issuing it to the Collector to whom it is addressed.

If the Deputy Commissioner issuing the permit is Deputy Commissioner of Karnal or Rohtak, a copy of the permit will also be sent by him to the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi.

33. An importer who has obtained a permit from the Deputy Commissioner under Rule 29 or Rule 31 (b) may take it to the Collector to whom it is addressed, and may apply for a special order in writing under Rule 5 (2) of the Ajmere-Merwara Opium Rules, authorizing him to buy opium either in Ajmere or Rajputana.

The opium so purchased shall be brought by the importer to the Ajmere scales, where, after paying the prescribed duty, he will obtain a pass for import of the opium to the Punjab in accordance with the aforesaid Ajmere-Merwara Opium Rules.

34. (i). When, in accordance with the said Ajmere-Merwara Rules, the opium for import to the Punjab has been duly weighed, the Opium Agent, or Officer duly authorised by him to sign the pass, will, on receiving the duty payable, grant an import pass to the Punjab, showing—

- (a). The name of the importer ;
- (b). The amount of opium to be imported ;
- (c). The Deputy Commissioner to whom it is to be consigned ;
- (d). The route by Railway or Road ;
- (e). The period not exceeding three months during which the import pass shall remain in force ; and
- (f). The Revenue Officer under authority of whose permit the import pass is granted.

(ii). Malwa opium may be imported into the Punjab only by the Rajputana-Malwa and Ferozepore-Rewari Railways.

(iii). The original import pass will be sent with the consignment to the Railway authorities, who will, after recovering all necessary charges from the importer, consign the opium to the Deputy Commissioner mentioned in the pass. Opium intended for import to the districts of Karnal and Rohtak shall be consigned to the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi.

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Rules.

35. The original import pass, together with the consignment covered by it shall be delivered on the line of rail to the Deputy Commissioner to whom it is consigned or to the officer in charge of the excise revenue of his district.

36. The Deputy Commissioner or the Officer in charge of the excise revenue of the district shall examine the consignment and the original import pass covering the same, and shall compare both of them with the duplicate of the pass forwarded to him by the Opium Agent or officer duly authorized by such Agent to sign the pass.

37. (i). The Deputy Commissioner will then deliver the opium to the importer to whom he had granted the permit authorizing the import. Before delivery the amount will be again compared with the amount entered in the import pass.

(ii). In the case of opium intended for Karnal or Rohtak the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, to whom it will be consigned under Rule 34, and not the Deputy Commissioner who originally granted the permit under Rule 29, will deliver the opium to the importer. Before making over the opium to the importer the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, or his Assistant in charge of the excise revenue of the District, will compare the weight of the opium received with the amount entered in the original import pass and in the duplicate pass as required by Rule 36.

He will afterwards cause the packages to be carefully sealed with his own seal, and in authorizing the importer to transport the opium imported to the Karnal or Rohtak District, as the case may be, will carry out, as far as it is applicable, the procedure in regard to the transport of opium from one district to another prescribed in Rules 19 to 24.

The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi or his Assistant in charge of the excise revenue of the District shall send at once to the Deputy Commissioner of Karnal or Rohtak, as the case may be, a copy of the original import pass delivered to him under Rule 35.

38. After delivery of the opium to the importer, the Deputy Commissioner shall return the opium pass covering the consignment, duly cancelled, to the Opium Agent at Ajmere.

Opium.]

Rules.

ORDERS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

[a] No. $\frac{1218}{589}$ OF 1887, dated Abu, 4th October 1887.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 2 of the Opium Rules sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, and published at page 496 of Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th August 1887, under Notification No. O. R. 589, dated the 12th idem, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to define the following as the local areas to which Part I, Chapter II, of the said rules shall apply, namely:—

The Municipal limits of Ajmere.

The Municipal limits of Beawar.

The Municipal limits of Kekri.

The Cantonment limits of Nasirabad.

2. Notification No. 581, dated the 21st July 1883, published at page 408 of Part II of the *Gazette of India* of the 28th idem, is hereby cancelled.

[b] No. 5187, dated 28th September 1887.

In exercise of the power conferred by the first paragraph of the Schedule to the Rules made by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara under Sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878, and published under Notification O. R. 589, dated the 12th August, 1887, in Part II of the *Gazette of India* of 27th August 1887, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the following duty shall be payable on all opium exported from Ajmere namely—

(a) On opium booked by Railway from Ajmere to the city of Bombay for exportation, thence by sea—a duty of Rs. 675 per chest containing net $140\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. avoirdupois weight, including leaf and dust; and

(b) On opium brought to the scales at Ajmere, for exportation to the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, a duty of Rs. 725 per chest, if such opium is not covered by a pass for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay.

[a] *Vide* Gazette of India, part II, for 1887, p. 586.

[b] Published at page 490 of the Gazette of India, Part I, dated the 1st October 1887.

Clause (a) of this Notification was superseded by No. 3242, dated 5th July 1890, which has now been superseded by No. 4780, dated 27th October 1897, printed at page 1039.

[Opium.

Rules.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

[a] *No. 4780, dated the 27th October 1897.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act I of 1878 (The Opium Act 1878,) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to reduce by Rs. 100 per chest the duty on Opium, imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay, for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay.

Accordingly it is hereby notified that till further orders, all Opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay, and covered by a pass for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay, granted in accordance with rule 16 of the rules made under the Opium Act 1878, published by Government of Bombay in their Notification. No, 4472 A., dated 3rd June 1885, shall be subject to the following duty upon each chest weighing net 140½ lbs. avoirdupois weight, namely :—

When the pass for such Opium is granted at Ajmere	...	Rs.	525
When the pass for such Opium is granted elsewhere	...	„	500

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

[b] *Notification No. 2307 Ex., dated Simla, the 18th May 1898.*

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the notification in this Department No. 1546, dated the 22nd March 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 280 shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1898, on each chest of Malwa opium of 140½ lbs. avoirdupois net weight, imported into the Punjab through Ajmere.

[a]. *Vide Gazette of India, Part I, dated 30th October 1897, p. 974.*[b]. *Vide Gazette of India, Part I, dated 21st May 1898, p. 512.*

PATWARI REGULATION.

[^a] No. 15.—*Dated the 10th July 1895.*

Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 16th day of March 1871, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Sec. I. were declared applicable to Ajmere and Merwara;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the Governor-General's assent on the 8th day of July 1895;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India, and Local Gazette for Ajmere and Merwara.

REGULATION NO. III OF 1895.

A Regulation to provide for the imposition of a Patwari-rate in Ajmere and Merwara, and for the appointment of Patwaris and Supervisor Kanungos.

Whereas certain cesses for the maintenance of Patwaris are collected in the Chief Commissionership of Ajmere and Merwara partly under the orders of the Government of India and partly by voluntary contributions from Jagirdars;

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the levy of a Patwari-rate in lieu of those cesses and for the administration of the fund accruing from that rate;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

I. (1) This Regulation may be called the Ajmere Patwari Regulation, 1895. Title, extent and commencement.

[a] *Vide* Gazette of India, dated the 13th July 1895, part I., p. 609.

Patwaris.]

(2) It extends to the estates described in the schedule ; and

(3) It shall come into force on such day as the Chief Commissioner may by notification in the Gazette of India appoint.

Patwari-
fund.

2. A fund to be called the Patwari-fund, to provide for the pay of patwaris and Supervisor Kanungos, and to defray the cost of stationery required by them and such other expenses as may, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, be properly debitable to the fund, shall be formed, and to its credit shall be placed, among other sums, the proceeds of the rate leviable under the next following section.

Patwari-rate.

3. (1) Every estate described in the schedule shall be subject to the payment of a rate, to be called the Patwari-rate, of such amount as the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, from time to time prescribe, not exceeding four annas for every five rupees of its annual value.

(2) "Annual value" in sub-section (1) means—

(a) In the case of a Khalsa estate, double the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the estate ;

(b) In the case of an Istimrari estate or a minor Istimrari estate double the land-revenue which would have been assessable on the estate if the land revenue thereof had not been in part released ; and

(c) In the case of a Jagir estate, double the land-revenue which would have been assessable on the estate if the land-revenue thereof had not been wholly released.

(3) The cess levied on any estate as patwari cess at the commencement of this Regulation shall be deemed to have been a Patwari-rate duly imposed under this section, and the Patwari-fund in existence at such commencement shall be deemed to have been created under this Regulation.

(4) The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council and the consent of the Istimrardar, at any time direct the imposition of a Patwari-rate on, or the revision of such rate for, any Istimrari estate in any local area, and may, with such consent, but without such sanction, prescribe the instalments and times by and at which any such rate shall be payable.

(5) A Patwari-rate may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due in respect of the estate subject thereto.

(6) When this Regulation has been extended by the Chief Commissioner to any Istimrari estate with the consent of the Istimrardar, such consent shall not be revocable by the Istimrardar or any of his successors without the previous permission of the Chief Commissioner.

4. (1) The estates described in the schedule shall be divided into circles, and to each circle a Patwari shall be appointed.

Patwari's
circles and
Supervisor
Kanungo's
divisions.

(2) The circles aforesaid shall be grouped into divisions, and to each division a Supervisor Kanungo shall be appointed.

(3) The Chief Commissioner may alter the boundaries of such circles and divisions,

(4) All Patwaris and Supervisor Kanungos holding office at the commencement of this Regulation shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Regulation.

5. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, make rules to regulate—

Power to
make rules.

(a) The appointment and dismissal of Patwaris and Supervisor Kanungos ;

(b) The examination of candidates for the office of Patwari or Supervisor Kanungo and the qualifications which they must possess.

(c) The duties of Patwaris and Supervisor Kanungos and the up-keep and submission of annual or other returns.

(d). The pay of Patwaris and Supervisor Kanungos, and the amount which may be expended in their behalf on stationery and for such other purposes as may, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, be properly debitable to the Patwari fund ; and

(e). Generally, the measures for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation.

6. Sections 68 and 70, and the second paragraph of section 69 of the Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation 1877 are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

Patwaris.]

SCHEDULE.

ESTATES IN THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF AJMERE AND MERWARA TO
WHICH THIS REGULATION EXTENDS.

[See Sections 1 (2), 3 (1) and 4 (1).]

- (1). Khalsa or revenue-paying estates;
 - (2). Any Istimrari estate to which this Regulation may be extended by the Chief Commissioner with the consent of the Istimrardar:
 - (3). The estates (Rajosi, Karel, Karekhri, Ajaisar, Nausar, and Kotri) paying a quit rent, and known as the minor Istimrari estates: and
 - (4). Jagir or Revenue-free estates.
-

STATIONERY TO PATWARIS.

RULES REGULATING THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY TO THE PATWARIS OF THE
AJMERE AND MERWARA DISTRICTS, SANCTIONED BY THE CHIEF COM-
MISSIONER'S LETTER NO. $\frac{155}{202}$, DATED ABU, THE 19TH FEBRUARY 1898.

The following rules are issued for the supply of stationery to the Patwaris in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts.

2. The following printed forms, bound registers, and miscellancous articles laid down against each Tehsil shall be indented for by the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner annually.

(a). Printed forms :—

		Khasra forms.	Khatoonis for variable villages.	Khatoonis for variable tanks.	Khatoonis for variable beds.	Khatoonis for crop rate tanks.	Application forms for water from crop rate tanks.	Parwanas conveying permission for irrigation.
Ajmere	...	19,000	6,000	3,500	*500	*400	*500	*1,000
Beawar	...	6,000	...	1,500	300	400	500	1,000
Todgarh	...	7,000	...	1,500	300	800	500	1,000

* Shall be printed at the expense of the Public Works Department.

Patwaris.]

(b). Bound registers :—

			Roznamehas (diaries).	Khata Bahis.	Registers patta Kabiliat.	Registers of Shamlat Accounts.	Mutation registers.
Ajmere	...	...	192	200	16	50	20
Beawar	...	...	242	250	8	40	16
Todgarh	...	...	88	90	8	30	14

(c). Miscellaneous articles :—

		Brown paper.	Ink.		Thread.	Needles.	Bastas.
			Black.	Red.			
		Reams.	Bundles.	Bundles.	Seers.		Thans.
Ajmere	...	110	300	100	3	150	12
Beawar	...	110	200	75	2	100	10
Todgarh	...	90	150	50	1½	75	8

3. The forms shall be printed under the orders of the Collector, and shall reach the Tehsils through the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner by the 1st April.

4. The registers shall be bound under the orders of the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Collector, and shall be despatched to the Tehsils before 1st September.

5. The Tehsildar shall submit indent for the miscellaneous articles to the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, and shall purchase the things indented for on receipt of the Collector's sanction.

6. The stationery shall be in the custody of the Tehsil Jamadar, and the Registrar Girdawar shall be responsible for its accounts. The Registrar Girdawar shall issue all articles prescribed for the Patwaris in time to their Girdawars, who shall distribute the same without delay.

7. The Registrar Girdawar shall keep a list prepared by the Tehsildar and approved of by the Collector showing all articles prescribed for the Patwaris, and shall furnish a copy thereof to each Girdawar. He shall obtain a receipt from the Girdawars for all articles issued for the Patwaris of his circle.

8. For the above purposes the Registrar Girdawar and the Girdawars shall keep a register in the following form, in which all articles received and issued by them shall be entered.

9. The cost of these articles except that incurred in printing the forms required for variable beds and crop rate tanks, shall be debited to the Patwar Fund.

10. The Patwaris shall at transfer make over all the stationery they may have at the time to their successors, and shall be liable for any deficiencies.

11. Articles specially required by the Patwaris and not provided for in these rules may be supplied on the recommendation of the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Patwaris.]

REGISTER FORM.

Name of Tehsil.	
RECEIPT.	Khasra forms.
	Khattoonies for variable villages.
	Khattoonies for variable tanks.
	Khattoonies for variable beds.
	Khattoonies for crop rate tanks.
	Application forms for water from crop rate tanks.
	Parwanas conveying permission for irrigations.
	Roznamchas (diaries.)
	Khata bahis.
	Registers patla kabullat.
	Mutation registers.
	Registers of Shamlat Accounts.
	Brown paper.
	Black ink.
	Red ink.
Thread.	
Needles.	
Bastas.	
ISSUE.	Name of Girdawar or Patwari.
	Khasra forms.
	Khattoonies for variable villages.
	Khattoonies for variable tanks.
	Khattoonies for variable beds.
	Khattoonies for crop rate tanks.
	Application forms.
	Parwanas.
	Roznamchas.
	Khata bahis.
	Register patla kabullat.
	Mutation registers.
	Registers of Shamlat Accounts.
	Brown paper.
	Black ink.
Red ink.	
Thread.	
Needles.	
Bastas.	
Remarks.	

[Police.

Act.

ACT NO. V OF 1861 (REGULATION OF POLICE.)

STATEMENT OF REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS.

REPEALED IN PART	ACT IX OF 1871; ACT XVI OF 1874; ACT X OF 1882;
(LOCALLY)	BEN ACT VII OF 1869.
REPEALED IN PART AND AMENDED	ACT VIII OF 1895.
AMENDED	ACT III OF 1888.
SUPPLEMENTED (LOCALLY).	BEN ACT VII OF 1869.

The following changes have been made in reprinting the Act :—

- (1) Repealed matter has been omitted, explanatory notes being inserted (or, when this was not practicable, the repeal has been mentioned in a footnote);
 - (2) Amendments have been inserted in their proper places, with explanatory footnotes;
 - (3) Some further footnotes have been added for convenience of reference;
 - (4) Lengthy sections have sometimes been divided into clauses and paragraphs;
 - (5) The marginal notes have in some instances been revised;
 - (6) Arabic numerals have been substituted for the Roman numerals used in the original edition to denote the section-numbers;
 - (7) The headings to the pages have been amplified;
 - (8) A table of contents has been added.
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Act.

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Police.]

Act.

[a] ACT No. V OF 1861.

(Received the Governor-General's assent on the 22nd March 1861.)

AN ACT FOR THE REGULATION OF POLICE.

[As modified up to the 1st March 1895.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to reorganize the police and to make it a more efficient instrument for the prevention and detection of crime; It is enacted as follows:—

Interpreta-
tion clause.

1. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meaning assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say:—

The words "Magistrate of the district" shall mean the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district and exercising the powers of a Magistrate, by whatever designation the chief officer charged with such executive administration is styled:

The word "Magistrate" shall include all persons within the general police-district, exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate:

The word "police" shall include all persons who shall be enrolled under this Act:

[a] Act V of 1861 has been applied to Upper Burma generally (except the Shan States) by Act XX of 1886, s. 6 (Burma Code, Ed. 1889, p. 364); to the Sonthal Parganas by Reg. III of 1872, s. 3, as amended by Reg. III of 1886 (Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889, p. 597); to the Arakan Hill District by Reg. IX of 1874, s. 3 (Burma Code, Ed. 1889, p. 354); to British Baluchistan by Reg. I of 1890, s. 3 (Baluchistan Code, Ed. 1890, p. 69); and to Angul and the Khondmals by Reg. I of 1894, s. 3.

The Act has been declared, under the Scheduled District Act 1874, to be in force in the following Scheduled Districts, namely, the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga and Manbhoon and Pargunah Dalbhoon and the Kolhan in the District of Singhbhoon (see Gazette of India, 1881, part I, p. 504). It has been extended, under the same Act, to the Kumaon and Gharhwal Districts (see Gazette of India, 1891, part I, p. 185), and (with the exception of ss. 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 21, 28, 33, 43, 46 and 47) to the Scheduled District of Coorg (see Gazette of India, 1888, part I, pp. 88 and 323).

As to the police-force in Bengal, see Bengal Act VII of 1869 (in Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1890, p. 129), which is to be read and taken as part of Act V of 1861.

As to the relaxation of the provisions of Act V of 1861 which restrict the employment of police-officers to the presidency, province or place of the police-establishment of which they are members, see Act III of 1888, in General Acts, 1885-88, Ed. 1889, p. 191.

[Police]

Act.

The words "general police-district" shall embrace any presidency, province or place, or any part of any presidency, province or place, in which this Act shall be ordered to take effect :

[a] The words "District Superintendent" and "District Superintendent of Police" shall include any Assistant District Superintendent or other person appointed by general or special order of the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties of a District Superintendent of Police under this Act in any district : [a]

The word "property" shall include any moveable property, money or valuable security :

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number :

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females :

The word "person" shall include a company or corporation :

The word "month" shall mean a calendar month :

The word "cattle" shall, besides horned cattle, include elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine.

[b] 2. The entire police establishment under a Local Government shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be one police force, and shall be formally enrolled; and shall consist of such number of officers and men, and shall be constituted in such manner, and the members of such force shall receive such pay, as shall from time to time be ordered by the Local Government, subject to the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council. Constitution of the force.

3. The Superintendence of the police throughout a general police-district shall vest in and, subject to the general control of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall be exercised by the Local Government to which such district is subordinate; and, except as authorized under the provisions of this Act, no person, officer or Court shall be empowered by the Local Government to appoint, supersede or control any police-functionary. Superintendence in the Local Government.

[a-a.] This portion was inserted by Act VIII of 1895, s. 1.

[b] S 2, so far as it relates to the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was repealed by Ben. Act VII of 1869 (printed, Bengal Code, Vol II, Ed. 1890, p. 129).

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Inspector-General of Police, etc.

4. The administration of the police throughout a general police-district shall be vested in an officer to be styled the Inspector-General of Police, and in such Deputy Inspectors-General and Assistant Inspectors-General as to the Local Government shall seem fit.

The administration of the police throughout the local jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district shall, under the general control and direction of such Magistrate, be vested in a District Superintendent and such Assistant District Superintendents as the Local Government shall consider necessary.

The Inspector-General and other officers above-mentioned shall from time to time be appointed by the Local Government, and may be removed by the same authority.

Powers of Inspector-General. Exercise of powers.

5 The Inspector-General of Police shall have the full powers of a Magistrate throughout the general police-district; but shall exercise those powers subject to such limitation as may from time to time be imposed by the Local Government.

6. [*Magisterial powers of police-officers.*] Repealed by Act X of 1882.

Appointment, dismissal, etc., of inferior officers.

7. The appointment of all police-officers other than those mentioned in section 4 of this Act shall, under such rules as the Local Government shall from time to time sanction, rest with the Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General, Assistant Inspectors-General and District Superintendents of Police, who may, under such rules as aforesaid, at any time dismiss, suspend or reduce any police-officer whom they shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty, or unfit for the same;

[^a] or may award any one or more of the following punishments to any police-officer who shall discharge his duty in a careless or negligent manner, or who by any act of his own shall render himself unfit for the discharge thereof, namely:—

- (a) Fine to any amount not exceeding one month's pay;
- (b) Confinement to quarters for a term not exceeding fifteen days, with or without punishment drill, extra guard, fatigue or other duty;
- (c) Deprivation of good-conduct pay;
- (d) Removal from any office of distinction or special emolument. [^a]

[^a.] This portion was substituted for the original words by Act VIII of 1895, s. 2.

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Act.

8. Every police-officer so appointed shall receive on his appointment a certificate in the form annexed to this Act, under the seal of the Inspector-General or such other officer as the Inspector-General shall appoint, by virtue of which the person holding such certificate shall be vested with the powers, functions and privileges of a police-officer. Certificates to Police Officers.

[^a] Such certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it ceases for any reason to be a police-officer, and, on his ceasing to be such an officer, shall be forthwith surrendered by him to any officer empowered to receive the same. Surrender of certificate.

[^a] A police-officer shall not by reason of being suspended from office cease to be a police-officer. During the term of such suspension the powers, functions and privileges vested in him as a police-officer shall be in abeyance, but he shall continue subject to the same responsibilities, discipline and penalties, and to the same authorities, as if he had not been suspended.

9. No police-officer shall be at liberty to withdraw himself from the duties of his office, unless expressly allowed to do so by the District Superintendent or by some other officer authorised to grant such permission, or without the leave of the District Superintendent, to resign his office, unless he shall have given to his superior officer notice in writing, for a period of not less than two months, of his intention to resign. Police-officer not to resign without leave or two months' notice.

10. No police-officer shall engage in any employment or office whatever other than his duties under this Act, unless expressly permitted to do so in writing by the Inspector-General. Police-officers not to engage in other employment.

11. [*Police superannuation fund.*] *Repealed by Act XVI of 1874.*

12. The Inspector-General of Police may from time to time, subject to the approval of the Local Government, frame such orders and rules as he shall deem expedient relative to the organization, classification and distribution of the police-force, the places at which the members of the force shall reside, and the particular services to be performed by them; their inspection, the description of arms, accoutrements and other necessities to be furnished to them; the collecting and communicating by them of intelligence and information; and all such other orders and rules relative to the police-force Power of Inspector-General to make rules.

[^a] These paragraphs were substituted for the original paragraph by Act VIII of 1895, s. 3.

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as the Inspector-General shall, from time to time, deem expedient for preventing abuse or neglect of duty, and for rendering such force efficient in the discharge of its duties.

Additional
police-officers
employed at
cost of indi-
viduals.

13. It shall be lawful for the Inspector-General of Police, or any Deputy Inspector-General, or Assistant Inspector-General, or for the District Superintendent, subject to the general direction of the Magistrate of the district, on the application of any person showing the necessity thereof, to depute any additional number of police-officers to keep the peace at any place within the general police-district, and for such time as shall be deemed proper. Such force shall be exclusively under the orders of the District Superintendent, and shall be at the charge of the person making the application :

Provided that it shall be lawful for the person on whose application such deputation shall have been made on giving one month's notice in writing to the Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, or Assistant Inspector-General, or to the District Superintendent, to require that the police-officers so deputed shall be withdrawn ; and such person shall be relieved from the charge of such additional force from the expiration of such notice.

Appointment
of additional
force in the
neighbour-
hood of rail-
way and
other works.

14. Whenever any railway, canal or other public work, or any manufactory or commercial concern, shall be carried on, or be in operation in any part of the country, and it shall appear to the Inspector-General that the employment of an additional police-force in such place is rendered necessary by the behaviour or reasonable apprehension of the behaviour of the persons employed upon such work, manufactory or concern, it shall be lawful for the Inspector-General, with the consent of the Local Government, to depute such additional force to such place, and to employ the same so long as such necessity shall continue, and to make orders, from time to time, upon the person having the control or custody of the funds used in carrying on such work, manufactory or concern, for the payment of the extra force so rendered necessary, and such person shall thereupon cause payment to be made accordingly.

Quartermen
of additional
police in dis-
turbed or
dangerous
districts.

[^a] **15.** (1) It shall be lawful for the Local Government, by proclamation to be notified in the official Gazette, and in such other manner as the Local Government shall direct, to declare that any area subject to its

[^a] This section was substituted for the original s. 15 by Act VIII of 1895, s. 4.

authority has been found to be in a disturbed or dangerous state, or that, from the conduct of the inhabitants of such area or of any class or section of them, it is expedient to increase the number of police.

(2) It shall thereupon be lawful for the Inspector-General of Police, or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, with the sanction of the Local Government, to employ any police-force in addition to the ordinary fixed complement to be quartered in the area specified in such proclamation as aforesaid.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (5) of this section, the cost of such additional police-force shall be borne by the inhabitants of such area described in the proclamation.

(4) The Magistrate of the district, after such enquiry as he may deem necessary, shall apportion such cost among the inhabitants who are, as aforesaid, liable to bear the same and who shall not have been exempted under the next succeeding sub-section. Such apportionment shall be made according to the Magistrate's judgment of the respective means within such area of such inhabitants.

(5) It shall be lawful for the Local Government, by order, to exempt any persons or class or section of such inhabitants from liability to bear any portion of such cost.

(6) Every proclamation issued under sub-section (1) of this section shall state the period for which it is to remain in force, but it may be withdrawn at any time or continued from time to time for a further period or periods as the Local Government may in each case think fit to direct.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, “inhabitants” shall include persons who themselves or by their agents or servants occupy or hold land or other immoveable property within such area, and landlords who themselves or by their agents or servants collect rents direct from raiyats or occupiers in such area, notwithstanding that they do not actually reside therein.

[^a] 15A. (1) If, in any area in regard to which any proclamation notified under the last preceding section is in force, death or grievous hurt or loss of, Awarding compensation to sufferers from mis-

[^a] S. 15A was inserted by Act VIII of 1895, s. 5.

Police.]

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conduct of
inhabitants
or persons
interested in
land.

or damage to, property has been caused by or has ensued from the misconduct of the inhabitants of such area or any class or section of them, it shall be lawful for any person, being an inhabitant of such area, who claims to have suffered injury from such misconduct to make, within one month from the date of the injury or such shorter period as may be prescribed, an application for compensation to the Magistrate of the district or of the sub-division of a district within which such area is situated.

(2) It shall thereupon be lawful for the Magistrate of the district, with the sanction of the Local Government after such enquiry as he may deem necessary, and whether any additional police-force has or has not been quartered in such area under the last preceding section, to—

- (a) Declare the persons to whom injury has been caused by or has ensued from such misconduct ;
- (b) Fix the amount of compensation to be paid to such persons and the manner in which it is to be distributed among them ; and
- (c) Assess the proportion in which the same shall be paid by the inhabitants of such area other than the applicant who shall not have been exempted from liability to pay under the next succeeding sub-section :

Provided that the Magistrate shall not make any declaration or assessment under this sub-section, unless he is of opinion that such injury as aforesaid has arisen from a riot or unlawful assembly within such area, and that the person who suffered the injury was himself free from blame in respect of the occurrences which led to such injury.

(3) It shall be lawful for the local Government, by order, to exempt any persons or class or section of such inhabitants from liability to pay any portion of such compensation.

(4) Every declaration or assessment made or order passed by the Magistrate of the district under sub-section (2) shall be subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Division or the Local Government, but save as aforesaid shall be final.

(5) No civil suit shall be maintainable in respect of any injury for which compensation has been awarded under this section.

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(6) *Explanation.*—In this section the word “inhabitants” shall have the same meaning as in the last preceding section.

[^a] 16. (1) All moneys payable under sections 13, 14, 15 and 15A shall be recoverable by the Magistrate of the district in the manner provided by sections 386 and 387 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, [^b] for the recovery of fines, or by suit in any competent Court.

Recovery of moneys payable under sections 13, 14, 15 and 15A, and disposal of same when recovered.

(2) All moneys paid or recovered under sections 13, 14 and 15 shall be credited to a fund to be called “The General Police Fund,” and shall be applied to the maintenance of the police-force under such orders as the Local Government shall pass.

(3) All moneys paid or recovered under section 15A shall be paid by the Magistrate of the district to the persons to whom and in the proportions in which the same are payable under that section.

17. When it shall appear that any unlawful assembly, or riot or disturbance of the peace has taken place, or may be reasonably apprehended, and that the police-force ordinarily employed for preserving the peace is not sufficient for its preservation and for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property in the place where such unlawful assembly, or riot or disturbance of the peace has occurred, or is apprehended, it shall be lawful for any police-officer not below the rank of Inspector to apply to the nearest Magistrate to appoint so many of the residents of the neighbourhood as such police-officer may require to act as special police-officers for such time and within such limits as he shall deem necessary; and the Magistrate to whom such application is made shall, unless he see cause to the contrary, comply with the application.

Special police-officers.

18. Every special police-officer so appointed shall have the same powers, privileges and protection, and shall be liable to perform the same duties and shall be amenable to the same penalties, and be subordinate to the same authorities, as the ordinary officers of police.

Powers of special police-officers.

19. If any person being appointed a special police-officer as aforesaid shall, without sufficient excuse, neglect or refuse to serve as such, or to obey

Refusal to serve as special police-officer.

[^a] This section was substituted for the original s. 16 by Act VIII of 1895, n. 0.

[^b] For Act X of 1882 see the revised edition, as modified up to 15th December 1888, published by the Legislative Department.

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tion before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months, or to both.

Penalties for
neglect of
duty, etc.

29. Every police-officer who shall be guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach or neglect of any rule or regulation or lawful order made by competent authority, or who shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given previous notice for the period of two months, [a] or who being absent on leave, shall fail, without reasonable cause, to report himself for duty on the expiration of such leave, [a] or who shall engage without authority in any employment other than his police-duty or who shall be guilty of cowardice, or who shall offer any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three months' pay, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

Regulation
of public
assemblies
and proces-
sions, and
licensing of
same.

[b] 30. (1) The District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police may, as occasion requires, direct the conduct of all assemblies and processions on the public roads, or in the public streets or thoroughfares, and prescribe the routes by which, and the times at which, such processions may pass.

(2). He may also, on being satisfied that it is intended by any person or class of persons to convene or collect an assembly in any such road, street or thoroughfare, or to form a procession which would, in the judgment of the Magistrate of the district, or of the sub-division of a district, if uncontrolled, be likely to cause a breach of the peace, require by general or special notice that the persons convening or collecting such assembly or directing or promoting such procession shall apply for a license.

(3). On such application being made he may issue a license specifying the names of the licensees and defining the conditions on which alone such assembly or such procession is to be permitted to take place, and otherwise giving effect to this section: Provided that no fee shall be charged on the application for, or grant of, any such license.

[a-a] These words were added by Act VIII of 1895, s. 9.

[b] This section was substituted for the original s. 30 by Act VIII of 1895, s. 10.

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(4). He may also regulate the extent to which music may be used in the streets on the occasion of festivals and ceremonies. Music in the streets.

[^a] **30A.** (1) Any Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police or Assistant District Superintendent of Police or Inspector of Police or any police-officer in charge of a station may stop any procession which violates the conditions of a license granted under the last foregoing section, and may order it or any assembly which violates any such conditions as aforesaid to disperse. Powers with regard to assemblies and processions violating conditions of license.

(2.) Any procession or assembly which neglects or refuses to obey any order given under the last preceding sub-section shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly.

31. It shall be the duty of the police to keep order on the public roads, and in the public streets, thoroughfares, ghats and landing-places, and at all other places of public resort, and to prevent obstructions on the occasions of assemblies and processions on the public roads and in the public streets, or in the neighbourhood of places of worship, during the time of public worship, and in any case when any road, street, thoroughfare, ghat or landing-place may be thronged or may be liable to be obstructed. Police to keep order in public roads, etc.

32. Every person opposing or not obeying the orders issued under the last three [^b] preceding sections, or violating the conditions of any license granted by the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police for the use of music, or for the conduct of assemblies and processions shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees. Penalty for disobeying orders issued under last three sections etc.

33. Nothing in the last four [^c] preceding sections shall be deemed to interfere with the general control of the Magistrate of the district over the matters referred to therein. Saving of control of Magistrate of district.

34. Any person who, on any road or in any [^d] open place or [^d] street or thoroughfare within the limits of any town [^e] to which this section shall be specially extended by the Local Government, commits any of the Punishment for certain offence on roads, etc.

[^a] S. 30A was inserted by Act VIII of 1895, s. 11.

[^b] "Three" was substituted for "two" by Act VIII of 1895, s. 12.

[^c] "Four" was substituted for "three" by Act VIII of 1895, s. 12.

[^{d-d}] These words were inserted by Act VIII of 1895, s. 13.

[^e] "Town" here includes a cantonment—see Act XIII of 1889, s. 12 (2).

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following offences, to the obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, danger or damage of the [a] residents or passengers; [a] shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding eight days; and it shall be lawful for any police-officer to take into custody, without a warrant, any person who within his view commits any of such offences, namely :—

Power of
police-
officers.

Slaughtering
cattle,
furious
riding, etc.

First.—Any person who slaughters any cattle or cleans any carcass; any person who rides or drives any cattle recklessly or furiously, or trains or breaks any horse or other cattle :

Cruelty to
animals.

Second.—Any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, abuses or tortures any animal :

Obstructing
passengers.

Third.—Any person who keeps any cattle or conveyance of any kind standing longer than is required for loading or unloading or for taking up or setting down passengers, or who leaves any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience or danger to the public :

Exposing
goods for
sale,

Fourth.—Any person who exposes any goods for sale :

Throwing
dirt into
street.

Fifth.—Any person who throws or lays down any dirt, filth, rubbish or any stones or building materials; or who constructs any cowshed, stable or the like, or who causes any offensive matter to run from any house, factory, dung-heap or the like :

Being found
drunk or
riotous.

Sixth.—Any person who is found drunk or riotous or who is incapable of taking care of himself :

exposure of
person.

Seventh.—Any person who wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or any offensive deformity or disease, or commits nuisance by easing himself, or by bathing or washing in any tank or reservoir not being a place set apart for that purpose :

Neglect to
protect dan-
gerous places.

Eighth.—Any person who neglects to fence in or duly to protect any well, tank or other dangerous place or structure.

Jurisdiction.

35. [b] Any charge against a police-officer above the rank of a constable under this Act shall be enquired into and determined only by an officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

[a-a] These words were substituted for the original words by Act VIII of 1895, s. 13.

[b] Words repealed by Act X of 1882 are omitted.

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36. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other Regulation or Act for any offence made punishable by this Act, or from being liable under any other Regulation or Act to any other or higher penalty or punishment than is provided for such offence by this Act :

Power to prosecute under other law not affected.

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Proviso.

[a] **37.** The provisions of sections 64 to 70, both inclusive, of the Indian Penal Code, [b] and of sections 386 to 389, both inclusive, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, [c] with respect to fines, shall apply to penalties and fines imposed under this Act on conviction before a Magistrate :

Recovery of penalties and fines imposed by Magistrates.

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in section 65 of the first-mentioned Code, any person sentenced to fine under section 34 of this Act may be imprisoned in default of payment of such fine for any period not exceeding eight days.

38. [*Procedure until return is made to warrant of distress.*] Repealed by Act VIII of 1895, s. 14.

39. [*Imprisonment if distress not sufficient.*] Repealed by Act VIII of 1895, s. 14.

40. [*Levy of fines from European British subjects.*] Repealed by Act VIII of 1895, s. 14.

41. All sums paid for the service of process by police-officers, and all rewards, forfeitures and penalties, or shares of rewards, forfeitures and penalties, which by law are payable to informers, shall, when the information is laid by a police-officer, be paid into the General Police Fund [d].

Rewards to police and informers payable to General Police Fund.

42. All actions and prosecutions against any person, which may be lawfully brought for anything done or intended to be done under the provisions of this Act, or under the general police-powers hereby given, shall

Limitation of actions.

[a] This section was substituted for the original ss. 37, 38, 39 and 40 by Act VIII of 1895, s. 14.

[b] For Act XLV of 1860 see the revised edition, as modified up to 1st August 1880, published by the Legislative Department.

[c] For Act X of 1882 see the revised edition, as modified up to 15th December 1883, published by the Legislative Department.

[d] See, as to this fund, s. 16, *supra*.

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be commenced within three months after the act complained of shall have been committed, and not otherwise ; [a] and notice in writing of such action and of the cause thereof shall be given to the defendant, or to the District Superintendent or an Assistant District Superintendent of the district in which the act was committed, one month at least before the commencement of the action.

Tender of
amends.

No plaintiff shall recover in any such action if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court after such action brought, by or on behalf of the defendant, and, though a decree shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the Judge before whom the trial is held shall certify his approbation of the action:

Proviso.

Provided always that no action shall in any case lie where such officers shall have been prosecuted criminally for the same act.

Plea that act
was done
under war-
rant.

43. When any action or prosecution shall be brought or any proceedings held against any police-officer for any act done by him in such capacity, it shall be lawful for him to plead that such act was done by him under the authority of a warrant issued by a Magistrate.

Such plea shall be proved by the production of the warrant directing the act, and purporting to be signed by such Magistrate, and the defendant shall thereupon be entitled to a decree in his favour, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magistrate. No proof of the signature of such Magistrate shall be necessary, unless the Court shall see reason to doubt its being genuine :

Proviso.

Provided always that any remedy which the party may have against the authority issuing such warrant shall not be affected by anything contained in this section.

Police-
officers to
keep diary.

44. It shall be the duty of every officer in charge of a police-station to keep a general diary in such form as shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the Local Government, and to record therein all complaints and charges preferred, the names of all persons arrested, the names of the complainants,

[a] So much of s. 42 as relates to the limitation of suits was repealed by Act IX of 1871.

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the offences charged against them, the weapons or property that shall have been taken from their possession or otherwise, and the names of the witnesses who shall have been examined.

The Magistrate of the district shall be at liberty to call for and inspect such diary.

45. The Local Government may direct the submission of such returns by the Inspector-General and other police-officers as to such Local Government shall seem proper, and may prescribe the form in which such returns shall be made. Local Gov-
ernment may
prescribe
form of
returns.

[^a]. 46. (1) This Act shall not by its own operation take effect in any presidency, province or place. [^b] But the Governor-General in Council, by an order to be published in the Gazette of India, may extend the whole or any part of this Act to any presidency, province or place, and the whole or such portion of this Act as shall be specified in such order shall thereupon take effect in such presidency, province or place. Scope of Act.

(2) When the whole or any part of this Act shall have been so extended, the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) To regulate the procedure to be followed by Magistrates and police-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act;

(b) To prescribe the time, manner and conditions within and under which claims for compensation under section 15A are to be made, the particulars to be stated in such claims, the manner in which the same are to be verified, and the proceedings (including local enquiries if necessary) which are to be taken consequent thereon; and,

(c) Generally, for giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

[^a] This section was substituted for the original s. 46 by Act VIII of 1895, s. 15. As to orders issued under the former s. 46, see s. 16 of that Act.

[^b] In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies there are special Police Acts—see Act XXIV of 1859 and Bombay Acts VII of 1867 and IV of 1890.

5. Pouch box of black enamelled leather, fitted to hold cartridges for Colt's revolver—a Crown and V. R. in a wreath embroidered in silver letters on the cover.

6. Pouch belt of black enamelled leather with silver mountings.

7. Sword belt of black enamelled leather, slings with silver mountings, and waist plate with a Crown and V. R. in silver laurel wreath in the centre, sword knot of black and silver.

8. Spurs of steel, swan-neoked pattern.

9. When mounted in full dress superior Officers to wear cavalry buck skin breeches white or drab, and regulation jack boots and spurs. In the hot weather superior Officers of Police will wear white clothes with silver shoulder cords and buttons.

10. *Inspectors*.—Plain tunic of dark blue cloth for cold weather and Khaki American drill for hot weather, edged only with single black silk braid one inch in width. No facings, narrow gold piping round collar and cuffs. Cuffs and collars also brodered with plain cord braid in one loop, and black silk braid between. The word "Inspector" to be worked in gold on cloth attached to collar and removable at pleasure.

11. Trousers of dark blue cloth for cold weather, and dyed American drill for hot weather, one inch braid, no piping.

12. European boots and not shoes to be worn under the trousers.

13. Cavalry sword and belt with bronze mountings and waist plate with V. R. under a Crown in silver sword knot of black leather.

Head Dress.—An Ellwood's *Helmet* with red and gold puggree, in plaits of Artillery fashion for Europeans and a red gold puggree for natives (Mundeels and Oomeelah.)

The above uniform will invariably be worn and no other ordinary dress is allowed.

Sub-Inspectors.—Tunic of dark blue cloth for cold weather, Khakee American drill for hot weather, with the word "Sub-Inspector" worked in silver on cloth attached to collar and removable at pleasure, narrow silver

Police.]

Uniforms.

piping round collar and cuffs, cuffs and collars also broidered with black silk braid.

Trousers of the color and stuff of the tunic without braid. Waist-belts of black leather with sling frog for tulwar, as worn in Irregular Cavalry cords.

On waist belt a plate (brass) with V. R. under a Crown in bronze. European boots and not shoes to be worn under the trousers. Turbans of red and silver.

Horse equipment of Officers of the Ajmere Police.—

Saddle cloth for Sub-Inspectors will be blue drill three feet in length and two feet six inches in width, with rounded corners in front and rear, bound all round with half inch red braid. This will be worn over the charjama.

All officers of Police, of and above the rank of Sub-Inspectors, will, for the future when mounted on duty and in uniform, appear in the above appointments according to their rank.

Chief Constables.—

*[Chevron and a Crown to be worn on the right arm, brass plate on waist-belt with V. R. and a Crown.]

Head Constables.—A plain loose koorta or blouse of dark blue serge for cold weather, Khaki American drill for hot weather, red piping round collar and cuffs from one to four chevrons, of red and silver on the right arm according to rank.

Trousers of Khaki American drill, waist-belt of [brown] * leather with a frog for tulwar, and brass waist plate with "Ajmere District Police Head Constables," engraved on it in capital letters in English character.

Shoes of black leather. Safa khaki and with red blue fringe 6 yards.

Constables, Foot.—The same koorta or blouse as prescribed for Head Constables, but without any stripes on the arms. Trousers the same as

* Words in bracket [] were inserted under Chief Commissioner's letter No. 919, dated 27th August 1885.

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Head Constables. Waist-belt of brown leather with clasp and chupprass of brass in one, with "Ajmere District Police" in capital letters in English character only, and the number of the constable engraved in both English and Persian on it.

On the belt must fit, so as to be removable at pleasure a baton scabbard of brown leather, and for armed police, a pouch box large enough to contain 20 cartridges and a frog for bayonet scabbard, removeable at pleasure. Shoes of black leather. Safa khaki and red with blue fringe six yards.

Constables, Mounted.—Same koortas or blouse as Foot Constables. Pyjamas of Khaki American drill coming to the ankle only. Sword belt of brown leather with brass mountings of the patterns as worn in the Irregular Cavalry Pothi with ankle boots and spurs. Safa khaki and red with blue fringe six yards. Jack boots may be worn by mounted officers at pleasure.

Coat to have pockets of the same pattern as that sanctioned for the armed police.

Pattern.

(a).—Safa khaki and red with blue fringe $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards long for armed police.

For Armed Police only.

(b).—Coat khaki with red piping round the cuffs and collar and down the front shoulder straps with red piping—brass shoulder badges bearing the letters A. M. P. (Ajmere Merwara Police)—two pockets with loops inside to hold five cartridges each. The flaps of pockets to be piped with red braid, three buttons down the front, two on pockets to secure flaps and two for shoulder badges, these of the service pattern (V. R. and I.)

(c).—Loose knickerbockers with black pattis in place of trousers.

NOTE.—The Sawars will have buttons and badges only.

Police.]

Annual Report.

From the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to Madras, Bombay, Bengal, N.-W. P. and Oudh, the Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg, Assam and Hyderabad, No. 1540²³-45, dated 19th October 1882.

Requests that—a special account may be given in future Annual Police Reports or in the Resolutions recorded thereupon of the cases in which women may have been convicted during the year by Criminal Courts in—of the murder of their infant children.

* * * * *

[Police.

Stations.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA. NOTIFICATION.

[a] No. 308.—*Mount Abu, the 23rd April 1883.*

Under the provisions of Section 4, Clause (O) of Act X of 1882, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to declare the following posts to be Police Stations for the purposes of the Act, and that they shall include the local area now attached to them subject to such modifications as may hereafter be made by the Local Government.

Police Circle.	District.	Names of Police Stations.	Names of Out-posts.	REMARKS.
AJMERE-MERWARA.	Ajmere.	<i>First Class.</i> Ajmere	Saradhna. Delhi Gate. Agra Gate. Tripolia Gate. Usri Gate. Madar Gate. Serai.	City of Ajmere.
		City Extension ...		
		<i>Second Class.</i> Railway Workshops ...	Lohagal. Madar Hill.	Suburbs.
		<i>First Class.</i> Nusseerabad	Danta.	
		Mungliawas	Kharwa.	
		Bhinai	Bandanwara.	
		Goela	Shokla.	
		Kekri		
		<i>Second Class.</i> Pisangan	Nagelao.	
		Ghegal	Harmara.	
	Merwara.	Srinagar		
		Sawar	Deoli.	
		Masuda	Sathana.	
		Pushkar	Nand.	
		<i>First Class.</i> Todgarh		
		Jassakhera	Barakhan. Kheriadi.	City of Beawar.
		Beawar	Rupnagar. Sendra.	
			Ajmere Gate Suraj Pole Gate. Marwari Gate. Chang.	
		<i>Second Class.</i> Dewair	Buganna.	
		Jawaja	Bar.	

[a] *Vide Gazette of India, dated 28th April 1883, part II, p. 252.*

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Habitual Criminals.

CIRCULAR MEMO.

No. 144P., dated 23rd June 1887.

As the instructions contained in the subjoined Resolution of the Government of India apply to Ajmere-Merwara, being part of British India, and as copies of the Resolution have not been forwarded to this office and are not obtainable, it is hereby reprinted and circulated for the information and guidance of officers in these districts.

[1] No. $\frac{27-7}{1801-14}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial), under date Calcutta, the 14th December 1886.

READ again—

Home Department Resolution No. 4—254-64, dated the 25th February 1885, on the subject of the recognition of re-convicted prisoners and the definition of the term “habitual criminal.”

Read also the replies to the above-mentioned Resolution, namely,—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 2164, dated 19th August 1885.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 5808, dated 17th August 1885.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1669P., dated 16th August 1886.

Letter from the Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1072—VI-144-6, dated 19th June 1885.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1463S., dated 24th September 1885.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3358—41, dated 8th September 1885.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 273—36 J., dated 10th July 1885.

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Habitual Criminals.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 813, dated 22nd May 1885.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 139—1-20, dated 23rd April 1885.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 180 G., dated 18th May 1885.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution dated the 25th February 1885, cited in the preamble, the following questions were discussed, namely,—

- (1) The measures which should be taken to provide for the recognition of re-convicted prisoners in view to their being adequately dealt with, not only by the Courts, but also by the jail authorities after admission into jail;
- (2) The definition of the term “habitual criminal” for purposes of Jail discipline; and
- (3) Whether the duty of determining the classification and treatment in jail of a convict as an “habitual” should be placed entirely upon the Magistracy, or partly upon the Magistracy and partly upon the police and jail authorities; and whether it would not be possible to lay down more definite rules of procedure in this matter than at present exist.

2. In regard to the first of these points, the Government of India suggested—

- (a) That a descriptive roll of every prisoner arrested by the police should, as suggested by the Jail Conference of 1877, be prepared at the station-house, and be sent up with the prisoner to the Magistrate; and that such descriptive roll, in the event of the final conviction of the prisoner by the Magistrate, should be copied in a register to be kept up in the jail for this purpose;
- (b) That the police in sending up an accused person to the Magistrate should embody in the charge sheet as complete a record as possible of all his previous convictions;

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Habitual Criminals.

(c) That the jail authorities should not content themselves with the information obtained from the Magistrate or from the police as to the former convictions recorded against a convict, but should endeavour to ascertain from the subordinate jail officers, warders and long-term convicts, as well as from the jail records, if the prisoner has been previously convicted; and

(d) That the police should be given frequent opportunities of inspecting convicts after admission into jail, both by a weekly parade, as suggested by the Jail conference, and by such other means as might be found desirable.

The Government of India requested that, where the rules in force did not already accord with the above suggestions, they should be made to do so, and that the question whether other measures should not be adopted as auxiliaries thereto should be carefully considered by Local Governments and Administrations.

3. From the reports now received it appears that the suggestions made in the Resolution of the 25th February 1885 have generally met with approval, and that the rules already in force in several provinces, though they have not always been thoroughly carried into practice, correspond more or less closely with those suggestions. The Governor-General in Council is, however, of opinion that the rules might be made even more uniform than they are now, and he desires that the following additional measures for identifying re-convicted prisoners be generally adopted with this object, namely,—

(1) That a list of re-convicted prisoners who are to be released every month be despatched from the jail to the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police. This may be done by sending to these officers on the 20th of each month an extract from the jail register, showing all re-convicted prisoners, with their places of residence, who are to be released in the succeeding month. The rule contained in clause 471 of the Jail Manual for Bengal that this list should be sent fortnightly may be retained in that Province;

[Police.

Habitual Criminals.

- (2) That the jail authorities should examine under-trial prisoners detained in the jail or the Magistrate's lock-up in order to ascertain whether they have been previously convicted. Whenever a previous conviction is discovered in this way, an intimation to this effect should be sent to the police before the trial of the prisoner. In Magistrates' lock-ups, which are separate from the jail, it may not be always possible to carry out this rule, but these cases should be few. In sub-divisional lock-ups the plan will not be practicable;
- (3) That when a re-convicted prisoner is transferred from one jail to another, an extract from the relevant entries in the register of the jail from which the transfer is made should be sent to the jail to which the prisoner is transferred; and
- (4) That when subsequent to conviction the jail authorities discovered that a prisoner has been previously convicted, the fact should be communicated to the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police.

4. It is understood that at all police stations lists of released prisoners are maintained, and that when a released convict whose name is entered on such list passes out of sight his descriptive roll is published in the local *Police Gazette*. It has been suggested that slips stating the descriptive roll should be circulated to every police office and jail when such a released convict disappears. It does not seem necessary to do more than supply the jails regularly with copies of the *Police Gazette*, if this is not done already; and it will be for District Superintendents who receive the *Police Gazette* to circulate slips to police officers if this is considered necessary.

5. The next subject discussed in the Resolution of the 25th February 1885 was the possibility of framing some authoritative definition of the term "habitual criminal." After carefully considering the suggestions made by Local Governments and Administrations, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the following definition may be accepted:—

"For the purposes of jail discipline, the words 'habitual criminal' shall mean a prisoner so classed—

Police.]

Habitual Criminals.

(1) By the Court of Magistrate that heard the case—

(a) Because he has been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or XVII of the Indian Penal Code with three years' imprisonment or upwards, and has been previously punished on conviction for an offence under either of these chapters and similarly punishable; or

(b) Because, from the circumstances of the case, the Sessions Judge or Magistrate believes the prisoner to depend on crime as a means of livelihood, or to have attained such an eminence in crime as to warrant his being classed with habitual or class B criminals.

(2) By the District Magistrate, or any Magistrate empowered by him on this behalf, the classification being made in accordance with the principles suggested for the guidance of the courts in clauses 1 (a) and (b) of this definition.

(3) Subject to the control of the Magistrate by the officer in charge of the jail, when the prisoner is—

(a) Sentenced or believed to be liable to punishment under Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code;

(b) Under sentence enhanced by reason of more than one previous conviction; or

(c) Known to have been repeatedly imprisoned for similar offences;
or

(d) A member of a criminal tribe.

Provided that—

(1) Any such Court or Magistrate as is mentioned above may direct that a prisoner shall not be classed as an habitual criminal, and

(2) When there is room for doubt whether a prisoner should be so classed or not, the officer in charge of the jail shall refer the case for the orders of any such Court or Magistrate.

[Police.]

Habitual Criminals.

Explanation.—The classification when made by the convicting courts shall be final. If the courts omit to classify a prisoner as an habitual, the District Magistrate, or any Magistrate empowered by him, may do so. In case of omission on the part of the Court and of the Magistrate, the officer in charge of the jail may make the classification, subject to the general control and supervision of the District Magistrate.”

6. The third and last question dealt with in the Resolution of the 25th February 1885; namely, what authority should be made responsible for classifying prisoners as “habitual criminals,” is disposed of by the “explanation” in the preceding paragraph.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Police.]

Descriptive Roll of Prisoners.

CIRCULAR MEMO.

No. 142 J., dated 25th March 1886.

TO ALL CRIMINAL COURTS IN THE AJMERE-MERWARA DISTRICT, DISTRICT
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE AND SUPERINTENDENT OF JAIL, AJMERE.

According to the existing practice in this District the Descriptive Roll of each person sent up by the Police is embodied in the charge sheet, but as it is always incomplete and its entries are admittedly made in a perfunctory manner it can hardly be relied upon as a safe guide for the future recognition of the prisoner by the Police who have, therefore, to depend on the description given of him in the Jail Register.

With a view to ensuring the proper recognition of re-convicted prisoners the following instructions are issued:—

1. In future the Police should take special care with the preparation of the Descriptive Rolls of prisoners. To ensure a complete description being given the particulars specified below should be given on the back of the charge sheet, and it shall be the duty of the Police Officer concerned to see that they are correctly entered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of Accused.	Parent- age.	Caste.	Resi- dence.	Age.	Height.	Com- plexion.	Distinc- tive marks.	REMARKS.

2. In the event of any prisoner being convicted the particulars given in columns 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 above should be noted at the foot of the warrant of commitment to prison and signed by the Magistrate. After this they can be copied into the Jail Register.

[Police.]

Chaukidari Rules.

NOTIFICATION.

[¹] No. 288-83, dated Abu, the 4th April 1888.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Punjab Laws Amendment Act 1875, as extended to the Chief Commissionership of Ajmere and Merwara under the Scheduled Districts Act 1874, the Chief Commissioner has, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, made the following rules :—

PART I.

Containing general rules relating to Government and Jagir Villages.

1. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Village" means any khalsa or jagir village, or town not being a municipality or a place for which chaukidars have been appointed under Act XX of 1856; it applies to the six villages mentioned in the margin: and it includes any circle of villages to which a watchman may be appointed under these rules, and any group of houses and the lands appertaining thereto which may, for the purposes of these rules, be formed into a village by special order of the District Magistrate;

Karel, Kha-
rekri, Rajosi,
Nausar,
Ajesar, Kotri.

(b) "Headman" means a lambardar of a khalsa village, or a headman of any of the six villages specified above; it includes a jagirdar; it also includes a deputy, not being a village-watchman or jamadar, who may be appointed by a jagirdar, with the approval of the District Magistrate, to exercise the powers and perform the duties of headman in all or any of the villages in the jagirdar's estate; and

(c) "Village-watchman" or "watchman" includes a jamadar.

2. The number of village-watchmen for each village shall be fixed by the District Magistrate, at his discretion, and generally according to the following scale, namely :—

(a) for 100 to 150 houses—one watchman;

(b) when there are more than 150 houses—one watchman to every 150 houses.

[¹] Gazette of India, part II. for 1888, p. 140.

Police.]*Chaukidari Rules.*

3. Ordinarily no village with less than 100 houses will have a watchman, but the District Magistrate may, having regard to the position of any such village and the character of its population, at his discretion appoint a watchman in it, or he may constitute a circle of villages, and to the circle so constituted appoint a watchman.

4. Where the number of village-watchmen in any village is five or more, one of them may be appointed head village-watchman and designated jamadar.

5. (a) The nomination of every village-watchman shall be made by the headman, subject to the sanction of the District Magistrate, who may, for reasons to be recorded, reject the nomination.

(b) There shall be no appeal from the District Magistrate's order.

(c) If the District Magistrate rejects a first nomination by the headman, the headman shall be allowed to make a second, but, in the event of that also being rejected by the District Magistrate, he shall be allowed to make no further nomination.

6. The nomination by the headman shall be made within fifteen days after the occurrence of a vacancy in an existing post of village-watchman, and, in the case of a new appointment, or second nomination, within fifteen days from the receipt by the headman of a written order from the District Magistrate requiring the nomination to be made.

7. If the headman makes default in the nomination, or if after the rejection of his first nomination a second nomination made by him has also been rejected, the District Magistrate shall himself appoint the village-watchman.

8. Every officer in charge of a police-station shall keep a register, in such form as the District Magistrate may prescribe, of the persons for the time being holding the office of village-watchman in the several villages within the local limits of his station.

9. (a) A headman may grant urgent leave to a village-watchman for a period not exceeding ten days.

(b) Applications for all other leave for village-watchmen shall be submitted through the District Superintendent of Police for the orders of the District Magistrate.

(c) When a headman grants leave to a watchman under this rule, he shall give information thereof to the officer in charge of the Police-station as soon as possible.

10. A village-watchman shall not withdraw from the duties of his office without the permission of the District Magistrate, or without having given at least one month's notice of his intention to withdraw from such duties.

11. (a) Every village-watchman, other than jamadar, shall be armed with a spear, and shall wear, as uniform, a khaki coloured coat and a belt. [a]

(b) Every jamadar shall be armed with a sword, and shall wear, as uniform, a red and blue turban, a belt and a khaki coloured coat having red stripes on the left sleeve. [a]

12. Every village-watchman shall keep watch and ward in his village.

13. (a) Every village-watchman shall be deemed the servant of the village for the purposes of duties imposed upon him by these rules, and, as such, shall be bound, subject to the orders of the District Magistrate, to act in all matters connected with these rules in general subordination to the headman.

(b) A village-watchman may, by special order of the District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police, be employed temporarily beyond the limits of his village, and, while so employed, may discharge the same functions as when employed within the limits of his village.

14. Every village-watchman is bound to assist the police to the best of his ability in all matters connected with the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders.

15. (a) Subject to the other provisions of these rules, every village-watchman shall report in person on the state of his village once a week to the officer in charge of the police-station within the limits of which the village is situate.

(b) Where there are several village-watchmen in a village the report shall be made by one watchman at a time, the duty being taken in rotation.

[a] As amended by Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1130, dated 27th September 1895. Gazette of India for 1895, part II., p. 1269.

Police.]

Chaukidari Rules.

(c) The District Magistrate may order more or less frequent reports, at such intervals and for so long as he considers proper, from any village in his district.

16. Every headman and village-watchman is bound to comply with the provisions of section 45 of Code of the Criminal Procedure, 1882; and in particular every village-watchman shall—

(a) Give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police-station appointed for his village—

- (1) Of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death occurring in the village of which he is watchman ;
- (2) Of any of the following offences occurring in such village (that is to say)—murder, culpable homicide, rape, dacoity, theft, robbery, mischief by fire, house-breaking, counterfeiting coin, causing grievous hurt, riot, harbouring a proclaimed offender, exposure of a child, concealment of birth, administering stupefying drugs, kidnapping, and lurking house-trespass; and
- (3) Of all attempts and preparation to commit, and abetments of any of the said offences ;

(b) Keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray :

(c) Arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in clause (a), sub-clause (2), of this rule and all persons against whom a formal complaint has been made of their having been concerned in any such offence, whether such offence is being or has been committed within his village or beyond it :

(d) To the best of his ability prevent the commission of any offence specified in clause (a), sub-clause (2), of this rule :

(e) Observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police-station appointed for his village, the movement of all bad characters in such village :

(f) Report to the officer in charge of such police-station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood : and

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Chaukidari Rules.

(g) Supply to the best of his ability any local information which a Magistrate or any officer of police may require, and promptly execute all orders issued to him by competent authority.

17. All occurrences reported at a police-station by village watchmen shall be recorded in the station diaries; but it shall not be considered necessary to enter in such diaries the reports of watchmen who have no communication to make further than that the peace of their villages has been undisturbed since the last report.

18. A headman or village watchman may of his own authority interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immoveable, or to prevent the removal or injury of any public landmark.

19. For the purpose of arresting any such person as is referred to in clause (c) of rule 16, a village-watchman may pursue the person into the limits of the local jurisdiction of another village watchman whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself, or to the Magistrate of another District.

20. If a person forcibly resists an endeavour to arrest him, a village-watchman or any person whom he may call to his aid may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

21. A person arrested by a village-watchman shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape, and the watchman shall take him as soon as possible to the police-station appointed for the village.

22. In a village to which no watchman has been appointed under these rules or from which a watchman is absent under rule 9, the functions of village-watchman shall be discharged by the headman of the village, who shall receive such remuneration for his services and collect the same in such manner as the District Magistrate may, with the approval of the Commissioner, determine after consideration of any representation which the headman may desire to record.

23. A headman discharging the functions of a village-watchman under the last foregoing rule shall have the powers and be subject to the liabilities of a village-watchman under these rules.

Police.]*Chaukidari Rules.*

24. The monthly pay of a village-watchman shall not be less than four rupees, and the monthly pay of a jamadar shall not be less than seven rupees. The exact rate of pay shall in each case be determined by the District Magistrate; and the payments shall be invariably in cash.

25. The pay of all village-watchmen shall, subject to the control of the District Magistrate, be disbursed by, or under the direct supervision of the District Superintendent of Police, and on regularly prepared monthly pay bills.

26. (a) The pay of every village-watchman, and the cost of his arms and equipment, shall be provided from a cess, to be called the chaukidari cess, and to be levied annually from the village in which the watchman serves.

(b) The District Magistrate shall determine the amount of the chaukidari cess annually recoverable from each village.

(c) The amount shall in the first instance be assessed by the headman, under the general direction of the District Magistrate, on the houses of the village, or on classes of persons inhabiting the village, or on the land-revenue due from the village community, or otherwise as may seem to him expedient, with due regard, as far as may be, to local custom.

(d) The amount assessed shall be payable on dates not later than the dates fixed for the payment of instalments of land-revenue.

(e) The amount assessed shall be collected and paid into the Government treasury by the headman.

27. (a) Before making any order as to the amount of the chaukidari cess to be levied in any village, or as to the mode in which the persons from whom, or the dates on which that cess is to be levied, the District Magistrate shall give to the headman an opportunity of recording his opinion with respect to all or any of those matters, as the case may be, and shall take into consideration any opinion so recorded.

(b) If the District Magistrate dissents from the opinion of the headman, he shall in his order record his reasons for such dissent.

28. (a) A person dissatisfied with the amount at which he has been assessed may appeal, within thirty days from the date on which he receives notice of the assessment, to the District Magistrate, whose order shall be final.

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(b) The appellate order of the District Magistrate shall be communicated to the headman concerned, so that the assessment may, if necessary, be revised.

29. (a) When the assessment has been finally settled, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy of it in Urdu or Hindi to be stuck up in some conspicuous place in the village for which the assessment has been made.

(b) With the list there shall also be stuck up a notification in Urdu or Hindi calling on each person whose name is included in the list to pay the tax, and warning him that, in the event of his failing to do so on or before a specified date, the amount will be recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue.

30. All receipts on account of the chaukidari cess shall be credited to a fund to be called the "chaukidari fund;" and all payments from the fund shall be made on bills passed by the District Superintendent of Police and countersigned by the District Magistrate.

31. All fines inflicted and savings accruing under these rules shall be credited to the chaukidari fund.

32. The assessment of the chaukidari cess shall be revised every third year, but the District Magistrate may, for special reasons, of his own motion or on the application of the villagers, direct its revision after any shorter interval.

33. (a) Whenever an assessment is revised under the last foregoing rule a revised list, together with such a notification as is mentioned in rule 29, shall be prepared and published in the manner directed in that rule.

(b) All objections to a revised assessment shall be made and dealt with in the manner prescribed in rule 28.

34. The headman shall, on the 1st November and 1st May in every year, or as soon after as possible, furnish a list of the defaulters in his village to the District Magistrate.

35. All orders of the District Magistrate in regard to the determination of the number of village-watchmen, the rate of their remuneration and the assessment of the chaukidari cess, shall be subject to revision and alteration by the Commissioner.

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Chaukidari Rules.

36. (a) Any person failing to perform any duty appertaining to him as a watchman under any of the foregoing rules shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with fine not exceeding three months' pay or with imprisonment, either simple or rigorous, for a term not exceeding six months, or with both.

(b) A prosecution for an offence under this rule shall not be instituted without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate.

(c) A person convicted under this rule shall also be liable to suspension from office for a period not exceeding six months, or to dismissal, by order of the District Magistrate.

37. Officers in charge of police-stations and headmen are prohibited, under penalty of dismissal from office, from employing village-watchmen on their private concerns, or on any duties unconnected with the police.

38. The District Magistrate may, instead of instituting criminal proceedings, suspend a headman or village-watchman from office during enquiry into alleged misconduct or neglect in the performance of his duties, and may punish him for such misconduct or neglect by dismissal or by suspension from office for a period not exceeding six months.

39. A headman or village-watchman shall not be punished under these rules except either after a criminal prosecution or by order of the District Magistrate.

40. Nothing in these rules shall be construed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for the time being in force for any offence against these rules, or from being liable under such law to any other or higher penalty or punishment than is provided by these rules for the offence:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

[Police.

Chaukidari Rules.

PART II.

Containing special rules relating to the estates of Istimrardars.

41. The foregoing rules shall be enforced, so far as they may be applicable, and consistent with the following rules, in the estates of Istimrardars:—

42. (a) An Istimrardar may, with the approval of the District Magistrate, appoint a deputy, not being a village-watchman or jamadar, to discharge the functions of headman in all or any of the villages in the Istimrardar's estate.

(b) Unless and until the appointment of a deputy is made and approved, the Istimrardar shall be directly and personally responsible for the efficient discharge of the functions of headman in all or any of the villages in his estate.

43. The District Magistrate shall, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, determine the number of village-watchmen to be appointed in each Istimrardar's estate, and the number shall not be reduced except under the authority of the Commissioner.

44. An Istimrardar, or his deputy, shall not employ village-watchmen on his private concerns, or on any duties unconnected with the police.

45. The nomination of village-watchmen, and the power of granting leave to them and of filling casual vacancies among them, shall rest entirely with the Istimrardar, but the District Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, require an Istimrardar to dismiss any watchman.

46. The monthly pay of the village-watchman shall not be less than four rupees, and the monthly pay of a jamadar shall not be less than seven rupees. The exact rate of pay shall in each case be fixed by the Istimrardar.

47. (a) The District Magistrate shall determine the total amount leviable as chaukidari cess in each Istimrardar's estate, and the Istimrardar shall regulate and arrange the details of the assessment and collection of the cess within the limits of that amount.

(b) A person dissatisfied with the assessment made upon him by the Istimrardar may appeal, within thirty days from the day on which he is

Police.]*Chaukidari Rules.*

formed of the assessment, to the District Magistrate, whose order shall be final.

(c) If the District Magistrate alters the assessment the Istimrardar shall be bound to revise it according to the order.

48. (a) When the assessment has been finally settled, the Magistrate shall sign the list and shall cause one copy of it in Urdu or Hindi to be stuck up in some conspicuous place in the village for which the assessment has been made.

(b) With the list there shall also be stuck up a notification in Urdu or Hindi calling on each person whose name is included in the list to pay the tax, and warning him that, in the event of his failing to do so on or before a specified date, the amount will be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

49. All watchmen in the estates of Istimrardars shall be paid in cash: provided that in special cases where payment in kind has been customary the Commissioner may sanction its continuance.

50. When an Istimrardar or his deputy satisfies the Collector that any sum due as chaukidari cess has fallen due and has not been paid to him, the Collector may, in his discretion, recover it as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

51. Every Istimrardar shall submit to the District Magistrate quarterly an acquittance roll showing that the salaries of his watchmen have been duly disbursed, and, at the end of each year, shall submit an abstract statement showing the following details relating to the past year:—

- (a) The amount of the chaukidari cess leviable in his estate,
 - (b) The amount collected,
 - (c) The amount spent on the salaries of watchmen,
 - (d) The amount spent on uniform and equipments supplied to watchmen, and
 - (e) The surplus, if any.
-

[Police.

Chaukidari Rules.

PART III.

General Provisions.

52. Except in respect of the estates of Istimrardars, the District Magistrate may delegate to a Sub-Divisional Magistrate all or any of the powers conferred upon the District Magistrate by the foregoing rules; and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate may then exercise the powers within the limits of his sub-division.

53. Nothing in any of the foregoing rules shall be deemed to impair or modify the responsibilities devolving upon Istimrardars, Jagirdars, or Bhumias, under their respective sanads, or the orders of the Chief Commissioner or the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be.

[Printing Presses.]

NOTIFICATIONS.

[¹] No. 205-258, dated Abu, the 25th February 1891.

The following rules made by the Chief Commissioner, under Section 20 of Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890 (Printing Presses and Books), are published for general information in supersession of the rules hitherto in force under the said Section:—

- I.—The copy of the book referred to in clause (a) of the first paragraph of Section 9, together with a memorandum giving the particulars referred to in Section 18, will be delivered by the Printer to the Assistant Commissioner of the district in which the Press issuing the work is situated.
- II.—The Assistant Commissioner will send the copy to the Commissioner for deposit in his Office at Ajmere. It will be accessible to the public for reference.
- III.—All fines and forfeitures recovered and registration fees taken under the Act shall from time to time be paid into the Treasury to the credit of "22—Education," the treasury chalan being sent to the Commissioner and Director of Public Instruction.
- IV.—The catalogue prescribed by Section 18 will be kept by the Assistant Commissioner, who will transmit to the Commissioner's Office quarterly a copy of memoranda registered during the preceding quarter for disposal in accordance with Section 19 of the Act.

[²] No. 401 of 1892, dated Abu, 23rd April 1892.

In accordance with Section 9 of Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, shall be the Officer to whom, and his office the place at which, the printer of every book printed in Ajmere-Merwara shall deliver the copy required by Section 9, Clause (a) of said Act, to be so delivered or such further copies as by Section 9, Clause (b) may, on requisition by the Local Government be required from such printer.

[1] Gazette of India part II, dated 7th March 1891, page 124.

Clause I of this Notification seems to have been superseded by Notification No. 401, dated 23rd April 1892.

[2] Gazette of India, part II, dated 30th April 1892, page 271.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Postage for Processes.

PROCEDURE (CIVIL).



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

No. 225, dated Simla, the 12th April 1882.

Read the undermentioned papers regarding a proposal to levy Court-fees in lieu of postage or processes, notices, etc., transmitted by post :—

Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Home Department, No. 5644, dated 27th August 1881.

Letter from the Home Department to the Registrar of the High Court, Calcutta, No. 1230, dated 16th September 1881.

Letter from the Home Department to the Government of Madras No. 1231, dated 16th September 1881.

Letter from the Home Department to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1232, dated 16th September 1881.

Letter from the Home Department to the Government of the Punjab No. 1233, dated 16th September 1881.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab to the Home Department, No. 4093, dated 14th November 1881.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Home Department, No. 963, dated 2nd December 1881.

Letter from the Government of Madras to the Home Department, No. 2642, dated 22nd December 1881.

Letter from the Registrar of the High Court, Calcutta, to the Home Department, No. 35, dated 6th January 1882.

Procedure—Civil.]

Postage for Processes.

Resolution :—Section 95 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) provides that “postage, where chargeable on any notice, summons or letter issued under this Code and forwarded by post, and the fee for registering the same, shall be paid within a time to be fixed by the Court before the communication is forwarded.” Under this provision of the law parties to civil cases, in addition to the various Court-fees levied in Court-fee stamps, are usually obliged to advance small sums of money to defray the postage charges on notices, summons, or letters, which have to be transmitted by post. This system involves an amount of account keeping and correspondence in the offices of the Courts out of all proportion to its importance, and there can be no complete supervision over the various petty accounts kept in the offices of Judges whose ordinary judicial duties fully occupy their time.

2. As a remedial measure, it has been proposed that Section 95 of the Civil Procedure Code should be amended so as to admit of the levy of a small additional Court-fee stamp to be affixed to each notice, summons or letter which has to be sent by post, the Court-fee being calculated at an average rate which would pay for the transmission and return of an ordinary notice or summons

3. The Governor-General in Council observes that Section 95 of the Civil Procedure Code does not require that the postage shall be paid separately, but only that it shall be prepaid. To secure this object, it does not, in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, appear to be necessary to amend the section referred to.

4. There can be little doubt that the existing system is very troublesome, both to the Courts and to the parties to Civil cases who are obliged to defray the postage charges. It seems also undesirable to charge process fees at rates high enough to cover all incidental charges for the service of processes, notices, etc., and then to make a further separate demand for postage.

5. Under these circumstances His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that in future the postage charges on all processes, notices and such other documents as are issued from any judicial or revenue court, and are required to be transmitted by post, shall be paid by means of service postage stamps, without any additional charges being levied from the parties at whose instance the processes are issued. The value of the service stamps so used shall be paid out of the Process Serving Fund by periodical adjustments to the Imperial revenue. This arrangement will entail a loss to the Imperial.

postal revenue, to the extent of the difference between the ordinary and service postage rates, but as it will relieve litigants from certain petty and vexatious charges His Excellency in Council considers it desirable to forego the revenue.

6. It is presumed that the process-serving funds are in every instance able to bear this additional charge. But if in any case it be found otherwise, the rates of process fees might be slightly raised under the Court Fees Act so as to cover postage charges.

Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated for information and guidance—

To the several Local Governments and Administrations.

To the Comptroller-General.

To all Accountants-General.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Home Department for information.

NOTIFICATION.

[¹] *No. 346—Dated Mount Abu, the 23rd May 1881.*

The Judicial Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to direct that the list required by *Section 140*, Civil Procedure Code, to accompany the documents produced by each party at the first hearing of the Suit, under *Section 138* of the Code, shall be prepared in the annexed form.

2. One such list will be filed by the plaintiff or plaintiffs and a separate one by the defendant or defendants. The heading of the Form and the entries in column 2 will be prepared by the party or parties producing the documents, while in column 1 the Court will itself cause the necessary particulars to be recorded. In the column of remarks the Court should cause to be entered a note of the admission of the document by the opposite party, (or) if it be not admitted of the manner in which it is proved.

3. *Section 139*, Civil Procedure Code, prohibits the reception by the Court of documentary evidence at any stage of the proceedings subsequent to the first hearing, unless good cause be shown to its satisfaction for previous

[1] Gazette of India, 28th May 1881, part II, page 393.

Procedure—Civil.]

Sections 139 and 140 C. P. C.

non-production; should any documentary evidence be in such manner received at a later stage, it should not be placed on the file until accompanied by a list as above provided.

4. The Memorandum of documents to be annexed to complaints under *Section 58* of the Code, should also be prepared in the form now prescribed, and the provisions of *Section 63* should be carefully attended to in respect of documents not produced as required by *Section 59*.

5. Judicial Officers are enjoined to instruct all petition-writers practising in their Courts accordingly, and on and from the 1st October 1881 documentary evidence should not be received until the list in the prescribed form is presented therewith.

FORM.

List of documents produced by the parties,

District

in the Court of

at

Suit No.

of

The following is a list of the papers produced by

the

in the above Suit (

) * on the

189 .

Number of distinguishing marks on the documents.	Nature of the document, whether original or copy, its date, and by whom executed, &c.	REMARKS.

* Here insert, with the plaint, or "at the first, second or subsequent hearing," as the case may be,

NOTIFICATION.

[¹] No. 1033—*Dated Mount Abu, the 15th December 1882.*

The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere is invested with the powers of a Collector for the purposes of Chapter XL, Act XIV of 1882.

NOTIFICATION.

[²] No. 902-127—*Dated Abu, the 21st August 1886.*

The following rules are laid down by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara under Section 160, Act XIV of 1882 (Code of Civil Procedure) regarding the travelling and other expenses to be paid to witnesses summoned to attend the Civil Courts in Ajmere-Merwara:—

I. Save as hereinafter provided, travelling and other expenses will be allowed on the following scale:—

(a)—To witnesses of the class of cultivators, labourers and menials, three annas a day;

(b)—To witnesses of a better class, such as zamindars, traders, pleaders and persons of corresponding rank, from six annas to two rupees a day as the Court may direct;

(c)—To witnesses of superior rank, three rupees a day; and

(d)—The allowances of officers of Government will be regulated by the rules in the Civil Travelling Allowance Code.

II. No expenses, other than travelling charges, will be allowed to legal practitioners practising at the place where the Court which they are summoned to attend is held.

Travelling charges may be allowed to these witnesses at such rates as the Court considers reasonable and necessary.

III. Persons other than those mentioned in the last preceding rule, residing within a distance of three miles from the Court-house, will be allowed their expenses at half the rates prescribed in Rule I.

[1] The Gazette of India, 23rd December 1882, part II, page 856.

[2] The Gazette of India, part II, dated 28th August 1886, page 523.

Procedure—Civil.]

Courts Established by the Governor-General.

IV. If a witness demand any sum in excess of what has been paid to him, such sum will be allowed if he satisfy the Court that he has actually and necessarily incurred the additional expense.

V. If a witness be detained for a longer period than one day, the expenses of his detention will be allowed at such rate, not exceeding that payable under Rule I, as may seem to the Court to be reasonable and proper.

VI. The Court may, on consideration of the merits of any case, for reasons stated in writing, allow expenses on a higher scale than that prescribed in the foregoing rules.

[1] No. 1361-I—*Dated 29th March 1889.*

With reference to sections 90, 229, 229-A, 229-B and 650 A of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the following Courts, among others, are Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in the territories of Foreign Princes and States, namely :—

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE.

The Courts of the Resident in the Mysore, Civil Judge and the Munsif.

RAJPUTANA.

The District Courts of those sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which are situated within the territories of States in Rajputana.

[2] The District Court of the section of the Indian Midland Railway which is situated in the Dholpur State.

[2] The Court of Small Causes for the section of the Indian Midland Railway which is situated in the Dholpur State. The District Court of that section of the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway which is situated within the State of Bharatpur, the Court of the Magistrate of Abu, the Courts of Small Causes for those sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which are situated within the territories of States in Rajputana.

[1] *Vide* Gazette of India for 1889, part I, page 184.

[2] As modified by Notification No. 996-I, dated 4th March 1891. See Gazette of India for 1891, part I, page 124.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Courts Established by the Governor-General.

The Court of Small Causes for that section of the Cownpore-Achnera Railway which is situated within the State of Bharatpur.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The District Courts, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, at Mhow and Nimach, the Courts of the Civil Judges of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Indore, the Court of the Political Assistant, Goona.

The District Court of those sections of the Indian Midland Railway which are situated within the territories of States in the Central India Agency, the Courts of Small Causes at Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sipri,

the Courts of Small Causes, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Mhow and Nimach sections, and

the Court of Small Causes for those sections of the Indian Midland Railway which are situated within the territories of States in the Central India Agency.

HYDERABAD.

All Civil Courts in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the Civil Courts of the First and Second Assistant Residents, the Cantonment and Assistant Cantonment Magistrates of Secunderabad, and the Superintendent of the Residency Bazars.

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

[1] All Civil Courts in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent.

BARODA.

The Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Baroda.

[2] The Court of the 1st Assistant for the time being to the Agent Governor-General at Baroda.

[1] As amended by Notification No. 1480-E, dated 17th July 1890. Gazette of India for 1890, part I, page 530.

[2] As added to by Notification No. 3331, dated 4th October 1890. Gazette of India, part I, for 1890, page 734.

Procedure—Civil.]

Courts Established by the Governor-General.

MANIPUR.

The Court of the Political Agent at Manipur.

KASHMIR.

[1] The Court of the Resident in Kashmir.

The Courts of Assistants to the Residents in Kashmir.

[2] No. 2179-I—*Dated the 2nd July 1890.*

With reference to sections 90, 229, 229-A, 229-B, and 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure and in continuation of Foreign Department Notification No. 1361-I, dated the 29th March 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the following Courts in the territories of Native Chiefs under the political control of the Government of Bombay are Courts established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in the territories of Foreign Princes and States, namely:—

Court of the Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Court of the Personal Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

Court of the Political Agent, Kolhapur [3] and Southern Maratha country. [3]

Court of the Assistant Political Agent Kolhapur and Southern Maratha country.

Court of the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant.

Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant.

Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant.

Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Gohelwad Prant.

Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant.

[1] As added to by Notification No. 1421-E., dated 13th July 1891. Gazette of India for 1891, part I, page 423.

[2] Government of India for 1890, part I, page 484.

[3] Inserted by Notification 4110, dated 8th October 1891. See Gazette of India for 1891, part I, page 572.

[Procedure - Civil.]

Courts Established by the Governor-General.

- Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant.
- Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar.
- Court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Gohelwad.
- Court of Small Causes, Rajkot Civil Station.
- Court of the Wadhwan District Thanadar.
- Court of the Chotila Thanadar.
- Court of the Dosada Thanadar.
- Court of the Bhoika Thanadar.
- Court of the Paliad Thanadar.
- Court of the Vithalgad Thanadar.
- Court of the Station Officer, Wadhwan.
- Court of the Bagasna Thanadar.
- Court of the Lakhapadar Thanadar.
- Court of the Lodhika Thanadar.
- Court of the Dhrafa Thanadar.
- Court of the Deputy Thanadar, Malila.
- Court of the Babra Thanadar.
- Court of the Songad Thanadar.
- Court of the Chamardi Thanadar.
- Court of the Datha Thanadar.
- Court of the Chok Thanadar.
- Court of the Political Agent, Mahi Kutch.
- Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Muni Kutch.
- Court of the Personal Assistant to the Political Agent, Muni Kutch.
- Court of the Thanadar of the Barid Zilla.
- Court of the Thanadar of Sabar Kutch.
- Court of the Thanadar of Kerosan.
- Court of the Thanadar of Gbadradia.
- Court of the Thanadar of Haddi.
- Court of the Thanadar of Jhar Kutch.
- Court of the Aval Kutch at Muni.
- Court of the Political Agent, Barid Kutch.
- Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Barid Kutch.
- Court of the Sankhed Thanadar.
- Court of the Pandu Thanadar.
- Court of the Thanadar of the District of Barid Kutch.
- Court of the Thanadar of the District of Barid Kutch.

Procedure—Civil.]*Courts Established by the Governor-General.*

Court of the Thanadar of Santalpur.

Court of the Thanadar of Varahi.

Court of the Thanadar of Deodar.

Court of the Thanadar of Kankrej.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1362-I., dated 29th March 1889.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare section 229 A of the Code of Civil Procedure to apply to the Courts specified in the Schedule hereto, and to notify that a decree of any Court situate in British India which cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was made may, if sent for execution to a Court specified in the Schedule, be executed by that Court to the same extent and in the same manner as that Court might execute within the limits of its jurisdiction a decree made by itself.

SCHEDULE.**CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE.**

The Court of the Civil Judge.

RAJPUTANA.

The District Courts of those sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which are situated within the territories of States in Rajputana.

[1] The District Court of the section of the Indian Midland Railway which is situated in the Dholpur State.

[1] The Court of Small Causes for the section of the Indian Midland Railway which is situated in the Dholpur State.

The District Court of that section of the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway which is situated within the State of Bharatpur.

[1] As amended by Notification No. 997-I., dated 4th March 1891. See Gazette of India, part I, page 124

[Procedure—Civil.]

Courts Established by the Governor-General.

The Court of the Magistrate of Abu.

The Courts of Small Causes for the sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which are situated within the territories of States in Rajputana.

The Court of Small Causes for that section of the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway which is situated within the State of Bharatpur.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The District Courts, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, at Mhow and Nimach.

[1] The District Courts of those Sections of the Indian Midland Railway which are situated within the territories of States in the Central India Agency. The Courts of the Civil Judges of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Indore, the ^{Political Agent, Goona,} the Courts of Small Causes at ^{the Court of the Political Agent, Mhow, Nimach,} Rajputana-Malwa Railway sections, and the Court of Assistant Country.

The Civil Courts of the ^{All Civil Courts in the} Districts, and the Second Assistant President, the Cantonment and Assistant Cantonment Magistrates of Secunderabad, and the Superintendent of the Residency Bazar.

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

[2] All Civil Courts in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent.

BARODA.

The Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Baroda.

[3] The Court of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General. [3]

(1) The Court of Small Causes for the sections of the Indian Midland Railway which are situated within the territories of States in the Central India Agency.

[2] Amended by Notification No. 1481-E, dated 17th July 1890. Gazette of India, part I, page 530.

[3] The Gazette of India, 1889, part I, page 184. Added by Notification No. 332 I, dated 11th October 1890. See Gazette of India for 1890, part I, page 733.

Procedure—Civil.]

Courts Established by the Governor-General.

MANIPUR.

The Court of the Political Agent at Manipur.

[1] KASHMIR.

The Court of the Resident in Kashmir, the Courts of Assistants to the Resident in Kashmir.

[2] No. 2180-I.—*Dated 2nd July 1890.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in continuation of Foreign Department Notification No. 1362-I, the Courts, March 1889, to declare section 229-A of the Code of apply Court situate to the Courts specified in the Schedule hereto, decree of on of the Court any Court situate in British India which within the jur. t specified in the diction of the Court by which it was m execution to a and in the same Court specified in the Schedule, be ex. v. y that Court to the same extent and in the same manner as that Court might execute within the limits of its jurisdiction a decree made by itself.

SCHEDULE.

KATHIAWAR.

Court of the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

- „ Assistant Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant.
- „ Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant.
- „ Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant.
- „ Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant.
- „ Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant.
- „ Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant.
- „ Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvad Prant.
- „ Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvad Prant.

[1] Added by Notification No. 1422-E., dated 13th July 1891. Gazette of India for 1891, part 1, page 423.

[2] Gazette of India for 1890, part I, page 481.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Courts Established by the Governor-General.

MAHI KANTHA.

Court of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

„ Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

„ Personal Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

REWA KANTHA.

Court of the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

„ Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

PALANPUR.

Court of the Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

„ Personal Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

[1] KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARHATTA COUNTRY.

Court of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Marhatta Country.

Court of Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Marhatta Country.

NOTIFICATION.

[2] No. 53-J—*Dated the 7th March 1879.*

Under Section 434 [3] of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of Cooch Behar may be executed in British India, as if they had been made by the Courts of British India.

[4] No. 233-I. J.—*Dated the 25th November 1881.*

Under Section 434 [5] of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that decree of the Civil and Revenue Courts of Mysore may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India.

[1] Added by Notification No. 4111-I, dated 8th October 1891. See Gazette of India, part I for 1891, page 572.

[2] *Vide* Gazette of India for 1879, part I, page 149.

[3] For Section 434 read Section 229-B of the Code of Civil Procedure. *Vide* Section 39 of Act VII of 1888.

[4] See Gazette of India, part I for 1881, page 589.

[5] For Section 434 Civil Procedure Code read section 229-B of the Code of Civil Procedure. *Vide* Section 39 of Act VII of 1888.

Procedure—Civil.]

Courts Established by the Governor-General.

[¹] No. 867-I.—*Dated the 13th March 1885.*

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 434 [²] of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare, in supersession of Foreign Department Notification No. 40-I. J. of the 12th March 1880, that the decrees of those of the undermentioned Civil Courts situate in the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with Her Majesty which have not been established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India.

LIST OF COURTS.

KATHIAWAR.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. " " Assistant Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant.
3. " " Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant.
4. " " Wadhwan Station Thanadar.
5. " " Chotila Thanadar.
6. " " Paliyad "
7. " " Dasada "
8. " " Bhoika "
9. " " Vithalgad "
10. " " Jhinjhuvada Kamdar.
11. " " Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant.
12. " " Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant.
13. " " Bagasra Thanadar.
14. " " Lakhapadar Thanadar.
15. " " Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant.
16. " " Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant.
17. " " Lodhika Thanadar.
18. " " Dhrapa "
19. " " Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvad Prant.
20. " " Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvad Prant.
21. " " Babra Thanadar.

[1] Gazette of India for 1885, part I, page 205.

[2] For Section 434 Civil Procedure Code, read Section 229-B of the Code of Civil Procedure. *Vide* Section 39 of Act VII of 1883.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Courts Established by the Governor-General.

22. Court of the Songad Station Thanadar.
23. " " Datha Thanadar.
24. " " Chamardi "
25. " " Chok "
26. " " Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Rajkot.
27. " " Deputy Thanadar of Malila.
28. " " Thanadar of Dedan.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

1. Court of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.
2. " " Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country.
3. " " Regent in Council, Kolhapur. }
4. " " Chief Judge, Kolhapur. }
5. " " " of Kagal. }
6. " " " of Bowda. }
7. " " Sadar Amin, Kolhapur. }
8. " " Munsif of Shirol. }
9. " " " God Hinglag. }
10. " " Karbhari of Kagal. }
11. " " " Bowda. }
12. " " Munsif of Inchal Karanji. }
13. " " Munsif of Vishalgad. }
14. " " Joint Officer at Katkol. }
15. " " Nyayadhis of Miraj. }
16. " " Munsif of Lakshmeshvar. }
17. " " " Modnimb. }
18. The Karbhari Court. }
19. Court of the Munsif of Kowtha. }
20. " " " Gudgiri. }
21. " " " Karoli. }
22. The Karbhari's Appellate Court, Ramdurg. }
23. Court of the Nyayadhis of Ramdurg. }
24. " " Wahiwatdar of the Sub-Sarin- }
- jom of Mhysal. }

Procedure—Civil.]

Courts Established by the Governor-General.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------|
| 25. | Court of the Huzur Court. | } Sangli State. |
| 26. | „ „ Nyayadish. | |
| 27. | „ „ Munsif of Miraj Prant. | |
| 28. | „ „ Munsif of Mangalvedha, Kuchi
and Terdal or Northern
Division. | |
| 29. | „ „ Munsif of Shahapur and Shin-
hathi or Southern Division. | |

REWA KANTHA.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. „ „ Assistant Political Agent.
3. „ „ Joint Administrators of Rajpipla.
4. „ „ Nyayadish of Rajpipla.
5. „ „ Thanadar of Sankhero Mehwas.
6. „ „ „ Pandu „
7. „ „ „ Dorka „

MAHI KANTHA.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. „ „ Assistant Political Agent.
3. „ „ Native Assistant to the Political Agent.
4. „ „ Thanadar in the Bavisi Zilla.
5. „ „ „ „ Katosan.
6. „ „ „ „ Sabar Kantha Zilla.
7. „ „ „ „ Gadwara „
8. „ „ „ „ Hadol „
9. „ „ „ „ Jher Nirmali „
10. „ „ Japtidar of Mohanpur.
11. „ „ „ „ Warsoda.
12. „ „ „ „ Pethapur.
13. „ „ „ „ Godasar.
14. „ „ „ „ Gabat.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Courts Established by the Governor-General.

PALANPUR.

1. Court of the Political Superintendent.
2. " " Senior Assistant Political Superintendent.
3. " " Junior " " "
4. " " Thanadar of the Tharad Jamiya villages.
5. " " " Van.
6. " " " Santalpur.
7. " " " Varahi.
8. " " " Diodar.
9. " " " Kankrej Zilla.
10. " " Jahtidar of the Estate of Malik Jorawar Khan Uonar Khan of Varahi.

SAVANTWADI.

1. Court of the Political Superintendent.
2. " " Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent.
3. " " Nyayadhish of Savantwadi.
4. " " Munsif of Kudal.

SHOLAPUR (AKALKOT).

1. Court of the Nyayadhish of Akalkot.
2. Subordinate Court of Pulio.
3. " " Kurla.

DHARWAR (SAVANUR).

1. Court of the Political Agent, Dharwar.

SURAT.

1. Court of the Sachin State.

SATARA.

1. Court of the Political Agent, Satara.
2. " " Joint Administrators of Phaltan.

KHANDESH.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. " " Assistant Political Agent for Mowas States.
3. " " " " Dang and Surgana States.

Procedure—Civil.]

Courts Established by the Governor-General.

[¹] No. 2265-I.—*Dated 10th July 1885.*

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 867-I., dated the 13th March 1885, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 434 [²] of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the decrees of the Court of the Sir Nyayadish of Janjira, which is situate in the territory of a Native Prince in alliance with Her Majesty, and has not been established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India.

[³] No. 2360-I.—*Dated the 17th July 1885.*

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 867-I., dated the 13th March 1885, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 434 [²] of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the decrees of the under-mentioned Courts, which are situate in the territory of a Native Prince in alliance with Her Majesty, and have not been established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, may be executed in British India, as if they had been made by the Courts of British India :—

1. Court of the Munsiff of Nandod.
2. Court of the Munsiff of Bhalod.

[⁴] No. 3490-I.—*Dated Simla, the 15th October 1885.*

With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 867-I., dated the 13th March 1885, and in exercise of the power conferred by section 434 [²] of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the decrees of the Court of the Political Agent of Sholapur, which is situated in the territory of a Native Prince in alliance with Her Majesty, and has not been established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India.

[1] See Government of India, part I for 1885, page 396.

[2] For Section 434 C. P. C. read Section 229 B. Code of Civil Procedure. *Vide* Section 39 of Act VII. of 1888.

[3] Gazette of India for 1885, part I, page 402.

[4] Published at page 584 Gazette of India, part I for 1885.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Sections 269 and 336 C. P. C.

NOTIFICATIONS.

[1] No. 736, *Camp Jeypore, dated 6th December 1877.*

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 269 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, is pleased to make the following Rules for the custody, while under attachment, of live stock, and other moveable property.

(1) Live stock, and other property which are bulky or not readily portable, shall after seizure by the Nazir, or his officer, be made over, when practicable, to the custody of a village *Lambardar*, or such other respectable person as will undertake to keep such property subject to the orders of the Court.

(2) Light and readily portable property of all kinds, and especially valuable property of small bulk, such as jewels, &c., shall after seizure be taken to the Head-quarters of the Court executing the decree, and be there made over to the custody of such officer as the Court may direct.

[1] No. 738, *dated 6th December 1877.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 336 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to direct that, whenever a judgment debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for money and brought before the Court under the said section, the Court shall inform him that he may apply under Chapter XX of the said Code to be declared an Insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of bad faith regarding the subject of his application, and if he places all his property in possession of a Receiver appointed by the Court.

Para. 2850, Section XXVII, Part II, Volume II, of Army Regulations,
India.

If, in execution of a decree, a warrant of arrest or other process is to be enforced within the limits of a Garrison, Cantonment, Military Station, or

Procedure—Civil.]*Sections 344 and 360 C. P. C.*

Military Bazar the officer entrusted with the execution of such warrant or other process shall carry the same to the commanding officer, or, in his absence, to the senior officer actually present in the Garrison, Cantonment, Station, or Military Bazar; and the Commanding Officer, or such senior officer, upon such warrant or other process being produced to him, shall endorse the same with his signature, and in the case of warrant of arrest shall cause the person named in the warrant to be arrested, if within the limits of his command, and delivered, according to the exigency of the warrant, to the civil officer charged with the execution thereof.

ORDERS BY CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

Every petitioner under Section 344 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1882, shall be required to deposit, together with his petition, such a sum of money as the Court may in each case consider sufficient to cover the cost of issuing notices, and other preliminary charges.

(Vide Chief Commissioner's letter No. 956, dated 3rd September 1889.)

[1] No. 815.—*Dated Mount Abu, the 28th September 1883.*

The Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, is pleased, under Section 360 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to invest the Judges of the Court of Small Causes at Ajmere and Beawar with the powers conferred on a District Court by Sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive) of the said Code.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Rules for the Conduct of Suits to which Government is a party.

[1] No. 953.—*Dated Camp Sojat, 21st November 1879.*

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF SUITS IN WHICH GOVERNMENT MAY BE A PARTY
IN THE AJMERE AND MERWARA DISTRICTS.

In amendment of this Office Notification, dated 8th August 1874, the following Rules for the conduct of suits in which Government is a party in the Ajmere and Merwara District, are published for general information :—

I.—No suit on the part of Government can be instituted in any Civil Court, against any person, without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

II.—Whenever it appears to the Assistant Commissioner, or to the Principal Executive Officer in other Departments, that a suit on the part of Government ought to be instituted in any Civil Court, he shall make a report of the circumstances for the Chief Commissioner's orders, submitting at the same time a copy of the proposed plaint, drawn up according to the requirements of the Code of Civil Procedure, in the language in ordinary use in the Court, together with an English translation on half margin paper. The report must be full and complete, and must contain a clear statement of all the evidence by which the claim can be supported. If the claim is based upon a written document, a copy of the document must be sent; copies of any other papers, the inspection of which is considered necessary to the elucidation of the case, must also be forwarded with the report.

III.—When any suit is brought against the Government in the Civil Court, the Assistant Commissioner, or the Principal Officer of the Department concerned in the case, shall immediately enquire fully into the circumstances, and shall submit, with the least possible delay, a full Report to the Chief Commissioner. For this purpose all summonses in suits instituted against Government, even if any other party is also implicated by name, shall also be accepted by the Assistant Commissioner (*as representative of the Government*), in order that any preliminary procedure that is necessary may be observed, while superior authority is being consulted.

IV.—If the Assistant Commissioner or other Officer, as above, be of opinion that the suit should be defended on the part of Government, the

[1] Rajputana Official Gazette, dated 29th November 1879, pages 229 and 230.

Procedure—Civil.]

Rules for the Conduct of Suits to which Government is a party.

following papers will invariably be sent with the Report required by the last preceding rule,—

- 1st.—Copy of the plaint, with abstract translation in English.
- 2nd.—Draft of the proposed written statement to be tendered to the Court, in reply under Section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure in the language in ordinary use in the Court, together with a translation in English on half margin paper.
- 3rd.—Descriptive list of all documents which it is proposed to file as evidence, or of which production in Court is required, as provided by Sections 70, 128, 129, 131, and 138 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- 4th.—Copies of any papers, the inspection of which is considered necessary to the elucidation of the case.

V.—In preparing the written statement proposed to be tendered in reply, the requirements of Sections 114 and 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure must be carefully observed.

VI.—On the receipt of the reports referred to in rules II and III, the Chief Commissioner will issue explicit instructions regarding the institution or defence of the suit, as the case may be. These instructions will specify the person to whom the conduct of the case on the part of Government will be entrusted. This person will ordinarily, but not necessarily, be the Assistant Commissioner of the District where the cause of action has arisen.

VII.—In case of urgent necessity where the delay necessary for reference to the Chief Commissioner may be very prejudicial, the Assistant Commissioner may, on his own responsibility, institute a suit, but he must immediately report having done so, and transmit full particulars as above.

VIII.—On the receipt of the instructions referred to in Rule VI, the Assistant Commissioner or other person entrusted with the conduct of the case, will be responsible for all further measures that may be required. He need not apply for fresh instructions from the Chief Commissioner during the progress of the suit, except in case of doubt or difficulty. He will appoint the Government Pleader, or a fit person, to act as recognized Agent for Government in the suit, and will give such further instructions regarding the conduct of the suit as he may consider necessary.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Rules for the Conduct of Suits to which Government is a party.

IX.—The Assistant Commissioner or other officer entrusted with the conduct of the case, will send immediate information to the Chief Commissioner of the Judgment passed in the suit. If the decision be against the Government and the presentation of an appeal be considered desirable, a report must at the same time be submitted for the Chief Commissioner's orders stating fully the reasons for which this course is recommended. With it the following papers must be sent, *viz.*:—

1st.—A copy of the judgment and decree against which it is proposed to appeal, with an English translation of the judgment if it was not given in English.

2nd.—Draft of proposed memo of appeal, drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Civil Procedure, together with an English translation on half margin paper.

X.—On the receipt of the report referred to in the last preceding Rule, the Chief Commissioner will issue instructions in the manner desired in Rules VI.

XI.—If the decision be in favor of the Government, and an appeal be made by the opposite party, the Assistant Commissioner or other person who was entrusted with the conduct of the original suit, will take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary for defending the case in the Appellate Court. He need not apply for fresh instructions from the Chief Commissioner, except in cases of doubt or difficulty.

XII.—Rules IX, X and XI will also *mutatis mutandis* be applicable to the judgments of the Appellate Court, and to cases in which it may be considered necessary to present an application for the admission of a special appeal on the part of Government, or in which a special appeal is preferred by the opposite party.

XIII.—If a suit shall be brought against an Officer of Government, and the Chief Commissioner considers that the act or omission complained of was *prima-facie* contrary to law, and to the principles of justice, the suit will not be defended on the part of Government, but it will be left to the officer concerned to take such measures in the case, at his own expense, as he may think fit.

Procedure—Civil.]

Section 433 C. P. C.

NOTIFICATION.

[1] No. 1369-I.—*Dated 29th March 1889.*

Under Section 433, Sub-section 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize each of the Local Governments specified in the first column of the following table, and any of its Secretaries, to exercise, with respect to the Princes and Chiefs specified by their titular names against such Government in the second column of the table, the functions assigned by sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of the said section to the Governor-General in Council and a Secretary to the Government of India, respectively:—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	PRINCES AND CHIEFS.
MADRAS	His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.
	„ „ „ Raja of Cochin.
	„ „ „ Pudukota.
	The Nawab of Banganapalle.
	„ Raja of Sandur.
	The Deb Raja of Bhutan.
BENGAL	His Highness the Maharaja of Sikkim.
	„ „ „ Cooch Behar.
	„ „ „ Hill Tipperah.
	The Maharaja of Kennghar, Tributary Mehals, Orissa.
	„ Raja of Nilgiri „ „ „
	„ „ „ Bod „ „ „
	„ „ „ Tigaria „ „ „
	„ „ „ Ranpur „ „ „
	„ „ „ Nyagarh „ „ „
	„ „ „ Khandpara „ „ „
	„ „ „ Athgarh „ „ „
	„ „ „ Daspalla „ „ „
	„ „ „ Talcher „ „ „

[1] Gazette of India for 1889, part I, page 187.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Section 433 C. P. C.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	PRINCES AND CHIEFS.
BENGAL	The Raja of Athmallik, Tributary Mehals, Orissa.
	„ „ Hindol „ „ „
	„ „ Pal Lahara „ „ „
	„ „ Baramba „ „ „
	„ „ Dhenkanal „ „ „
	„ „ Moharbhanj „ „ „
	„ „ Narsingpur „ „ „
	„ „ Singoojah, Tributary Mehals, Chota Nagpur.
	„ „ Jashpur „ „ „
	„ „ Bonai „ „ „
	„ „ Gangpur „ „ „
	„ „ Konea „ „ „
	„ „ Udaipur „ „ „
	„ Chief of Chang Bakhr „ „ „
„ Raja of Seraikella, Singbhoom.	„ Thakur of Kharsawan, „
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES	His Highness the Nawab of Rampur.
	„ „ Raja of Tehri.
	His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.
	„ „ Nawab of Bahawalpur.
	„ „ Raja of Jhind.
	„ „ „ Nabha.
PANJAB	„ „ „ Kapurthala.
	The Raja of Mandi.
	„ „ Nahan.
	„ „ Bilasfur.
	„ „ Bashahar.
	„ „ Nalagarh.
	„ „ Keonthal.

Procedure - Civil.]

Section 433 C. P. C.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	PRINCES AND CHIEFS.
PANJAB	The Nawab of Maler Kotla.
	„ Raja of Faridkot.
	„ „ Chamba.
	„ „ Suket.
	„ Chief of Kalsia.
	„ Nawab of Pataudi.
	„ „ Loharu.
	„ „ Dujana.
	„ Raja of Baghal.
	„ Rana of Baghat.
	„ „ Jubbal.
	„ „ Kumharsain.
	„ „ Bhajji.
	„ Thakur of Mailog.
	„ Rana of Balsan.
	„ „ Dhami.
	„ „ Kuthar.
	„ „ Kunihar.
	„ „ Mangal.
	„ Thakur of Bija.
	„ Rana of Darkuti.
	„ Thakur of Tiroch.
	„ Chief of Sangri.
	„ Rana of Koti.
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	The Raja of Bastar.
	„ Maharaja of Patna.
	„ Raja of Karond or Kalahandi.
	„ „ Sonpur.
	„ „ Bamra.
	„ „ Rehrakhole.

[Procedure—Civil.

Section 433 C. P. C.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	PRINCES AND CHIEFS.
	The Raja of Sarangarh.
	„ „ Raigarh.
	„ „ Kankar.
	„ „ Khairagarh.
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	„ „ Nandgaon.
	„ Chief of Kondka or Chhuikadan.
	„ Thakur of Kawarda.
	„ Raja of Sakhti.
	„ „ Makrai.
ASSAM ...	His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur.

NOTIFICATION.

[1] No. 2181.—*Dated the 2nd July 1890.*

Under Section 433, Sub-section (4) of the Code of Civil Procedure, and in continuation of Foreign Department Notification No. 1369-I, dated 29th March 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the Government of Bombay and any of its Secretaries to exercise, with respect to the Princes and Chiefs below specified by their titular names the functions assigned by Sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of the said section to the Governor-General in Council and a Secretary to the Government of India respectively:—

KATHIAWAR.

His Highness the Nawab of Junagad.

His Highness the Jain of Nawanagar.

His Highness the Thakur Saheb of Bhaonagar.

His Highness the Rana of Porbandar.

His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra.

His Highness the Thakur Saheb of Morvi.

His Highness the Thakur Saheb of Godhal.

The Raj Saheb of Wankanir.

Procedure—Civil.]

Section 433 C. P. C.

The Thakur Saheb of Palitana.

The Thakur Saheb of Dhorol.

The Thakur Saheb of Limri (Limdi).

The Thakur Saheb of Rajkot.

The Thakur Saheb of Wadhwan.

MAHI KANTHA.

His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.

The Rao of Pal.

The Rana of Danta.

REWA KANTHA.

His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla.

The Raja of Chota Udepur.

The Raja of Bariya.

The Raja of Lunavada.

The Nawab of Dalasinor.

The Raja of Sunth.

CUTCH.

His Highness the Rao of Cutch.

PALANPUR.

His Highness the Diwan of Palanpur.

His Highness the Nawab of Radhanpur.

SURAT.

His Highness the Raja of Dharampur.

The Raja of Bansda.

The Nawab of Sachin.

KAIRA.

His Highness the Nawab of Cambay.

THANA.

The Raj of Jowhar.

SIKARPUR.

His Highness the Mir of Khairpur.

KOLHAPUR.

His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur.

SAVANTWADI.

The Sir Desai of Savantwadi.

KOLABA.

The Nawab of Janjira.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Rules relating to Appeals to Her Majesty.[¹] No. 416.—*Mount Abu, the 17th June 1882.*

It is ordered that the following Rules relating to appeals to Her Majesty in Her Privy Council, under Section 612 of the Code of Civil Procedure, be read and passed as Rules of the High Court of Judicature for the Ajmere-Merwara District :—

1. The security for the costs of the respondent, required by Section 602, shall in ordinary cases amount to Rs. 4,000. Such security shall consist either of cash, or Government securities, or of immoveable property, or of any or all together if necessary to secure the amount. In the event of the Court deeming it proper to call on the appellant to furnish further security, such additional security shall consist of cash or Government securities, or of immoveable property, or of any or all together if necessary to secure the amount: but in no case shall security be required, nor under Section 605 shall it be increased, to an amount exceeding Rs. 10,000.

The amount and nature of the security required under Sections 602, 605, 608 and 609.

2. The amount of the security to be furnished by the appellant or respondent under section 608 or section 609 shall be such as the Court shall deem sufficient, and shall consist either of cash or Government securities or of immoveable property.

3. When the security offered under section 602, section 605, section 608, or section 609 consists of immoveable property, the appellant or respondent, as the case may be, shall file a bond duly registered mortgaging such property, together with a specification of the title of the mortgagor.

4. When such bond has been filed, the Court shall direct the security to be tested by the Judge of the Court of the District within which the immoveable property therein mortgaged is situated.

The testing of the security.

5. When a certificate is granted, the applicant shall forthwith apply to the District Judge to prepare lists (A) (of papers to be transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council) and (B) (of formal and other papers not to be so transmitted), and to make an estimate of the cost of preparing the record for transmission, and shall state whether the transcript is to be printed in India or not.

The estimate of the Cost of transcribing the record.

[1] Gazette of India, dated 24th June 1882, part II, page 498.

Procedure—Civil.]

Rules relating to Appeals to Her Majesty.

6. On the receipt of the application, together with a fee of sixteen rupees, the District Judge shall prepare the lists before-mentioned, and make an estimate of the expense of translating, transcribing or printing, and of forwarding to the Registrar of the Privy Council the record of the case, including a margin of two hundred rupees; and shall furnish the lists and estimate to the Council, pleader, or attorney of the applicant.

7. At any time within two weeks from the receipt of the lists and estimate, the applicant may object thereto; and if the District Judge refuse to allow the objection, the matter shall be at once submitted for the order of the High Court.

8. Ordinarily the whole record shall be transcribed, with the exception of such documents, papers, and accounts as are specified in section 602, subsections (1), (2), (3) and (4).

The revision
and authenti-
cation of
translations.

9. All documents not drawn up or written originally in the English language, and which have not been translated for the use of the Court, shall be translated into English, and all translations so made shall be certified by one of the Court translators.

The prepara-
tion of in-
dexes to trans-
cripts of re-
cords and of
the original
of the
documents not in-
cluded there-
in.

10. An index of all the documents included in the transcript shall be prepared and annexed to the record in the form subjoined and shall be followed by a list (B) of all other papers, documents, and exhibits in the cause not included in the transcript:—

1	2	3
Serial number.	Description of document.	REMARKS.

11. In the index and transcript the papers shall be placed in the following order—

Plaint.

Written Statement.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Rules relating to Appeals to Her Majesty.

Examination of parties or their agents, &c.

Injunctions.

Orders of attachments, &c. (if any) obtained before judgment.

Issues framed (if any).

Exhibits of plaintiff.

Exhibits of defendant.

Report of Commissioner (if any), with Maps, Depositions, &c., annexed.

Judgment and decree.

Memorandum of appeal.

Cross appeal or Memorandum of objections under Section 561 (if any.)

Proceedings in Appellate Court (if any.)

Judgment and decree of that Court.

Petition of appeal to Privy Council, Affidavits, &c.

Appendix (if any).

List (B) of papers omitted under Rule 8 of these Rules.

12. The following charges shall be payable in respect of the matters specified:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Translation of vernacular portion of record per 100 words ...	1	0	0
Copying English portion of record for office file, for every			
1,440 words or part thereof ...	1	0	0
Examining English portion of record for office file for			
every 1,440 words ...	0	8	0
Transcribing (one copy) for Privy Council, for every 800			
words ...	1	0	0
Printing (55 copies) per printed page Rs. 2 to ...	3	0	0
Examination of transcript record for every 800 words or			
part thereof ...	0	8	0
Examination of Proof, for every 1,000 words ...	1	0	0
Certifying two copies of printed record, for every 10 print-			
ed or manuscript pages or part of 10 pages ...	1	0	0
Preparation of Index, for every 16 papers or part of 16			
papers ...	1	0	0

Procedure—Civil.]

Persons exempted from appearance in the Civil Courts.

13. The estimate shall include these several matters, and be framed in accordance with the charges above specified.

14. Immediately after the Court shall have declared the appeal admitted, copies of the lists A and B shall be furnished to the Counsel, pleader, or attorney of the respondent, who may, within two weeks of the receipt of the same, apply to the District Judge to include in list A any documents, papers or accounts which he may consider necessary. Such application shall either be allowed by the District Judge or be referred by him for the order of the High Court.

The recovery of costs incurred in British India.

15. Application for the recovery of costs incurred in British India in connection with appeals to Her Majesty in Council shall ordinarily be made to the Court from whose order or decree an appeal is presented; and no such application shall be entertained except on proof that fourteen days' notice of the intention to make the application, together with a memorandum of the costs claimed, has been given to the other party.

[¹] No. 672—*Dated Camp Ajmere, the 4th November 1877.*

In virtue of the powers conferred by Section 641 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) [²] the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to exempt the following personages from personal appearance in the Civil Courts:—

Division.	District.	Rank and names of persons exempted.	Residence.
Ajmere.	Ajmere.	Rao Saheb Bahadur Singh ...	Masuda.
		Rao Saheb Madho Singh ...	Kharwa.

The exemption is declared to be merely from personal appearance in the Civil Courts and not from the jurisdiction of the said Courts.

[1] Rajputana Official Gazette, 24th November 1877, page 265.

[2] The reference to Act X of 1877 is altered here.

[Procedure --Civil.]

Sec. 650-A C. P. C. extended to certain Courts.[1] No. 232-I J.—*Fort William, the 25th November 1881.*

Under the provisions of Section 650-A of the Civil Procedure Code, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by any Court in Mysore may be sent to the Courts in British India, and served as if they had been issued by such Courts.

[2] No. 868-I.—*Dated 13th March 1885.*

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of that section to apply to those of the undermentioned Civil Courts situate beyond the limits of British India, which have not been established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council:—

LIST OF COURTS.

KATHIAWAR.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. " " Assistant Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant.
3. " " Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant.
4. " " Wadhwan Station Thandar.
5. " " Chotila Thandar.
6. " " Paliyad "
7. " " Dasoda "
8. " " Bhoika "
9. " " Vithalgod "
10. " " Jhinjhunada Kamdar.
11. " " Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant.
12. " " Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant.
13. " " Bagasra Thandar.
14. " " Lakhapadar "
15. " " Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant.
16. " " Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant.
17. " " Lodhika Thandar.

[1] Gazette of India, 26th November 1881, part I, page 589.

[2] Gazette of India for 1885, part I, pages 205, 206.

Procedure—Civil.]

Sec. 650-A C. P. C. extended to certain Courts.

18. Court of the Dhrapa.
19. " " Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvad Prant.
20. " " Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvad Prant.
21. " " Babra Thandar.
22. " " Sougal Station Thandar.
23. " " Datha Thandar.
24. " " Chamardi "
25. " " Chok "
26. " " Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Rajkot.
27. " " Deputy Thandar of Mulila.
28. " " Thandar of Dedan.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

1. Court of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.
2. Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country.
3. Court of the Regent in Council, Kolhapur. }
4. " " Chief Judge, Kolhapur. }
5. " " " of Kagal. }
6. " " " of Bowda. }
7. " " Sadar Amin, Kolhapur. }
8. " " Munsif of Shorol. }
9. " " " Gad Hinglay. }
10. " " Karbari of Kagal. }
11. " " " Bowda. }
12. " " Munsif of Inchal Karanji. }
13. " " " Vishalgad. }
14. " " Joint Officer at Katkol. }
15. " " Nayadhish of Miraj. }
16. " " Munsif of Lakshmeshvar. }
17. " " " Modnimb. }
18. The Karbhari's Court. }
19. Court of the Munsif of Kowtha. }
20. " " " Gudgiri. }
21. " " " Karoli. }

Kolhapur State.

Miraj State (senior.)

Miraj State junior.)

[Procedure—Civil.]

Sec. 650-A., C. P. C. extended to certain Courts.

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------------|
| 22. | Karbhari's Appellate Court, Ramdurg. | } Ramdurg State. |
| 23. | Court of the Nyayadish of Ramdurg. | |
| 24. | " " Wahiwatdar of the Sub-Sar-injow of Mhysal. | } Mhysal. |
| 25. | Court of the Huzur Court. | |
| 26. | " " Nyayadish. | } Sangli State. |
| 27. | " " Munsif of Miraj Prant. | |
| 28. | " " Munsif of Mangalvedha, Kuchi and Terdal or Northern Division. | |
| 29. | " " Munsif of Shahapur and Shirhatti or Southern Division. | |

REWA KANTHA.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. " " Assistant Political Agent.
3. " " Joint Administrators of Rajpipla.
4. " " Nyayadish of Rajpipla.
5. " " Thanadar of Sankhero Mehwas.
6. " " " Pandu "
7. " " " Dorka "

MAHI KANTHA.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. " " Assistant Political Agent.
3. " " Native Assistant to the Political Agent.
4. " " Thanadar in the Bavisi zilla.
5. " " " " Katosan zilla.
6. " " " " Sabar Kantha zilla.
7. " " " " Gadwara "
8. " " " " Hadol.
9. " " " " Jher-Nirmali.
10. " " Japtidar of Mohanpur.
11. " " " Warsoda.
12. " " " Pethapur.
13. " " " Godasar.
14. " " " Gabat.

Procedure—Civil.]

Sec. 650-A., C. P. C. extended to certain Courts.

PALANPUR.

1. Court of the Political Superintendent.
2. " " Senior Assistant Political Superintendent.
3. " " Junior " "
4. " " Thanadar of the Tharad Jamya villages.
5. " " " " Van.
6. " " " " Santalpur.
7. " " " " Varahi.
8. " " " " Diodar.
9. " " " " Kankrej zilla.
10. " " Japtidar of the estate of malik Jarawar Khan, Uomar Khan of Varahi.

SAVANTVADI.

1. Court of the Political Superintendent.
2. " " Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent.
3. " " Nyayadhis of Savantwadi.
4. " " Munsif of Kudal.

SHOLAPUR (AKALKOT.)

1. Court of the Nyayadhis of Akalkot.
2. Subordinate Court of Pilio.
3. " " Kurla.

DHARWAR (SAVANUR.)

1. Court of the Political Agent, Dharwar.

SURAT.

1. Courts of the Sachin State.

SATARA.

1. Court of the Political Agent, Satara.
2. " " Joint Administrators of Phaltan.

KHANDESH.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. " " Assistant Political Agent for Mowas States.
3. " " " " Dang and Surgana States.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Sec. 650-A., C. P. C.[¹] No. 2266-I.—*Dated the 10th July 1885.*

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 868-I, dated the 13th March 1885, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section apply to the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish of Janjira, which is situate beyond the limits of British India, and has not been established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council.

[²] No. 2361-I.—*Dated the 17th July 1885.*

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 868-I, dated the 13th March 1885, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section apply to the undermentioned Courts which are situate beyond the limits of British India, and have not been established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council.

1. Court of the Munsif of Nandod.
 2. Court of the Munsif of Bhalod.
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[³] No. 3491-I.—*Dated 15th October 1885.*

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 868-I, dated the 13th March 1885, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section apply to the Court of the Political Agent of Sholapur, which is situate beyond the limits of British India, and has not been established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council.

[1] Gazette of India for 1885, part I, page 396.

[2] Gazette of India for 1885, part I, page 402.

[3] Gazette of India for 1885, part I, page 584.

Procedure—Civil.]

Cause Lists.

to be made at the time the order is given, consecutively, according to the dates of the orders, and the sheet is to be filed in the Record, immediately after the Index of papers.

Chronological abstract of orders passed in the case of—

Date of order.	Abstract of order.
----------------	--------------------

6. The entries so made are to be in addition to the usual record of the orders in their proper places in the file; they are intended to facilitate the tracing by Appellate Courts of the course of procedure, in the order in which it occurred in a case.

Adjournment

7. Adjournments in certain Courts are very numerous, and sometimes made for insufficient reason; ample time when the Defendant lives at a distance should be given him to appear, or for other sufficient reason adjournments should not be refused, but all suits should then be disposed of without unnecessary delay.

Examination of witnesses.

8. Examination of witnesses in Civil and Criminal cases should invariably be recorded on separate sheets, and provisions enjoined for the examination of witnesses in the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes should be fully attended to.

9. It has been found that Native Judges do not invariably comply with the provisions of Section 172 Civil Procedure Code. The Assistant Commissioners are directed to enforce the rule. A memorandum of the evidence must be made as the examination of the witness proceeds, and the practice of making a memorandum of a number of depositions recorded by the Mohurrir after the record has been completed, must be at once discontinued.

Note of all orders in Judge's handwriting.

10. The Judges are directed to make a note on the record in their own handwriting as the case proceeds, of all orders that may issue during the currency of the case, whether Original, Miscellaneous or Execution of Decree.

Supervision of Assistant Commissioner's Courts.

11. It is the duty of the Assistant Commissioners personally and through the Readers of the Courts, to acquaint themselves periodically with the state of Registers, Records, and Procedure of the Courts subordinate to them, and to correct any irregularities that may come to their notice, and occasionally to examine selected files from each of the subordinate Courts, so as to satisfy themselves that unnecessary delays do not occur in disposing of cases.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Cause Register.

CAUSE REGISTER OF DATES FIXED FOR TRIAL OF ORIGINAL SUITS, MISCELLANEOUS AND APPEAL CASES
AND EXECUTION OF DECREES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Date.	Day.	CASE.			Nature of Case.	Claim.	REMARKS.
		Number.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.			

Procedure—Civil.]

Instructions as to Documentary Evidence and framing of Decrees.

"142. When a document so proved or admitted is relied on as evidence by either party, but the Court considers it inadmissible, it shall be further endorsed with the addition of the word "rejected," and the endorsement shall be signed by the Judge. The document shall then be returned to the party who produced it."

It is plain from these sections that it is not intended that the mere filing of a document should make it part of the record. But it seems to have been the general impression with some Judges that even if an exhibit is not proved or rejected it is to be placed on the record often without any endorsement—this is so even in the case of proved and admitted exhibits—and almost invariably without considering whether it is proved or admitted.

II. Another irregularity which has come under notice is the manner in which the decrees are drawn up.

What the contents of a decree should be is clearly set forth in Section 206, to which attention is requested. Therein it is directed that, in addition to certain other particulars, the particulars as stated in the register (*vide* §§ 58 & 50) should also be incorporated in the decree. But in place of these the decree has often been found to contain only such words as "claim for the removal of a chabutri" or other laconic expressions, which of themselves can hardly give the necessary information which the executing Court, which has no power to go behind the decree, ought to possess for the proper understanding of the final order which it has to execute. Moreover, in such cases an Appellate Court is not in a position to see if the memorandum of appeal is adequately stamped.

III. Copies produced by parties for being substituted for originals to be withdrawn should be carefully examined and certified to be true copies and sealed by the proper officer of the Court before they are placed on the record of the case. Further, these copies should not be partial but faithful transcripts of the originals.

IV. In criminal cases also the record should contain only such papers as were issued or received according to law by the Court in the exercise of its judicial functions.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Ejectment of Tenants

COMMISSIONER'S CIRCULAR.

No. 2094-A.J.—*Dated 7th August 1888.**To—ALL THE CIVIL COURTS IN AJMERE-MERWARA.*

1. It has been observed that recommendations for the ejectment of exproprietary tenants under Section 52 of the Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation are generally sent up to the Commissioner for sanction without sufficient information to enable him to deal with them. It also appears that the provisions of the law with regard to such ejectment are not well understood. The following instructions are therefore issued with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner for the guidance of Civil Courts in Ajmere and Merwara :—

2. When a recommendation for ejectment is sent up to the Commissioner, the particulars required in the form of Report attached to this Circular should always be furnished.

3. The Courts should bear in mind that Section 54 of the Regulation is permissive, not mandatory, and that they are not bound to order the ejectment of every exproprietary tenant who has made a default.

Special regard should be paid to the provisions of Section 41 of the Regulation, as decrees have been given erroneously on agreements of rent (Ghugri) bearing no proportion whatever to the productive capacity of the land and the legal rate payable under this section by an exproprietary tenant.

4. In exercising the discretion allowed to them by Section 54 a Court may reasonably and should, as a rule, refuse to order ejectment if the default is proved to be due to scanty produce, sickness of the tenant, deaths of cattle or other calamity beyond his control; also if it is shown that his produce has not been seized by attachments made by other creditors without any collusion on his part.

The general condition of the agriculturists, in whose interests the Land and Revenue Regulation was framed, justifies the protection afforded by these limitations. If any other appear to be called for, the Commissioner will use the discretion accorded to him by Section 52 before sanctioning an application for ejectment.

Procedure—Civil.]

Ejectment of Tenants.

REPORT FOR SANCTION UNDER SECTION 52 OF THE AJMERE LAND AND
REVENUE REGULATION, 1877, TO THE EJECTMENT OF AN EXPROPRI-
TARY TENANT FROM HIS LAND IN THE VILLAGE OF _____
IN THE DISTRICT OF _____ IN EXECUTION OF A
DECREE PASSED BY THE COURT OF _____ AT _____

1. Name, caste and residence of decree-holder
2. Name, parentage, age and caste of expropriary tenant for
whose ejectment the application is made
3. Number and date of decree under execution
4. Amount due by the expropriary tenant—
(a)—Amount of decree, including costs of suit and appeal,
if any
(b)—Costs of execution
(c)—Amount paid by, or recovered from, the exproprie-
tary tenant, if any
(d)—Total amount due to decree-holder
5. Date of application for execution of decree and remarks
showing steps taken in aid of execution, and whether the
tenant had a full month's time to pay up
6. For what harvests or year's rent decree was obtained? Is
rent decreed legally claimable at the rate prescribed in
Section 41 of Regulation, or is it due under an agree-
ment of Ghugri which is void under the said section?
7. Amount so far as is known of any other unsatisfied decree
against the same judgment debtor
8. Description of land—
(a)—Chahi (in Bighas)
(b)—Talabi (")
(c)—Bacani (")
(d)—Waste (")
(e)—Total area (in Bighas)
(f)—Trees
(g)—Wells, nadis or other improvements
9. Government Jama or revenue paid to Jagirdar or Istimrardar,
as the case may be
10. Causes of non-payment of rent
11. Does the judgment debtor possess any other land? If so,
how much, and where is it situate?
12. Net annual income from the land and its estimated selling
value so far as these can be stated approximately
13. Executing Court
14. Ground on which the executing Court determines to recom-
mend ejectment
15. Opinion of Assistant Commissioner
16. Order of Commissioner

CIRCULAR.

No. 1383 J.—Dated Ajmere the 28th May 1890.

To—ALL JUDICIAL COURTS IN AJMERE-MERWARA.

In conformity with the orders of the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, the attention of all Judicial Officers in these districts is directed to the provisions of Section 203 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882.

Unless the Lower Courts record in their Judgments the reason for the finding arrived at, on the point or points for determination, etc., as required by Law, the Appellate Courts cannot deal satisfactorily with appeals or applications for revision.

CIRCULAR ORDER.

No. 994-J.—Dated 21st March 1893.

To—ALL JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN THE AJMERE-MERWARA DISTRICT.

Instances have been brought to notice from which it appears that the endorsements occasionally made by the Courts on the copies of decrees which are filed by decree-holders with their applications for satisfaction are sometimes altered with a view to defraud. It is hereby ordered that, while there is no objection to receiving such copies as heretofore, no endorsement shall be made on them in future by the Courts in Ajmere-Merwara to indicate the amount of the decree due or recovered.

Procedure—Civil.]

Procedure to be followed before framing of Issues.

The following Circular of the Chief Court of Punjab was applied to Ajmere-Merwara by the Commissioner, vide Commissioner's endorsement No. 3045, dated 1st August 1894.

CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. III—2488 G.

To—ALL CIVIL COURTS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 22nd May 1894.

Notwithstanding the explicit nature of the provisions of Chapter IX of the Code of Civil Procedure, and of the instructions given in paragraphs 26 to 32 (inclusive) of Judicial Circular No. I of the volume of Judicial Circulars, 3rd edition, the Judges find that the Courts do not in all cases conduct a thorough examination of the parties before drawing issues.

Subject.
Directions as to the record of pleadings and the examination of the parties in Civil suits before issues are drawn.

2. At the first hearing of a suit the first duty of the Court is to read over, or cause to be read over, to the defendant or his pleader or agent, in a language that he understands, the plaint, paragraph by paragraph, and to ask him whether he admits or denies each allegation of fact made therein. The Court should record the defendant's admission or denial of each allegation of fact, or any explanation in regard thereto which the defendant may desire to make. When this has been done each party will be similarly called on to admit or deny each allegation of fact made in the written statement (if any) of the opposite party, and the replies made will be recorded.

The Court should then proceed to formally examine each party as to all matters in conflict between them until the points in dispute have been reduced to definite questions of fact and law.

The examination of parties or of persons able to answer material questions, not of pleaders, must be on oath or solemn affirmation, as provided in Section 147, Code of Civil Procedure. A pleader, as such, has no authority to make allegations of fact not within his personal knowledge.

3. Where a question of law is raised the party raising it should be called upon to explain fully the grounds on which it is based and the provi-

[Procedure—Civil.]

Procedure to be followed before framing of Issues.

sion of the law relied upon. A bald plea that "the suit is barred by limitation, or that the claim or any matter in issue is *res-judicata*," or that Section 43, Civil Procedure Code, is a bar to it should not be accepted. The party should be called upon to state all the facts necessary to establish the plea, and also the specific provision of the law on which he relies. In a plea intended to be under Section 13 or Section 43, Civil Procedure Code, he must specify the suit, or the suit and judgment, upon which he relies, in such a manner as to enable the same to be produced, if necessary.

4. In order to ensure due compliance with these instructions, the Judges are pleased to prescribe four forms for recording the pleadings of the parties, namely—

Form No. CXVIII A.—Sheet for the reply of the defendant to the plaint.

Form No. CXVIII B.—Sheet for the record of the admission or denial of allegations contained in the written statement of parties.

Form No. CXVIII C.—Sheet for the examination of the plaintiff or some person on his behalf.

Form No. CXVIII D.—Sheet for the examination of the defendant or some person on his behalf.

Where there are more defendants than one, and the defence of all the defendants is not identical, each defendant having a distinct defence to put forward must be separately dealt with, in regard to his reply both to the plaint and to the written statement of the plaintiff, and in regard to his examination under Section 118 of the Code.

5. Form No. CXVIII E is also prescribed for recording the statements of the parties at the first hearing as to the documents to be produced by them under Section 138 of the Code.

6. Appellate and Controlling Courts are required to see that these forms are invariably used, and that the provisions of Sections 117 and 118 of the Code are carefully observed by all subordinate Courts.

Procedure—Civil.]

Procedure to be followed before framing of Issues.

7. Attention is called to the instructions contained in paragraph 29 of Judicial Circular No. I as to the framing of issues. Whether the points in dispute be questions of fact or of law, they should be clearly and definitely recorded in the form of a proposition to be decided by the Court. If the pleadings are recorded as required by law and explained above, the framing of correct and definite issues should not be a matter of difficulty. It is only when the presiding Judge fails to make clear to his own mind what the actual points to be decided are that he is unable to record them in an intelligible manner.

FORM No. CXVIII A.

Sheet for the reply of the defendants to the plaint (Section 117 of the Code of Civil Procedure).

In the Court of _____

at _____

Civil Suit No. _____ of 189 .

Plaintiff.

Versus

Defendant.

IN answer to the plaint the defendant (or his agent or pleader) _____
states as follows:—

(Here insert defendant's reply to each allegation of fact contained in the plaint, paragraph by paragraph.)

FORM No. CXVIII B.

Sheet for the record of the admission or denial of allegations of fact contained in written statements of parties (Section 117 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

In the Court of _____

at _____

[Procedure—Civil.]

*Procedure to be followed before framing of Issues.**Civil Suit No. of 189 .*_____
Plaintiff.*Versus*_____
Defendant.

In reply to the written statement of the _____ the _____
(or his agent or pleader) _____ states as follows :—

(Here insert the reply made to each allegation of fact contained in the
written statement, paragraph by paragraph.)

FORM No. CXVIII C.

*Sheet for the examination of the plaintiff or person able to answer
material questions on his behalf (Sections 118 and 119, Code of Civil Pro-
cedure).*

In the Court of _____

at _____

*Civil Suit No. of 189 . .*_____
Plaintiff.*Versus*_____
Defendant.

_____ examined
on (oath or) solemn affirmation states as follows :—

FORM No. CXVIII D.

*Sheet for the examination of the defendant or person able to answer
material questions on his behalf (Sections 118 and 119, Code of Civil Pro-
cedure).*

In the Court of _____

at _____

Procedure--Civil.]

Forms of Registers.

FORM No. 2.--(CIVIL.)

COURT OF THE

OF

Register of original suits disposed of during 189 .

[NOTE.--The entries in this register will be totalled monthly, quarterly and annually.]

DATE OF DISPOSAL.		1	Month.	2	Date.	3		Number of suits and names of parties.		4	Value.	5	Date of institution.	6	Contested.	7	Uncontested.	8	Transferred to other Courts.	9	Plaint rejected or returned.	10	Dismissed for default or want of prosecution or withdrawn without leave.	11	Withdrawn with leave.	WITHOUT TRIAL.				WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.				WITH CONTEST.		19	Judgment for defendant.	20	Not disposed of at first hearing for final disposal.	21	Number of adjournments, if any.	NUMBER OF WITNESSES.		23	Examined.	24	Number of papers on the record.	25	Signature of Record-keeper, with date of receipt of file.	26	REMARKS.
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[Procedure—Civil.]

Forms of Registers.

FORM No. 3.—(CIVIL.)

COURT OF THE
OF
Register showing the classification and value of suits instituted during the year 189

[NOTE.—The entries in this Register will be totalled monthly, quarterly, and annually. In this register will be entered only suits which have been newly instituted and admitted and registered (Section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure) and not suits received by transfer or on remand, review, or revival.]

Number.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Value.	Suits for money or move- able property.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religio- us and other endow- ments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the pre- vious heads.	Total.	REMARKS.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

REGISTER No. 4.—(CIVIL.)

COURT OF THE

of

Register of Miscellaneous cases for the year 189

[illegible]

* Hide on reverse.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Forms of Registers.

* The following cases will be entered in column 7, the other cases for which no special register has been provided being entered in column 8; no entries need be made in columns 11 to 27 against cases entered in column 8 :—

As to the numbering of cases, see instructions appended to Register No. 1—

1. Orders rejecting or returning plaints or memoranda of appeal.
2. Applications under Sections 22 and 25, Civil Procedure Code, for transfer of suits or appeals.
3. Ditto Sections 99, 103, 108, 558 and 560, Civil Procedure Code.
4. Cases under Sections 232 and 244, Civil Procedure Code.
5. Ditto Section 258, Civil Procedure Code.
6. Claims to and objections to attachment of attached property under Sections 278 and 487, Civil Procedure Code.
7. Applications under Section 287 (C), Civil Procedure Code.
8. Ditto Sections 311-315, Civil Procedure Code.
9. Ditto Sections 318 and 319.
10. Complaints under Sections 328 and 331, except cases falling under Section 331, which are to be treated as suits.
11. Applications under Section 332.
12. Ditto Section 335.
13. Ditto Section 344.
14. Applications by unscheduled creditors under Section 353.
15. Commissions under Section 386 received from other Courts and executed by the Court.
16. Application under Sections 401 and 592.
17. Ditto Section 623.
18. Miscellaneous Criminal Proceedings under Section 170 and 174, Civil Procedure Code, and Sections 195, 435, 471 and 474, Criminal Procedure Code.
19. Applications under Act VIII of 1890.
20. Ditto XXXV of 1858.
21. Ditto VII of 1889, Succession Certificate Act.
22. Ditto V of 1881.
23. Ditto X of 1865.
24. References under the Land Acquisition Act, No. 1 of 1894.
25. Ditto Section 18, Ajmere Courts Regulation, I of 1877.
26. Applications under Section 83 of Act IV of 1882.
27. Ditto Sections 87, 89, 90 and 93 of Act IV of 1882.

Procedure—Civil.]

Forms of Registers.

REGISTER No. 5.—(CIVIL.)

COURT OF THE

Of

Register of application for execution of decrees and orders for the year 189

[NOTE.—Oral applications under Section 256 are to be entered in this register. Decrees and orders sent for execution by other Courts will not be entered unless after transferred, an application has been made for execution under Section 230, or unless the decrees or orders have been sent by a Superior Court to a Subordinate Court for execution. Applications under Section 223 simply for the transfer of decrees or orders to other Courts for execution are not applications for executions and will not be entered in this register. As to the numbers of applications, see instructions on Register No. 1.]

How instituted.				Date of application.		REMARKS.
Whether application is for execution of a decree or order of the Court.	Whether application is for execution of a decree or order of another Court received by transfer.	Whether the application has been restored to the file for any cause.	5	6	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Names of decree-holder and judgment-debtor.				8	9	10
Number of case and date of decree or order sought to be executed.				11	12	13
Amount, property, or other relief sought to be obtained by execution.				14	15	16
Costs incurred after institution of application not included in column 8.				17	18	19
Amount, property, or other relief attained by execution.				20	21	22
Amount, property, or other relief not attained by execution.				23	24	25
Date of disposal.				26	27	28

Forms of Registers.

FO

COURT OF THE

Register of applications for execution of decrees and orders during the year 189

[NOTE.—The entries in this register will be totalled monthly, quarterly, and annually.]

[illegible]

[Procedure—Civil.]

Forms of Registers.

REGISTER No. 8.—(CIVIL.)

COURT OF THE

OF

Register of Insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers during the year 189 .

Date of appointment and name of receiver.	Number of case in miscellaneous register.	Name of applicant.	Number of estates placed in charge of receiver.	AMOUNT OF CREDITOR'S CLAIMS.		AMOUNT OF ASSETS REALIZED.		DISBURSEMENTS.						REMARKS.
				Admitted.	Disallowed.	Date.	Amount.	Remuneration of receiver.		Charges other than creditors' claims.		Creditors' claim.		
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Procedure--Civil.]

Forms of Registers.

REGISTER No. 9.--(CIVIL.)

COURT OF THE

OF

Register of persons committed to jail during the year 189 .

Serial Number of entry.	Number of case in which commitment was directed and names of parties.	Date of commitment.	Name of person committed, with description and place of abode.	Grounds of commitment with section of Code of Civil Procedure or other law.	If commitment was made under Section 336 of the Code of Civil Procedure, amount of judgment debt sought to be recovered.	Term of imprisonment.	Date of release.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

FORM No. 10.—(CIVIL.)

OF

COURT OF THE

Register of Appeals from Decrees for the year 189 .

[NOTE.—*N.B.*—In this register will be entered all appeals originally instituted or received by transfer or on remand, review, or revival. A fresh serial number will be assigned to every appeal originally instituted or received by transfer, and that number will be entered in column 3. In the case of an appeal received on remand, review or revival, no fresh number will be assigned, but the number and year of the original entry of such appeal will be entered in column 3, a note of such remand, review, or revival being made against the original entry of the institution of the appeal.]

Date of presentation of memorials.	How instituted i.e. (1) Originally presented. (2) Received by transfer. (3) Remanded, Section 562. (4) Reviewed, Section 626. (5) Revived, Sections 558 and 560.	Number of appeal.	Name of appellant, with description and place of abode.	Name of respondent, with description and place of abode.	DECREE APPEALED FROM.				Date fixed for hearing.	JUDGMENT.			APPEAL FROM APPELLATE DECREE.			REMARKS.	
					Of what Court.	Number of original Suits.	Particulars.	Amount or value.		Date.	Confirmed, reversed or altered.	For what or amount.	Date of institution.	Date of disposal.	Judgment.		
1		2				9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

REGISTER No. 11.—(CIVIL.)

COURT OF THE

70

Register of Appeals from Decrees disposed of during the year 189

[NOTE.—The entries in this register will be totalled monthly, quarterly, and annually.]

DATE OF DISPOSAL.		HOW DISPOSED OF																	REMARKS.	
Month.	Date.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20	21
		Number of appeal and names of parties.	Value of appeal.	Date of institution.	Number of days appeal remained pending.	Transferred to other Courts.	Summarily rejected, Section 551.	Dismissed for default, Sections 556 and 557, or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under Section 562.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under Section 562.	Whether objection under Section 561 was preferred.	Number of papers on the record.	Signature of Record keeper.	

[*N.B.*—In this register will be entered all appeals originally instituted or received by transfer or on remand, review, or revival. A fresh serial number will be assigned to every appeal originally instituted or received by transfer, and that number will be entered in column 7. In the case of an appeal received on remand, review or revival, no fresh number will be assigned, but the number and year of the original entry of such appeal will be entered in column 7, a note of such remand, review, or revival being made against the original entry of the institution of the appeal.]

Procedure—Civil.]

Forms of Registers.

REGISTER No. 13.—(CIVIL.)

COURT OF THE

OF

Register of returned documents for the year 189

Serial No.	Number and description of case.	Names of parties.	Description of document, with date.	Name of party producing document.	Date when document was filed.	Date of order for return.	Date, actual return.	Signature of officer or- dering return.	Number of party to whom documents re- turned, and signature of the person receiving the same.	Signature of witnesses before whom docu- ment was returned.	Signature of official mak- ing return.	Whether any copy kept.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

[Procedure—Civil.]

Forms of Registers.

REGISTER NO. 14.—(CIVIL.)

Register of witnesses attending in Civil Cases.

Serial No.	Witness.				Name of case.	Date of examination.	Date of discharge.	NUMBER OF DAYS DETAINED.								Amount paid to witness for expenses.	When and by whom paid.	REMARKS.		
	Date of arrival.	Name.	Class.	Whether summoned through Court or not.				One day.	Two days.	Three days.	Four days.	13	14	15	16				17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	

Certificate of refund.

Officer in charge of Treasury or Sub-Treasury.

Presiding Judge.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Forms of Registers.

REVENUE.
No. 16.—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.)
Register of Court-fees.

Month.	1	2	Date.	AD VALOREM FEES.					FIXED FEES.					PROCESS FEES.			Total.		17	18	REMARKS.									
				Plaints.	4	Appeals.	Reviews.	Copies and translations.	Certificates, probates, and letters of administration.	8	Plaints.	9	Appeals.	Civil.	10	Criminal.	11	12	Revenue.	13	Civil.	14	Criminal.	15	Revenue.	16			Refunds under Sections 10, 13, 14, 15 of the Court Fees Act or under Financial Department Notification No. 4650, dated 10th September 1889.	

Procedure--Civil.]

Forms of Registers.

No. 15.--(CIVIL.)
Certificate of refund.

PART I.		PART II.						PART III.																	
		CERTIFICATE OF REFUND OF COURT-FEES.						ADVICE OF REFUND (TO BE SENT BACK TO THE COURT ISSUING CERTIFICATE.)																	
		Name of Court.		Number.		Date.		Amount.		Name of person to whom the refund or payment should be made.		Remarks.		Name of Court.		Number and date of certificate.		Refunded.		Paid.		Amount.		Date of refund or payment.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.	Number.																								
2.	Date (being date of certificate being signed by Presiding Judge).																								
3.	Number of case and names of parties.																								
4.	Amount of fees paid into Court.																								
5.	Date of application for refund.																								
6.	Amount to be refunded.																								
7.	Date of order directing refund.																								
8.	Date on which certificate is made over to the payee.																								
9.	Name of payee.																								
10.	Signature of payee.																								
11.	Signature of person, if any, identifying payee.																								
12.	Rule of Circular Order or section of Act under which refund is to be made.																								
		(Initials of Presiding Judge.)																							

Presiding Judge.

Officer in charge of Treasury or Sub-Treasury.

[Procedure—Civil.]

Forms of Registers.

REVENUE.
No. 16.—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.)
Register of Court-fees.

Month.	Date.	AD VALOREM FEES.				FIXED FEES.						PROCESS FEES.			REMARKS.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17	18
		Plaints.	Appeals.	Reviews.	Copies and translations.	Certificates, probates, and letters of administration.		Plaints.	Appeals.	Civil.	Criminal.	Revenue.	Civil.	Criminal.	Revenue.	Total.	Refunds under Sections 10, 13, 14, 15 of the Court Fees Act or under Financial Department Notification No. 4650, dated 10th September 1889.	

1 2 3 4

No. 17.

Register of Stamp duty and Penalties levied in the Court of

Number.	Names of parties.	Date of order.	Name of party paying duty and penalty.	Description of instrument, with date of execution.	Amount of duty levied.	Amount of penalty levied.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Initials of Nazir.	Date of realization.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

[Procedure—Civil.]

Forms of Registers.

REGISTER No. 18.—(CIVIL.)

Memorandum book of dates of cases for hearing before the Court of

Month.	Day.	Number of case.	Names of parties.	Names of Vakils or Mukhtars, if any.	Description of case.	Value.	Purpose for which case set down for hearing.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

PROCEDURE—CRIMINAL.

[¹] No. 1203.—*Fort William, the 23rd September 1874.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by the *twenty-eighth* of Victoria, Cap. *fifteen*, Section *three*, the Governor-General is pleased to make the following orders:—

I. Original and Appellate criminal jurisdiction shall be hereafter exercised over European British subjects of Her Majesty, by the several High Courts established at Madras and Bombay, and in the North-Western Provinces of India, respectively, as below provided,—

By the High Court at Madras in—

* * * * *

By the High Court at Bombay in—

* * * * *

By the High Court of the North-Western Provinces in—

* * * * *

Ajmere and British Merwara.

[²] No. 178-J.—*Fort William, the 23rd September 1874.*

With reference to Notification No. 1203 of this date, in the Home Department, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in the exercise of the powers conferred by the 28th Victoria, Cap. 15, Section 3 to make the following orders:—

Original and Appellate criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects of Her Majesty, being Christians, resident in the Native States, Territories, and Chiefships, below named shall, until the Governor-General in Council otherwise orders, be exercised by the High Courts of Judicature established at * * * and in the North-Western Provinces, respectively as follows:—

IV. By the High Court of the North-Western Provinces in—

* * * * *

The Merwara Parganas belonging to Meywar and Marwar.

[1] Gazette of India, dated 26th September 1874, part I, page 484.

[2] Gazette of India, dated 26th September 1874, part I, page 485.

[Procedure—Criminal.]

Sections 12, 37 and 68 of C. P. C.

[1] No. 1110-269.—*Abu, the 24th September 1886.*

The officers holding the appointments of Assistant Commissioners of Ajmere and Merwara, being Magistrates of the 1st Class, are invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the District, for the purposes of Act X of 1882, (Criminal Procedure Code), [a] within their respective jurisdictions, with effect from the 18th September 1886.

[2] No. 877.—*Mount Abu, the 15th August 1885.*

Under Sections 12 and 37 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), [a] the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest the Assistant General Superintendent (for the time being) of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in the Upper Rajputana Sub-Agency, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, and with the powers described in Section 206 of the said Act to be exercised within the Ajmere-Merwara District.

[3] No. 259 of 1890.—*Dated Abu, 19th March 1890.*

Under Section 68 of Act X of 1882 (Code of Criminal Procedure), [a] the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest the Sheristedars Readers, or Senior Clerks of the following Courts with power to sign all Summonses issuing from such Courts under the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

1. The District Magistrate of Ajmere and Merwara.
2. The Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.
3. The Extra Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.
4. The Cantonment Magistrate of Nusseerabad.
5. The Deputy Magistrate of Kekri.

[1] See Gazette of India, part II, for 1886, page 600.

[2] " " " " for 1885, page 424.

[3] " " " " for 1890, page 150.

[a] Repealed by Act V of 1898.

Procedure—Criminal.]

Payment of Expenses to Witnesses.

1. The Courts are authorised to pay at the rates specified below the expenses of complainants and witnesses—first, in all cases, whether non-bailable or bailable in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on by, or under the orders of, or with the sanction of, Government, or of any Judge, Magistrate or other public officer; secondly, in all cases entered in column 5 of Schedule II appended to the Code of Criminal Procedure as not bailable, when it shall appear to the presiding officer to be directly in furtherance of the interests of public justice; thirdly, in bailable cases in which the presiding officer of the Court, if a Magistrate of the 1st Class, or the District Magistrate, on the recommendation of any Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd Class, considers that in the interests of public justice such payment is required; fourthly, in all cases in which the witnesses are compelled to attend by the Court under the provisions of Section 540 of the Code. No payment shall be made by the Government to witnesses summoned at the instance of the complainant under Section 244 unless the prosecution appears to the Court to be in furtherance of the interests of public justice.

2. The rates referred to in the foregoing rule are as follows:—

(a). For the ordinary laboring class of natives, two annas per diem.

(b). For natives of higher rank in life, four annas per diem.

(c). For Europeans and Eurasians, and natives of superior rank, a diet allowance according to circumstances. Such allowance shall not generally exceed Rs. 3 per diem, but the Court shall have discretion in special cases to fix it at a higher rate.

3. Travelling expenses will be given only when the journey could not with reasonable ease and expedition, have been performed on foot, or in the case of persons whose age, position and habits of life render it impossible for them to walk. In such cases, in addition to diet allowance, travelling allowance shall be given at the following rates:—

(a). When the journey is by rapid dak by road, the actual expenses incurred up to a maximum limit of four annas a mile.

(b). Where the journey is wholly or partly by rail—

(1) For natives generally, railway fare by the lowest class.

(2) For Europeans, Eurasians and natives of superior rank, second class railway fare; but the Court may at its discretion award

[Procedure—Criminal.]

Payment of Expenses to Witnesses.

first class fare when the persons concerned would from their social position ordinarily travel by the first class.

4. From the above rules are excepted—

(a). Government servants, who shall receive no diet allowance, but shall be entitled to travelling allowance according to the rates admissible under the Civil Travelling Allowance Code.

(b). Witnesses following any profession, such as medicine or law, who shall receive an allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per diem according to circumstances, and when they have to travel a distance exceeding five miles their actual expenses for conveyance (not exceeding eight annas a mile), or first class railway fare. The number of days which should be allowed for the journey to and fro will be determined by the Court ordering the payment in each case. For this purpose a table should be prepared and kept in each Court, showing the distance of each "tháná" from the Sudder Station and subordinate stations, the number of intermediate ferries to be crossed, and the existence or absence of roads or waterways.

<p>5. A Medical Officer other than a Civil Surgeon, or officer in Medical</p> <p>MEDICAL OFFICER.</p> <p>Government of India [Department of Finance and Commerce] Resolution No. 3050, dated the 11th August 1882.</p>	<p>charge of the Civil Station, summoned to give evidence in a Criminal Court touching the result of a post mortem or other examination conducted by him, in cases not falling within the ordinary discharge of his duties, will not be entitled to any remuneration other than the usual expenses paid to a witness.</p>
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[¹] No. 901-127.—*The 1st August 1887.*

In continuation of this Office Notification No. 804-127, dated 29th July 1886, and in supersession of the Notification No. 173-127, dated the 23rd February 1887, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to issue the following supplementary orders regarding the record and payment of expenses of complainants and witnesses in criminal cases in the district of Ajmere-Merwara:—

Procedure—Criminal.]

Payment of Expenses to Witnesses.

1. A register in the following form will be kept up in Courts of Magistrates by the departmental clerk, and in the Court of Session by the Deputy Sheriff attached to that Court :—

Register of Expenses of Complainants and Witnesses.

Serial Number.	Number of Case.	NAME OF		Rate that is (a), (b), of (c), paragraph 2 of Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 804-127, dated 29th July 1886.	Residence.	Number of days allowed for journey to and from Court.	For how many days detained at Court.	Total of columns 7 and 8	Diet allowance.	Travelling expenses.	Total of columns 10 and 11.	Initials of officer before whom paid.	REMARKS.
		Complainant.	Witnesses.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

2. In the Courts of Magistrates attached to the head-quarters of a district the following procedure will be observed in the payment of diet allowance and travelling expenses to complainants and witnesses :—

At the conclusion of an enquiry or trial or of the examination of a witness or at the close of the day, as the Court having regard to the circumstances of the case before it may direct, the departmental clerk will take the orders of the Court as to the payment of diet allowance and travelling expenses, the rates at which payments are to be made, and the number of days to be allowed for journeys to and from the Court, and will then prepare a statement in the form annexed. The Court, after satisfying itself that the statement has been correctly prepared, shall there and then in open Court cause the Nazir of the Court to pay to each complainant or witness the amount shown in the statement as due to him. As soon as the money is paid the presiding officer of the Court will endorse on the statement prepared by the departmental clerk a certificate that the money has been paid in his presence and make the document over to the Nazir as a voucher in

[Procedure—Criminal.]

Payment to Witnesses.

support of the disbursement. No separate receipt will be taken from any complainant or witness to whom a payment is made, but his signature or mark will be taken in column 10 of the statement. The statement referred to above shall be forwarded as soon as practicable to the District Magistrate under whose orders the amount shown therein as due shall be included in the contingent bill.

3. The procedure prescribed in the last preceding rule will be observed, so far as it can be made applicable, in Courts of Sessions and in Courts of Magistrates who are in camp or who are not attached to the head-quarters of a district.

STATEMENT.

NAME.	Rate.	Residence.	Number of days allowed for journey to and from Court.	For how many days detained at Court.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Diet allowance.	Travelling Expenses.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Signature or mark of payee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

ENDORSEMENT.

In the Court of the.....

The.....of.....

CASE No.

Queen E
Vers

Charged under Section.....

Paid in my presence to the perso

Rs.....() on account of e

Procedure--Criminal.]

Payment of Expenses to Witnesses.

1. A register in the following form will be kept up in Courts of Magistrates by the departmental clerk, and in the Court of Session by the Deputy Sheriff attached to that Court:—

Register of Expenses of Complainants and Witnesses.

Serial Number.	Number of Case.	NAME or		Rate that is (a), (b), of (c), paragraph 2 of Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 804-127, dated 29th July 1886.	Residence.	Number of days allowed for journey to and from Court.	For how many days detained at Court.	Total of columns 7 and 8	Diet allowance.	Travelling expenses.	Total of columns 10 and 11.	Initials of officer before whom paid.	REMARKS.
		Complainant.	Witnesses.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

2. In the Courts of Magistrates attached to the head-quarters of a district the following procedure will be observed in the payment of diet allowance and travelling expenses to complainants and witnesses:—

At the conclusion of an enquiry or trial or of the examination of a witness or at the close of the day, as the Court having regard to the circumstances of the case before it may direct, the departmental clerk will take the orders of the Court as to the payment of diet allowance and travelling expenses, the rates at which payments are to be made, and the number of days to be allowed for journeys to and from the Court, and will then prepare a statement in the form annexed. The Court, after satisfying itself that the statement has been correctly prepared, shall there and then in open Court cause the Nazir of the Court to pay to each complainant or witness the amount shown in the statement as due to him. As soon as the money is paid the presiding officer of the Court will endorse on the statement prepared by the departmental clerk a certificate that the money has been paid in his presence and make the document over to the Nazir as a voucher in

[Procedure—Criminal.]

Section 549 C. P. C.

martial, the Magistrate shall stay the proceedings before himself, and if the accused is in his power, deliver him, together with the statement mentioned in Section 549 of the Code, to the authority prescribed in that Section.

II. If, after a Magistrate has been moved by the military authorities to proceed against a person subject to military law for an offence for which that person is liable under the Army Act 1881, Section 41, to be tried by Court-martial, an officer to whose command the person is subject notifies to the Magistrate that in the opinion of the Military authorities the accused should be tried by a Court-martial, the Magistrate if he has not, before receiving the notice, done or made an act or order specified in clause (2), sub-clause (a), sub-clause (b), sub-clause (c), or sub-clause (d) of Rule I, shall stay the proceedings before himself, and if the accused is in his power, deliver him, together with the statement mentioned in Section 549 of the Code, to the authority prescribed in that section.

III. If a person who has been delivered by a Magistrate to a commanding officer, under Rule I, clause (3), or under Rule II, for the purpose of being tried by Court-martial, is not brought to trial before a Court-martial for the offence of which he is accused or effectual proceedings have not been taken, or have not been ordered to be taken against him, the Magistrate shall report the circumstance—

(a)—In cases occurring within the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or by the Governor of Bombay in Council, for the information and orders of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George or of Bombay, as the case may be; and

(b)—In other cases, through the Local Government, for the information and orders of the Governor-General in Council.

[1] No. 759-I.,—*Dated 4th March 1885.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 415 of Act XXI of 1879 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General is pleased to invest the Assistant General Superintendent (for the time being) of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in the Upper Rajputana Sub-Agency, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class under Sections 12 and 37 of Act X of 1882, and with the powers described in Section 206 of the said Act, to commit persons for trial to the Court of Session for any offence triable by such Court.

Procedure--Criminal.]

List of Ry. Officers through whom Summonses, &c., served.

[1] No. 16-J.—*Fort William, dated the 4th February 1876.*

In continuation of Notification No. 2199-G. [2] dated 11th October 1872, and in exercise of the power conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of "the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that in virtue of arrangements made with the Maharaja of Jeypur in that behalf, he the said Governor-General in Council now possesses and hereby delegates to the Court of Session constituted by the said Notification power to summon any male European British subject (as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure) between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, and residing in any part of the territory of Jeypur, to serve as an assessor on any trial before the said Court.

List of Railway Officers through whom Summonses and attachment orders should be served on Railway Subordinate, 1894.

DEPARTMENT.	Office through which Summonses to be served.	Office through which attachment orders should be served.
Management	Nil.	Agent, Bombay.
Audit and Accounts	Assistant and Coaching Division, Ajmere.	Chief Auditor and Acett., Bombay.
Engineering	Engineer-in-Chief, Ajmere.	Engineer-in-chief, Ajmere.
Traffic	Traffic Supdt., Ajmere.	Traffic. Supt., Ajmere.
Locomotive	Locomotive Suprintendent, Ajmere.	Locomotive Supt., Ajmere.
Carriage and Wagon	Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Ajmere.	Carriage and Wagon Supt., Ajmere.
Stores	Deputy Storekeeper, Ajmere.	Chief Storekeeper, Bombay.
Medical	Chief Medical Officer, Bombay	Chief Medical Officer, Bombay
Police	Assistant Inspector-General R. M. Ry. Police, Ajmere.	Assistant Inspector-General R. M. Ry. Police, Ajmere.

[1] Gazette of India for 1876, part I, page 72.

[2] Notification No. 2199-G, dated 11th October 1872, was superseded by Notification No. 1461-J., dated 20th September 1880, which was superseded by Notification No. 1008-I., dated 18th March 1884.

[Procedure—Criminal.]

Examination of Accused Persons.

No. 1397 of 1878.—*Dated Ajmere the 7th December 1878.*

From—THE SESSION JUDGE AND COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

To—ALL CRIMINAL COURTS IN AJMERE-MERWARA.

It has been observed that it is the almost universal practice in all Criminal Courts to take down examinations of accused persons in what passes for Urdu instead of in the language in which they are given.

2. Comparing the provisions of the two parts of Chapter XXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and especially Sections 334 and 335 with Section 346, it seems clear that the Code contemplates the statement of an accused person being, whenever practicable, recorded in the language in which it is given, and not in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held (as determined by the Local Government, under Section 377), or in English, or in the vernacular language of the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, when such language is not identical with the language in ordinary use.

3. The Court accordingly considers it expedient to issue the following instructions for the guidance of the Criminal Courts subordinate to its authority:—

- (a.) Statements of accused persons recorded under Sections 346 and 122 of the Criminal Procedure Code must, whenever practicable, be recorded in the language in which they are made.
- (b).—When such language is not the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, as determined by the Local Government under Section 337, Criminal Procedure Code, or the language prescribed by an order under Section 335, Criminal Procedure Code, the record of the statement must in all appealable cases be translated into the language of the district, or into English where the Sessions Judge or Magistrate ordinarily writes his proceedings in English, and such translations must be authenticated by the signature of the translator and also of the Judge and or Magistrate before whom the statement is made.

Procedure—Criminal.]

Infliction of Punishment of Whipping by Criminal Courts.

From—THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

To—THE COMMISSIONER AND SESSIONS JUDGE, AJMERE-MERWARA.

No. 669.—*Dated the 25th August 1882.*

In reply to your letter No. 482-J., dated the 5th August 1882, I am directed to convey the sanction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner to the extension to the Ajmere-Merwara district of Punjab Chief Court Book-Circular No. VIII-1660, dated 25th May 1882, on the subject of the infliction of the punishment of whipping by Criminal Courts.

The Punjab Chief Court Book-Circular No. VIII-1660.—Dated 25th May 1882.

In communicating to the Criminal Courts of the Province the accompanying Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the infliction of the punishment of whipping by Criminal Courts, the Judges, by the desire of the Local Government, invite special attention to the following points:—

- (1) That persons in a respectable position of life should not ordinarily be whipped.
- (2) That the punishment should only be inflicted in cases of false evidence, extortion, and forgery under very exceptional circumstances.
- (3) That whipping, as an additional punishment should only be ordered when a further deterrent appears to be really called for in the interests of justice.
- (4) That special care and judgment should be exercised in times of agricultural scarcity and distress.

2. It will be observed that the amendments proposed in paragraph 2 of the Resolution have since been enacted in Sections 32, 390, 392, and 393 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, which will come into force on the 1st January 1883.

Not later than the 1st October next, Deputy Commissioners should submit, through Commissioners of Divisions, the names of the Magistrates of the second class who, they consider, should be specially empowered under Section 32 to pass sentences of whipping. It seems desirable that Tahsildars in charge of outlying tahsils should be given the power, provided that the discretion of the officer can be relied on.

Preparation of Descriptive Rolls of Prisoners.

With reference to Section 390, it should be noted that from the 1st January next it will be necessary, when a sentence of whipping is passed, for the Court to specify the time and place of execution, and in this connection it must be remembered that the punishment is never to be inflicted in public, or in front of the Court House, but in some walled enclosure (paragraph 3 of Judicial Circular LII).

The provisions of Section 392, which give effect to the third amendment proposed by the Government of India, are in keeping with paragraphs 1 and 2 of Judicial Circular LII.

Clause (c) of Section 393 imposes a new restriction, which should be specially noted.

CIRCULAR MEMO.

No. 142-J.—Dated 25th March 1886.

To—ALL CRIMINAL COURTS IN THE AJMERE-MERWARA DISTRICT, DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF JAIL, AJMERE.

According to the existing practice in this District the Descriptive Roll of each person sent up by the Police is embodied in the charge sheet, but as it is always incomplete and its entries are admittedly made in a perfunctory manner it can hardly be relied upon as a safe guide for the future recognition of the prisoner by the Police, who have therefore to depend on the description given of him in the Jail Register.

With a view to ensuring the proper recognition of re-convicted prisoners the following instructions are issued :—

1. In future the Police should take special care with the preparation of the Descriptive Rolls of prisoners. To ensure a complete description being given the particulars specified below should be given on the back of the charge sheet, and it shall be the duty of the Police Officer concerned to see that they are correctly entered.

[illegible]

Procedure—Criminal.]*Service of Summonses in Native States.*

2. In the event of any prisoner being convicted the particulars given in columns 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 above should be noted at the foot of the warrant of commitment to prison and signed by the Magistrate. After this they can be copied into the Jail Register.

CIRCULAR MEMO.

No. 156-G of 1887.—*Dated Ajmere, the 10th February 1887.*

To—ALL CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS IN AJMERE-MERWARA.

It has been brought to my notice that in many instances sufficient time is not allowed for service of summonses forwarded for service in Native States. The attention of the Subordinate Courts is therefore invited to the necessity of allowing ample time in all such cases. As a rule it would be well for Courts issuing such summonses to allow a period of six weeks or two months for their service.

In respect to cases shown in the monthly statements as pending for more than two months, it would be well for the Court concerned to note either on the statement or in a memo attached that the delay in a certain number of such cases (the number to be specified) is due to summonses served on persons resident in Native States not having been returned in time.

CIRCULAR MEMO.

No. 144-P.—*Dated 23rd June 1887.*

As the instructions contained in the subjoined Resolution of the Government of India apply to Ajmere-Merwara, being part of British India, and as copies of the Resolution have not been forwarded to this office, and are not obtainable, it is hereby reprinted and circulated for the information and guidance of officers in these districts.

[Procedure—Criminal.]

*Recognition and Classification of Habitual Criminals.*No. $\frac{27}{1801-11}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial), under date Calcutta, the 14th December 1886.

READ again—

Home Department Resolution No. 4—254-64, dated the 25th February 1885, on the subject of the recognition of reconvicted prisoners and the definition of the term “habitual criminal.”

Read also the replies to the above-mentioned Resolution, namely,—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 2164, dated 19th August 1885.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 5808, dated 17th August 1885.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1669-P., dated 16th August 1886.

Letter from the Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1072—VI-144-6, dated 19th June 1885.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1463 S., dated 24th September 1885.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3358-41, dated 8th September 1885.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 273—36-J., dated 10th July 1885.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 813, dated 22nd May 1885.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 139—1-20, dated 23rd April 1885.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 180-G., dated 18th May 1885.

Procedure—Criminal.]*Recognition and Classification of Habitual Criminals.***RESOLUTION.**

In the Resolution dated the 25th February 1885, cited in the preamble, the following questions were discussed, namely,—

- (1) The measures which should be taken to provide for the recognition of re-convicted prisoners in view to their being adequately dealt with, not only by the Courts, but also by the jail authorities after admission into jail ;
- (2) The definition of the term “habitual criminal” for purposes of Jail discipline ; and
- (3) Whether the duty of determining the classification and treatment in jail of a convict as an “habitual” should be placed entirely upon the Magistracy, or partly upon the Magistracy and partly upon the police and jail authorities ; and whether it would not be possible to lay down more definite rules of procedure in this matter than at present exist.

2. In regard to the first of these points, the Government of India suggested—

- (a) That a descriptive roll of every prisoner arrested by the police should, as suggested by the Jail conference of 1877, be prepared at the station-house, and be sent up with the prisoner to the Magistrate; and that such descriptive roll, in the event of the final conviction of the prisoner by the Magistrate, should be copied in a register to be kept up in the jail for this purpose ;
- (b) That the police in sending up an accused person to the Magistrate should embody in the charge sheet as complete a record as possible of all his previous convictions ;
- (c) That the jail authorities should not content themselves with the information obtained from the Magistrate or from the police as to the former convictions recorded against a convict, but should endeavour to ascertain from the subordinate jail officers, warders and long-term convicts, as well as from the jail records, if the prisoner, has been previously convicted ; and

[Procedure—Criminal.]

Imprisonment in default of Payment of Fine under the Gambling Act.

all cases in which it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court is competent to award, the fact, date and place of the previous convictions should be set out in the charge, and the reply of the accused as to whether he admits such, or not, should be recorded. In the event of the fact being denied by the accused it should be proved in the manner prescribed in section 511 of the Code. Should he admit the fact, it requires no further proof. If it effects the sentence awarded it should invariably be noticed in the judgment.

— — —

COMMISSIONER'S CIRCULAR.

No. 2092-J.—*Dated the 30th May 1894.*

To—ALL THE MAGISTRATES IN AJMERE-MERWARA.

Several cases have lately come to the notice of this Court in which offenders against the provisions of the Gambling Act (III of 1867) have been sentenced to suffer imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

2. The attention of the Courts in Ajmere-Merwara is accordingly invited to the annexed ruling of the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in which it is held that this practice is illegal. It is there decided that as the Gambling Act was passed prior to the General Clauses Act (I of 1868) the provisions of Section 5 of the latter Act and hence of Sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code do not apply to the Gambling Act, and that consequently the award of imprisonment either simple or rigorous in lieu of payment of fine under the Gambling Act is illegal.

— — —

Orders by the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, dated 26th April 1892, in re Crown versus Ram Pershad and 11 others, charge Gambling, Section 13 of Act 3 of 1867.

The award of imprisonment either simple or rigorous being illegal it has been cancelled by this Court.

Procedure—Criminal.]

Juvenile Offenders.

No. 1337-J.—*Dated the 18th April 1893.*

The attention of all the Courts in Ajmere-Merwara is invited to the undermentioned circular issued by the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, regarding the detention of juvenile offenders in the Ajmere jail.

CIRCULAR.

It having recently come to the notice of the Judicial Commissioner that a first-class Magistrate sentenced a juvenile offender to 6 month's imprisonment and subsequently converted that sentence into one of 2 years' detention in the juvenile ward of the Ajmere jail, all Subordinate Courts are hereby informed that such an alteration of punishment is illegal, as amounting to an enhancement of the original sentence.

They are further reminded that the Reformatory Schools Act (No. V of 1876) is not in force in Ajmere-Merwara. But although for this reason the provisions of that Act cannot be utilized, any Court sentencing a juvenile offender (as such) may, in awarding sentence, well bear in mind that there is a ward in the Ajmere jail specially provided for juvenile offenders and conducted under the Rules sanctioned by Government of India in Foreign Department letter No. 5214-I., dated 17th December 1887.

2. This ward, however, though differing considerably from the jail proper in respect to its discipline can hardly be considered as fulfilling in more than a partial degree the purposes of a Reformatory School pure and simple, and therefore Courts should not in passing sentence on juvenile offenders, be guided by the idea that they will be sent to a Reformatory School, and therefore that the sentence should not be less than two years. Short sentences in the juvenile ward should not be discouraged when the offence is trivial and the offender not an habitual thief.

CIRCULAR.

Under the provisions of Act VII of 1894, juvenile offenders sentenced to detention for terms of two years and upwards can now be transferred from the Ajmere Juvenile Ward to the Reformatory School at Bareilly or elsewhere.

[Procedure—Criminal.]

Juvenile Offenders.

The attention of all the Courts in Ajmere-Merwara is again directed to the Circular* issued by the Judicial Commissioner on the 20th March 1893, in connection with this subject, with the remark that, except for trivial offences, such sentences should be awarded to juvenile offenders as will allow of their being placed under the useful training and discipline afforded by the regularly constituted Reformatory Schools in the North of India.

* Copy forwarded under this office endorsement, dated 18th April 1893.

No. $\frac{2150}{2151}$ -J. —Dated 5th June, 1894.

To—THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, $\frac{\text{AJMERE}}{\text{MERWARA}}$.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that the Officers presiding over all the Courts within your jurisdiction may be desired to observe the Rules below regarding the Classification of Habitual Criminals:—

- (1) Whenever a person is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence the Magistrate who passes the sentence shall determine whether the prisoner is to be classed as an habitual criminal or otherwise, and shall endorse the word "habitual" or "non-habitual" as the case may be, legibly on the warrant of Commitment, and sign such endorsement.
- (2) If the prisoner has been previously convicted, a statement containing the particulars of the previous convictions should be attached to the warrant of Commitment.

Procedure—Criminal.]

Juvenile Offenders.

No. 1337-J.—*Dated the 18th April 1893.*

The attention of all the Courts in Ajmere-Merwara is invited to the undermentioned circular issued by the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, regarding the detention of juvenile offenders in the Ajmere jail.

CIRCULAR.

It having recently come to the notice of the Judicial Commissioner that a first-class Magistrate sentenced a juvenile offender to 6 month's imprisonment and subsequently converted that sentence into one of 2 years' detention in the juvenile ward of the Ajmere jail, all Subordinate Courts are hereby informed that such an alteration of punishment is illegal, as amounting to an enhancement of the original sentence.

They are further reminded that the Reformatory Schools Act (No. V of 1876) is not in force in Ajmere-Merwara. But although for this reason the provisions of that Act cannot be utilized, any Court sentencing a juvenile offender (as such) may, in awarding sentence, well bear in mind that there is a ward in the Ajmere jail specially provided for juvenile offenders and conducted under the Rules sanctioned by Government of India in Foreign Department letter No. 5214-I., dated 17th December 1887.

2. This ward, however, though differing considerably from the jail proper in respect to its discipline can hardly be considered as fulfilling in more than a partial degree the purposes of a Reformatory School pure and simple, and therefore Courts should not in passing sentence on juvenile offenders, be guided by the idea that they will be sent to a Reformatory School, and therefore that the sentence should not be less than two years. Short sentences in the juvenile ward should not be discouraged when the offence is trivial and the offender not an habitual thief.

CIRCULAR.

Under the provisions of Act VII of 1894, juvenile offenders sentenced to detention for terms of two years and upwards can now be transferred from the Ajmere Juvenile Ward to the Reformatory School at Bareilly or elsewhere.

[Procedure—Criminal.]

Juvenile Offenders.

The attention of all the Courts in Ajmere-Merwara is again directed to the Circular* issued by the Judicial Commissioner on the 20th March 1893, in connection with this subject, with the remark that, except for trivial offences, such sentences should be awarded to juvenile offenders as will allow of their being placed under the useful training and discipline afforded by the regularly constituted Reformatory Schools in the North of India.

No. $\frac{2150}{2151}$ -J. —Dated 5th June, 1894.

To—THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, $\frac{\text{AJMERE}}{\text{MERWARA.}}$

SIR,

I have the honor to request that the Officers presiding over all the Courts within your jurisdiction may be desired to observe the Rules below regarding the Classification of Habitual Criminals:—

- (1) Whenever a person is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence the Magistrate who passes the sentence shall determine whether the prisoner is to be classed as an habitual criminal or otherwise, and shall endorse the word "habitual" or "non-habitual" as the case may be, legibly on the warrant of Commitment, and sign such endorsement.
- (2) If the prisoner has been previously convicted, a statement containing the particulars of the previous convictions should be attached to the warrant of Commitment.

CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.

CIRCULAR MEMO.

No. 14-2549-G.—*Dated Lahore, the 1st June 1894.*

To—ALL SESSIONS JUDGES, DISTRICT MAGISTRATES, CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES, AND OFFICERS EXERCISING MAGISTERIAL POWERS IN MILITARY STATIONS.

Irregularities in procedure in the trial of offences by officers exercising magisterial powers in military stations.

The Judges have observed that officers exercising magisterial powers in military stations do not always follow the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure in dealing with cases coming before them in a judicial capacity. Even in the larger cantonments, to which a trained Cantonment Magistrate is usually attached, it has been found that breaches of cantonment rules, offences under section 34 of the Police Act, and similar cases are not always dealt with according to law, while in smaller military stations, where an untrained military officer is usually invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, it frequently happens that no proper record of evidence and of the proceedings is maintained, and that, very generally, all that is done is to enter the name of the person tried, the offence committed, and the nature of the punishment awarded, in a book kept for the purpose, but not authorized by law. Several instances have come to notice in which Cantonment Magistrates exercising summary powers have failed to comply with the requirements of the Code as to the manner in which summary trials shall be conducted.

Ordinary rules of procedure must be observed. Sessions Judges and District Magistrates to afford guidance and exercise supervision.

2. In cases in which an untrained and inexperienced officer is invested with magisterial powers for the purpose of dealing with petty breaches of sanitary and other similar rules, the same knowledge of the law cannot perhaps be expected as may well be required from officers permanently holding the office of Cantonment Magistrate after undergoing the usual examinations in law and procedure; but the Judges must insist on the ordinary rules of procedure being observed by all officers exercising criminal jurisdiction under their superintendence and control, and look to Sessions Judges and District Magistrates to exercise proper supervision over the way in which such officers discharge their magisterial duties, and to afford guidance to those

[Procedure—Criminal.]

who need it. The general rules governing the trial of criminal cases are not difficult to master, and any officer who undertakes magisterial duties must make himself acquainted with them.

3. A wide distinction must be made between the administrative and judicial functions of military officers invested with authority under the law applicable to military stations. Fines imposed on the members of sanitary and other establishments for neglect of duty, &c., are so imposed under administrative authority, and with such matters the Chief Court has no concern. But when any person is charged with an offence against the criminal law (whether such offence falls under the Indian Penal Code, the Cantonments Act and Rules made thereunder, the Police Act, or any other local or special law or rule made thereunder in force in a military station), he is entitled to be tried before a competent court in accordance with the procedure prescribed for conducting criminal trials.

Distinction to be drawn between administrative and judicial functions.

4. Criminal proceedings may be initiated in one of three ways, described in section 191* of the Code of Criminal Procedure, *viz.*, (a) on complaint, (b) on a police report, or (c) on information received from any person other than a Police Officer, or in the Magistrate's own knowledge or suspicion. By Punjab Government Notification No. 99, dated the 3rd February 1883, all Magistrates are empowered to take cognizance of offences under clause (a) or clause (b), and all Magistrates of the first or second class may take cognizance of offences under clause (c).

Initiation of criminal proceedings.

5. The first step in initiating proceedings upon complaint is to examine the complainant (section 200 of the Code) on oath or affirmation, and to reduce the substance of the examination to writing. The Magistrate should consult the second schedule of the Code to satisfy himself as to his power to take cognizance of the offence. If the complaint has been made in writing, and the Magistrate is not competent to take cognizance of the case, he will proceed as directed in section 201.

Examination of complainant.

6. Section 202 empowers Magistrates of the first and second class to make, or cause to be made, further inquiry before issuing process. Directions on this subject are given in Judicial Circular No. L (3rd edition of Judicial Circulars).

Inquiry under section 202, Code of Criminal Procedure.

7. If the Magistrate considers that there is no sufficient ground for proceeding he may dismiss the complaint under section 203.

Dismissal of complaint under section 203.

* Now Section 190, *Vide* Act V of 1898.

Procedure—Criminal.]

Issue of process.

8. If he considers that there is sufficient ground for calling upon the accused to answer the complaint he will issue a summons or a warrant, as laid down in section 204.

Procedure in inquiry into cases triable by Court of Session or High Court.

9. When the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate the latter must first consider whether he has power to try the case himself, or whether the case is triable only by the Court of Session or High Court. In the latter event he must proceed (provided he is competent to commit for trial) in the manner described in Chapter XVIII of the Code.

Three modes of procedure in cases triable by Magistrates.

10. If the case is triable by the Magistrate himself he must proceed in one of the following ways:—

- (a) In the manner prescribed in Chapter XX of the Code if the case is a summons case as defined in section 4 (t).
- (b) In the manner prescribed in Chapter XXI if the case is a warrant case.
- (c) In the manner prescribed in Chapter XXII if the case is one which may be tried summarily and the Magistrate is empowered to try offences summarily. In this connection it may be observed that, under section 530 of the Code, if any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in this behalf, tries an offender summarily, his proceedings are void.

Procedure in summary trials.

11. It is important to notice that for summary trials two modes of procedure are prescribed, one to be followed in cases where there is no appeal (section 263), and the other to be followed in appealable cases (section 264). In appealable cases a formal judgment must be recorded; in non-appealable cases the particulars required by section 263 must be recorded in a special register of summary trials, and even in the latter class of cases the Magistrate should record "the brief statement of the reasons" for conviction (clause *h*) in such a manner that this court on revision may be able to judge whether there are sufficient materials to support the conviction. The register above-mentioned must be used only for trials conducted under Chapter XXII of the Code.

[Procedure—Criminal.]

12. Directions as to the mode of recording evidence are contained in Chapter XXV. In summons cases only a memorandum of the substance of the evidence has to be recorded (section 355). In other cases the whole of the evidence must be taken down by the Magistrate, or in his presence and hearing. The examination of the accused is to be recorded as directed in section 364. Mode of recording evidence.

13. The law relating to bail is contained in Chapter XXXIX of the Bail Code.

14. A list of the registers to be maintained is given in Part II of Judicial Circular No. XLV. The forms of the Registers will be found in Appendix No. I of the Judicial Circulars. Registers.

15. With regard to the recovery and disposal of fines imposed under magisterial authority, the provisions of Judicial Circular No. LXI must be observed. Such fines must invariably be paid into the public accounts, such portions of them as may, under the orders of Government, be payable into the Cantonment Fund, being subsequently drawn from the treasury by the Cantonment Committee in the usual manner. The Magistrate's duty ends with placing the fine in the treasury, any subsequent action being taken by the Cantonment authorities. Thus, a Cantonment Magistrate must not confuse duties as a Magistrate with functions which he may exercise in connection with the Cantonment Committee or Cantonment authority under the Cantonments Act. Fines.

16. As regards establishments, it is in the power of the District Magistrate to apply in the usual manner for such establishment as may be necessary for every officer who exercises magisterial powers in his district. If the Cantonment Committee or Cantonment authority do not provide a proper establishment, the matter should be referred for the orders of Government. Establishments.

FORMS OF REGISTERS (CRIMINAL)

The following forms of Registers (Criminal) have been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, for use in the Courts in Ajmere-Merwara under Section 553 of the Criminal Procedure Code, *vide* Notification

No. $\frac{149}{483}$, dated $\frac{19\text{th February } 1895, [\alpha]}{3\text{rd May } 1895, [\beta]}$

[α] *Vide* Gazette of India for 1895, part II, page 244, *et. seq.*

[β] " " " " page 582. "

Procedure—Criminal.]

Forms of Registers.

No. 1.—(CRIMINAL MAGISTERIAL COURTS.)

COURT OF THE

OF

Register of Cases.

Serial No. of cases.		1	2	3	4	5	Name of complainant.		6	7	8	Accused.		Office of which complaint was made or recognizance taken with section.		Complaint dismissed under Sections 203 and date of dismissal.		Date.	Office found applicable by Magistrate, with section.		Discharged.	On withdrawal from prosecution.		Otherwise.	Convicted.	Committed.	Referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Total.	Abstract of order disposing of the case.		Abstract of order of Appellate Court, if any.	Abstract of order of Superior Court in referred cases.	Number of papers on the record.	Signature of Record-keeper on receipt of record and date.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26											

Forms of Registers.

NO. 2.—(CRIMINAL MAGISTERIAL COURTS.)

OF

COURT OF THE

Ledger of Cases.

[illegible]

Serial No.	1	Date of institution.	2	Law and section under which proceedings initiated.	3	Police Station.	4	Description of initiatory paper, with name of petitioner or person making report.	5	Abstract of initiatory paper.	6	7	Number.	8	Name, parentage, caste, residence and age.	9	Intermediate orders.	10	Abstract of final order, with date.	11	Discharged.	12	Convicted.	13	Number of papers on the record.	14	Signature of Record-keeper on receipt of record and date.	15	REMARKS.
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[Procedure—Criminal.]

Forms of Registers.

No. 4.—(CRIMINAL—SESSIONS COURT.)

Register of Committed Cases.

1	Serial Number.	
2	District.	
3	Name of committing officer.	
4	Offence charged, with Section.	
5	Number.	
6	Name, with parentage, residence and caste.	
7	Age.	
8	Date of commitment.	
9	Date of receipt or record from office or Magistrate.	
10	Date fixed for trial by Court of Sessions.	
11	Date on which trial was concluded.	
12	Number of days case lasted.	
13	Offence found applicable by Sessions Judge, with Section.	
14	After having been detained in custody.	
15	Not having been detained in custody.	
16	After having been detained in custody.	
17	Not having been detained in custody.	
18	Appealable sentence passed.	
19	Non-appealable sentence passed.	
20	Referred to High Court.	
21	Died, escaped, or transferred.	
22	Total.	
23	Abstract of order of High Court in referred cases.	
24	Names of Jurors.	
25	Approved of verdict.	
26	Wholly.	
27	Partially.	
28	Submitted case to High Court under Section 307.	
29	Names of Assessors.	
30	Agreed with all Assessors.	
31	One Assessor.	
32	Two Assessors.	
33	All Assessors.	
34	Number of papers on the record.	
35	Signature of Record-keeper on receipt of record, and date.	
36	REMARKS.	

Procedure—Criminal.]

Forms of Registers.

No. 5.—(CRIMINAL—SESSIONS COURT.)

COURT OF THE

OF

Register of cases referred to the Court of Session and of proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Serial No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NUMBER OF PERSONS			12	13	14	15	REMARKS.
		Name of referring officer, if any.	Section of Penal Code or Code of Criminal Procedure.	Number.	Name, with parentage, residence, and caste.	Date of reference or institution.	Date of disposal.	Number of days case lasted.	Discharge.	Acquitted.	Convicted or otherwise subjected to order.	Particulars of final order.	Number of papers on the record.	Signature of Record-keeper on receipt of record and date.		

Procedure—Criminal.]

Forms of Registers.

No. 7.—(CRIMINAL—COURTS OF SESSIONS AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.)

COURT OF THE

OF

Register of Appeals.

Serial No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NUMBER OF PERSONS								REMARKS.												
	Date of institution of appeal.	Date of receipt of record.	Abstract of sentence or order appealed against and date.	Name of officer whose sentence or order is appealed against.	Names of appellants.	Date of disposal of appeal.	Number of days appeal lasted.		Died, escaped, or transferred.	10	Appeal rejected.	11	Sentenced or order confirmed.	12	Sentence reduced or order otherwise altered.	13	Reversed.	14	Proceedings quashed.	15	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	16	Referred to the High Court.	17	Number of papers on the record.	18	Signature of Record-keeper on receipt of record, original and in appeal, and date.	19	

Register of Revision Cases.

Serial No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	NUMBER OF PERSONS								16	17	18	REMARKS.
	Date of application or calling for record (where no application was presented.)	Date of receipt of record.	Abstract of order which is subject of revision and date.	Name of officer whose order is subject of revision.	Names of persons, orders in respect of whom are subject of revision.	Date of disposal of case.	Number of days case lasted.		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Number of papers on the record.	Signature of Record-keeper on receipt of record, original, and in revision, and date.			
									Died, escaped, or transferred.	Application rejected.	Order confirmed.	Order modified or altered.	Order annulled.	Commitment, new trial, or further enquiry ordered.	Referred to the High Court.					

Procedure—Criminal.]

Forms of Registers.

No. 9.—(CRIMINAL—ALL COURTS.)

Register of witnesses attending the Criminal Court.

Serial No.	Date of arrival.	Name and residence of witness.	Names of parties.	Charge.	Date of examination.	Date of discharge.	NUMBER OF DAYS DETAINED.										REMARKS.	
							One day.	Two days.	Three days.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								18	

[Procedure—Criminal.]

Forms of Registers.

No. 10.—(CRIMINAL—ALL COURTS.)
Registers of fines, penalties of forfeited bonds, etc., for the Court of

Serial No. and year of series.	Number of case.	Names of parties.	Date of order.	Amount of fine or penalty.	Name of person by whom payable.	Amount of fine (if any) awarded as compensation or reward.	Amount (if any) remitted and by what authority.	Date of warrant for levy.	REALIZATIONS.			COMPENSATION OR REWARD PAID.		FINES OR PENALTY REFUNDED.		WRITTEN OFF AS IRRECOVERABLE.		REMARKS.
									Date.	For credit to Government.	For credit to Local or Municipal Fund.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

NOTE.—At the end of every six months, the presiding officer of each Court will certify in the register that he has taken proceedings in the case of all outstanding fines and penalties that seem capable of realization. All fines, penalties, etc., outstanding at the close of the half-year will be brought forward and totalled in the register in red ink at the foot of the certificate recorded as above directed, as the opening entries of the next half-year.

Prescribed by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara in his Notification No. 901-127, dated the 1st August 1888.

Serial No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	REMARKS.
		Number of cases.	Complainants.	Witnesses.	Rate, that is (a), (b), or (c), paragraph 2 of Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 804-127, dated the 20th July 1886.	Residence.	Number of days allowed for journey to and from Court.	For how many days detained at Court.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Diet allowance.	Travelling expenses.	Total of columns 10 and 11.	Initials of officer whom paid.		

[Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Destruction of useless Records.[1] No. 605-359.—*Abu, the 3rd June 1889.*

The following rules framed under Section 5 of Act III of 1879, for destruction of useless Judicial Records and Registers in Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmere, have been sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, and are published for general information.

GENERAL.

RULE I.

All judicial records and registers which by the lapse of a year, have become liable to destruction under the following Rules, shall be destroyed during the months of *August and September*.

RULE II.

The destruction of such records and registers shall be carried out —

(a). In the District Record Office under the supervision of one of the District Officers.

(b). In the Small Cause Court, Ajmere, under the supervision of the Clerk of the Court.

(c). In the Small Cause Courts at Nasirabad and Beawar, under the supervision of the Judges of those Courts.

RULE III.

The destruction shall be effected by tearing, with the exception of the court fee stamps, which shall be burnt in the presence of the supervising officer. The paper shall then be sold by Public Auction, and the proceeds shall be credited to the Record Office Fund.

RECORDS.

RULE IV.

All Civil records required by these Rules to be preserved in perpetuity shall be arranged in three separate Files, A, B and C.

RULE V.

All other Civil, and all Criminal records shall be arranged in Files A and B only.

[1] See Gazette of India, dated 15th June 1889, part II, page 325.

Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Destruction of useless Records.

RULE VI.

In the case of Civil records referred to in Rule IV. File A. shall contain the following papers:—

(A.) In all original cases:—

1. The index of papers.
2. The order sheet.
3. The plaint together with any schedule annexed thereto, and all documents, whether original or copies, filed with the plaint.

NOTE.—In miscellaneous cases, the petition or written application of the party setting the Court in motion will take the place of the plaint.

4. The written statements and pleadings of the parties.
5. Applications of parties who are strangers to the suit, with the Court's orders thereon.
6. The memorandum of issues, with amended or additional issues, if any.
7. All depositions of witnesses.
8. All documents received by the Court during the trial as evidence between the parties.
9. Report of Commissioners.
10. Reports furnished by the Record Department.
11. Award or other final return of Arbitrators and documents submitted therewith.
12. Deeds of withdrawal, compromise, or confession of judgment.
13. Orders of arrest, or attachment before judgment, with all documents relating thereto.
14. The judgment or other final order.
15. The decree.
16. All notes in the handwriting of the Judge.
17. Applications for review of judgment with the Court's orders thereon.
18. Judgments and decrees of Appellate Courts, if any.
19. All orders passed in execution proceedings, with all applications, objections and receipts and acknowledgments filed in execution proceedings.
20. Plan of locality.

[Procedure—Miscellaneous.

Destruction of useless Records.

(B.) In Appeal cases:—

1. The index of papers.
2. The order sheet.
3. The petition of appeal.
4. Copies of judgments and decrees of Lower Courts.
5. Any cross-objection filed by the respondent under section 561 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
6. Finding on issues referred to Lower Court for trial.
7. Reports of Commissioners.
8. Any additional evidence, oral or documentary, admitted by the Appellate Court under section 568 of the Civil Procedure Code.
9. Award or other final return of arbitrators.
10. Deeds of withdrawal, compromise, or confession of judgment.
11. The judgment or other final order.
12. The decree of the Appellate Court.
13. All notes in the handwriting of the Judge.
14. Applications for review of judgment with the Court's orders thereon.
15. Any judgment and decree of a superior Court of Appeal.

File B shall contain the following papers:—

(a). In Original cases:—

1. Commissions and proceedings held thereunder.
2. Application to refer to arbitration and references to arbitration, with the proceedings, and any application to set aside the award.
3. Writs in execution proceedings, of which service has been effected, notices, reports and returns relating thereto.

(b). In Appeal cases:—

1. Issues referred for trial by the Appellate Court with the evidence taken thereon.
2. Commissions and proceedings held thereunder.
3. Applications to the Appellate Court to refer to arbitration, references with the proceedings, deposition submitted with the award, and any applications to set aside the award, with the Court's orders thereon.

File C shall consist of all papers not included in Files A and B.

Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Destruction of useless Records.

10. The judgment of the Appellate Court, if any.
11. The judgment of the Judicial Commissioner in revision or appeal if any.
12. Warrants returned after execution of sentence.
13. All proceedings relating to the realization of fines.
14. Bonds for good behaviour taken under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(c). In Appeal cases :—

1. The index of papers.
2. The order sheet.
3. The petition of appeal.
4. Copy of the judgment of the Lower Court.
5. Any additional evidence taken under section 428 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
6. The final order of the Court.
7. All notes in the handwriting of the judge.

File B shall consist of all papers not included in File A.

RULE IX.

The following records shall be preserved in perpetuity :—

1. File A of all suits and appeals involving the title to immovable property as defined in section 2, clause 5 of Act I of 1868.

NOTE.—In suits for arrears of rent or for a share in the produce, when the right is not disputed and only the amount contested, clause 1 of Rule XIII will apply.

2. File A of all suits and appeals relating to the succession to an office or to establish or set aside an adoption, or otherwise determine the status of an individual and of all suits and appeals relating to trusts or religious endowments.

3. Records of attachment, sale and delivery of immovable property in execution of decrees, including all objections, proceedings and orders thereon.

4. File A of suits relating to the redemption or foreclosure of mortgages of immovable property under sections 7 and 8 of Regulation XVII of 1806, and the Transfer of Property Act.

[Procedure—Miscellaneous.

Destruction of useless Records.

5 File A of proceedings under Acts XIX of 1841, XXXV and XL of 1858, XXVII of 1860, IX of 1861, X of 1865, and of all cases connected with custody and disposal of intestate property.

6. File A of proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act IV of 1869.

7. Records relating to the disposal of immovable property forfeited to Government under section 62 of the Indian Penal Code.

8. Correspondence with other offices on matters connected with the administration of justice, including annual reports and the statements appended thereto: provided that heads of offices may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, order the destruction, after three years, of any correspondence of a merely formal or ephemeral character, after personally satisfying themselves, in regard to each paper ordered to be destroyed, that its retention is no longer necessary.

NOTE.—A list of all papers which it is proposed to destroy under this clause must be prepared, and in the case of a subordinate office, be submitted to the Commissioner for sanction. This list will be preserved in perpetuity.

RULE X.

The following records shall be preserved for 50 years and then be destroyed :—

1. File A of cases relating to any of the offences specified in section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as offences of which all persons are bound to give information, in which any of the suspected persons have escaped apprehension: provided that, whenever it is known that the offender or offenders on whose account such records are kept are dead, the records may be destroyed.

2. File A of criminal cases in which the offence is punishable with death, and it is not known who the offender is.

NOTE.—The records specified in clauses 2 and 3 when the time comes when under ordinary circumstances they would be liable to destruction, shall be removed to a separate bundle of cases of absconding and unknown offenders.

3. File A of criminal cases in which a lunatic is concerned, unless the lunatic shall have been subsequently tried or have died.

Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Destruction of useless Records.

RULE XI.

The following records shall be preserved for 20 years and shall then be destroyed, unless their preservation is necessary on any of the special grounds noted below :—

1. File A of Sessions cases : provided that, if the sentence has not been fully executed, the record shall be preserved until the return of the warrant, and then destroyed.
2. The charge, finding and sentence in cases in which conviction has been had of an offence for which enhanced punishment is provided on a second or subsequent conviction.
3. File A of cases in which any public servant has been tried, whatever may have been the result of the case.

RULE XII.

The following records shall be preserved for 12 years and shall then be destroyed :—

1. File A of cases under Chapter XXXVI of the Criminal Procedure Code, in which maintenance is awarded.
2. Insolvency proceedings under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code.
3. File A of cases regarding compensation for robberies.
4. File B of cases referred to in Rule IV.

RULE XIII.

The following records shall be preserved for six years, and shall then be destroyed, unless their preservation is necessary on any of the special grounds noted below :—

1. File A of all civil suits and appeals other than suits and appeals falling under Rule IX, provided that, if the decree has not been fully executed or become incapable of further execution, File A must be preserved until such time as the decree has been fully executed or become incapable of further execution.

NOTE.—A note of all cases destroyed under this clause shall be made at the time of destruction in the list of cases put up with the village bundle.

[Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Destruction of useless Records.

2. File A of cases tried by the Magistrate of the District under section 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in which he has inflicted a heavier punishment than might have been inflicted by a Magistrate of the first class: provided that, if the sentence has not been fully executed, the records shall be preserved until the return of the warrant and then destroyed.

3. Records relating to the realization of fines of Criminal Courts.

RULES XIV.

The following records shall be preserved for three years, and shall then be destroyed.

1. File of criminal cases enquired into and tried by Magistrates and not otherwise provided for in these Rules.

2. File A of appeals from orders passed by Magistrates.

3. All correspondence between the Assistant Commissioner and his subordinates, and other records, periodical statements, reports, proceedings, applications, &c., not expressly provided for in these Rules: provided that in respect of records falling under this clause, heads of offices must exercise their discretion in preserving reports, returns, and proceedings likely to be useful in the future, as containing the result of inquiries or other information or the opinions of experienced officers on matters connected with the general administration of justice.

RULE XV.

The following records shall be preserved for one year, and shall then be destroyed.

(a) 1. File B of all civil and criminal cases and appeals, except those referred to in Rule IV.

(b) File C of cases referred to in Rule IV.

NOTE.—A note should be made on the index of papers in File A opposite each paper destroyed under this clause.

2. Proceedings of other Courts and offices forwarding notices, proclamations, calling for records, &c.

Procedure—Miscellaneous.]*Destruction of useless Records.***RULE XVI.**

The periods prescribed above shall, except in the cases noted below, be taken to run from the date of the final order of the Court of first instance, or, in the event of an appeal, from that of decision of the appeal.

In cases under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in which maintenance is awarded, the period shall be taken to run from the date of the last order passed for the enforcement of the award. In insolvency proceedings, the period shall be taken to run from the order of the Court declaring the insolvent discharged from further liability.

RULE XVII.

A note of every record destroyed under the above Rules shall be made at time of destruction in the Register in which the case is entered, under the signature of a responsible officer. A note of all cases completely destroyed shall be made at the time of destruction in the list of cases put up with the Village bundle.

RULE XVIII.

Before destroying File A of any judicial proceedings, care must be taken to separate and remove from the file all documents belonging to private persons, or to Government as a party to the proceeding, which have not been superseded by the decree or impounded in the case in which they were produced. These documents shall be preserved and tied up in a separate parcel, and notice shall, whenever practicable, be given to the persons who produced them in Court, requiring them to take them back into their own keeping within six months from the date of the notice, and warning them that they will be kept at their risk and that the Court declines all responsibility for them.

REGISTERS.**RULE XIX.**

The following judicial registers shall be preserved for 12 years from the date of the last entry, and shall then be destroyed:—

Civil Register No. IV.

Ditto. No. XII.

[Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Destruction of useless Records.

Criminal Register No. I.

Do. do. No. III.

Do. do. No. IV.

Do. do. No. V.

Do. do. No. XV.

RULE XX.

The following judicial registers shall be preserved for six years from the date of the last entry, and shall then be destroyed :—

Civil Register No. XIV.

Ditto. No. XVI.

Ditto. No. XVII.

Criminal Register No. XIV.

Ditto. No. XVI.

Civil and Criminal Register C.

Ditto do. D.

RULE XXI.

The following judicial registers shall be preserved for three years from the date of the latest entry, and shall then be destroyed :—

Civil Register No. V.

Ditto. No. VI.

Ditto. No. VII.

Ditto. No. X.

Ditto. No. XV.

Ditto. No. XX.

Ditto. No. XXI.

Ditto. No. XXII.

Criminal Register No. XI.

Ditto. No. XII.

Ditto. No. XIII.

Ditto. No. XVII.

Civil and Criminal Register E.

Ditto. do. F.

Ditto. do. G.

Ditto. do. H.

RULE XXII.

No judicial registers shall be destroyed, except as directed above.

Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Rules for grant of copies.

RULES FOR GRANT OF COPIES TO SUITORS AND OTHER PERSONS IN THE COURTS AND OFFICES IN AJMERE-MERWARA, SANCTIONED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN HIS LETTER NO. 570-22A, DATED 19TH MAY 1887.

CHAPTER I.

Appointment of Section-writers.

Copies of documents filed in the Courts and Offices of Ajmere-Merwara will be made by Section-writers appointed for each Court with the previous sanction of the Commissioner and District Judge :

Provided that in Courts and Offices where the copying work is not sufficiently remunerative for the employment of a Section-writer, the duty of preparing copies may, with the sanction of the Commissioner and District Judge, be delegated to a member of the Court or office establishment.

2. So far as practicable such Section-writers only should be appointed as are qualified under the standing orders of Government for employment in Government service.

3. The presiding Officer of each Court or Office shall exercise the necessary supervision with a view to ensure the correct and prompt preparation of copies, their delivery to the applicants, and the due accounting and adjustment of the fees realized from them.

4. In the Courts and Offices of the Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioners, the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, the Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, the Section-writers shall perform their work under the immediate supervision of the Head Clerk, Clerk of Court or the Reader as the presiding Officer may think fit.

5. The fees shall be collected in cash by the officer to whom applications for copies are presented, and shall be received by the particular Sectioner by whom they are earned ; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the distribution of fees among the several Sectioners employed in a Court or Office in such manner as may be determined by the presiding Officer with the concurrence of the Commissioner and District Judge.

[Procedure—Miscellaneous.

Rules for grant of copies.

CHAPTER II.

Persons who are entitled to copies.

6. A plaintiff or a defendant is entitled at any stage of the suit to obtain copies of the record of the suit, including exhibits which have been put in as evidence and memoranda of depositions of witnesses: provided that a party who has been ordered to file a written statement is not entitled to inspect or take a copy of a written statement filed by another party until he has filed his own.

7. A stranger to the suit may after decree obtain, as of right, copies of the plaint, written statements, affidavits and petitions filed in the suit and may for sufficient reason shown to the satisfaction of the Court, obtain copies of any such documents before decree.

8. A stranger to the suit may also obtain, as of right, copies of judgments, decrees or orders at any time after they have been passed or made.

9. For sufficient reason shown to its satisfaction, a Court may grant to a stranger to the suit copies of exhibits put in evidence, not being of the nature referred to in section 130 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

10. An accused person, or a person affected by a judgment or order of a Criminal Court, is entitled to a copy of the judgment or order or any other proceeding.

Explanation.—A complainant is within the meaning of this rule.

11. The Magistrate of the District and the District Superintendent of Police are entitled to copies of judgments of the Court of Session.

12. A commanding Officer or the Head of a Department is entitled to copies of judgments of the Court of Session in cases where a soldier or a public officer subordinate to him is convicted of an offence.

13. Government law officers are entitled to copies of decrees in pauper suits and appeals.

14. Government law officers, and any person specially authorized in this behalf by the Magistrate of the District, are entitled to copies of the whole or

Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Rules for grant of copies.

part of any record when required for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation or appeal on the part of Government in any Criminal Court.

15. Copies of official correspondence and reports should not, as a rule, be granted. Should any one apply for a copy of a letter received from superior authority, he should be referred to the officer from whose office the letter issued.

CHAPTER III.

Collection of copying charges and computation of stamps on copies.

16. For the preparation of copies other than those granted free of charge under these rules, a uniform charge, which will be levied in cash, will be made at the rate of four annas for the first folio and two annas for each subsequent folio. Each folio shall be ruled and shall contain twenty five lines, each line to contain no more nor less than six English or twelve Vernacular words.

17. The Court-fee payable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, will be levied by affixing the proper stamp to the first folio of the copy.

18. When a copy is chargeable with stamp duty under article 22 of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the heading of the copy, or, if there is no heading to be copied, then the first line of the copy will be written along the middle of the face of the sheet, bearing the impressed stamp which represents the stamp duty chargeable on the copy.

19. Under article 1 (a), Schedule II, of the Court Fees Act, 1870, every application for a copy must bear a court-fee stamp of one anna, unless it be made by, or on behalf of, a prisoner or other person in duress or under restraint of any Court or its officers, or be of the nature described in Rule 29.

20. For the purposes of these rules, copies chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, are copies of (i) judgments or orders not being, or having the force of decrees; (ii) decrees or orders having the force of decrees; (iii) documents liable to stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, when left by parties to suits or proceedings in place of originals withdrawn under Section 144 of the Code of Civil Procedure; (iv) any judicial proceeding not otherwise provided for by the Court Fees Act, 1870; and (v) any accounts, statements, reports or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal Court or Office.

[Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Rules for grant of copies.

21. The fees leviable are set forth in articles 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Schedule I of the Court Fees Act, 1870 :—

Number.	Document.	Proper Fee.
6. Copy or translation of a judgment or order not being, or having the force of a decree.	<p>When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or Office, or by any other Judicial or Executive Authority—</p> <p>(a)—If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees... (b)—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees ...</p> <p>When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court ...</p>	<p>Four annas.</p> <p>Eight annas.</p> <p>One rupee.</p>
7. Copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	<p>When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by any revenue Court—</p> <p>(a)—If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made is fifty or less than fifty rupees ... (b)—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees ...</p> <p>When such decree or order is made by a High Court...</p>	<p>Eight annas.</p> <p>One rupee.</p> <p>Four rupees.</p>
8. Copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under the General Stamp Act, 1879, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	<p>(a)—When the stamp duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas ...</p> <p>(b)—In any other case ...</p>	<p>The amount of the duty chargeable on the original.</p> <p>Eight annas.</p>
9. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceeding or order not otherwise provided for by this Act, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or Office, or from the office of any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.	<p>For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words ...</p>	<p>Eight annas.</p>

NOTE.—On copies of orders rejecting plaints, or directing accounts to be taken, or determining questions mentioned or referred to in Section 244, but not specified in Section 588, of the Code of Civil Procedure, court-fees are payable under article 7. Court fees are also payable under the same article on copies of decrees sent under Section 224 of the Code by Courts sending decrees to other Courts for execution under Section 223.

Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Rules for grant of copies.

22. Copies or extracts, certified to be true copies or extracts, by, or by order of, any public officer and not chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, are, unless exempted under article 9 of Schedule II of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, chargeable with stamp-duty under article 22 of Schedule I of the latter Act, the terms of which are as follows:—

Copy or extract certified to be a true copy or extract, by, or by order of, any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to Court fees.	(a)—If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee—eight annas.
	(b)—In any other case—one rupee.

23. Court fees are remitted on the following documents, namely:—

- (1). Copy of a charge framed under Section 210 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or of a translation thereof, when the copy is given to an accused person.
- (2). Copy of the evidence of supplementary witnesses after commitment, when the copy is given under Section 219 of the said Code to an accused person.
- (3). Copy or translation of a judgment in a case other than a summons case, and copy of the heads of the Judge's charge to the jury, when the copy or translation is given under Section 371 of the said Code to an accused person.
- (4). Copy or translation of a judgment in a summons case, when the accused person to whom the copy or translation is given under Section 371 of the said Code is in jail.
- (5). Copy of an order of maintenance when the copy is given under Section 490 of the said Code to the person in whose favour the order is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid.
- (6). Copy furnished to any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court of the Judge's charge to the jury, or of any order, deposition, or other part of the record, when the copy is not a copy which may be granted under any preceding clause of this Notification without the payment of a Court-fee, but is a copy which on its being applied for under Section 548 of the said Code, the Judge or Magistrate, for some special reason to be recorded by him on the copy, thinks fit to furnish without such payment.

[Procedure—Miscellaneous.

.. Rules for grant of copies.

- (7). Copies of all documents furnished under the orders of any Court or Magistrate to any Government Advocate or pleader or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of the Government before any Criminal Court.
- (8). Copies of all documents which any such advocate, pleader, or other person is required to take, in connection with any such trial or investigation, for the use of any Court or Magistrate or may consider necessary for the purpose of advising the Government in connection with any criminal proceedings.
- (9). Copies of judgments or depositions required by officers of the Police Department in the course of their duties.

(Vide *Notification of the Government of India No. 310, dated the 21st January 1886, published at Page 40 of the Gazette of India, Part I.*)

24. Court-fees payable under articles 6, 7 and 9 of Schedule I of the Court-Fees Act, 1870, have also been remitted by the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1361, dated the 24th June 1881, on copies furnished by Civil and Criminal Courts for the private use of persons applying for them. The effect of this Notification is that any copy chargeable under article 6, 7 or 9 of Schedule I of the Court-Fees Act, 1870, may be furnished by a Civil or Criminal Court on payment of copying charges only, and without payment of any Court-fee. If, however, the applicant to whom a copy has been granted without payment of any Court-fee wish afterwards to have it filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court or received by any public officer, he must, unless the copy be one on which Court-fees have been remitted, stamp it under article 6, 7 or 9, as the case may be, before it is presented to such Court or public officer. Court-fees are not payable on copies of awards made under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, when the copies are issued to persons claiming under such awards. Court-fees are not payable on copies, issued to pauper plaintiffs, or appellants of judgments and decrees in pauper suits or appeals.

25. A copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose is exempted from stamp-duty by article 9, Schedule II, of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Rules for grant of copies.

26. No copying charges are payable on copies issued to the officers and under the circumstances described in rules 11, 12, 13 and 14, and to an accused person or to a friend on his behalf under and subject to the provisions of sections 210, 219 and 371, Criminal Procedure Code, and on a copy given under section 490 of the same Code.

CHAPTER IV.

Procedure to be followed in granting copies.

27. An application for a copy must ordinarily be made by the applicant himself or by his duly authorized agent; but a prisoner, whether Civil or Criminal, may apply for a copy through the Superintendent of the Jail or through a friend.

28. If the application be made by a person representing himself to be a friend of the prisoner, on the prisoner's behalf, the application will be sent to the Superintendent of the Jail to be attested by the prisoner, and, if it be so attested, will thereafter be treated as the prisoner's own application. The Superintendent of the Jail will be desired to note on the application whether the prisoner wishes the copy to be delivered to himself or to the friend who applied for it.

29. Official letters from the persons referred to in Rules 11, 12, 13 and 14 will be treated as applications for the purposes of the copies referred to therein.

30. Applications made by the persons described in Rule 14 must state the purpose for which the copies are required.

31. Should the presiding Officer of the Court or Office be of opinion that the demand made by any such persons is in excess of what is necessary for the purpose stated, he may refuse to grant the whole or part of the copies applied for free of cost, in which case he shall record his reasons for the refusal.

32. An application for copies shall be addressed to the Court or Officer in whose custody the paper or papers of which copies are required are, but may be presented either to such Court or Officer, or to the Court of first instance or officer, who originally dealt with the case in which such paper or papers are recorded, for transmission to that Court or Officer.

[Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Rules for grant of copies.

33. The Court or Officer to whom an application for copies has been addressed or transmitted for orders, under the last preceding rule, may pass an order granting or, for proper reason, refusing the copies : Provided that in the latter case he shall record his reasons and return the application forthwith to the applicant or send it for return to him to the Court or Office who transmitted it.

Any person aggrieved by such refusal may appeal to the Court or Office to whom appeals from decrees or orders of the Court or Officer refusing the application lie.

34. If an application for copies is made to any Subordinate Court or Office the records of which are transmitted periodically to the Sadar Record-room, the presiding Judge or Officer may decline to direct grant of the copies from a record which will be required for transmission within five days from the date of such application, unless he thinks that the grant of such copies will not interfere with the transmission of the record on the prescribed date. When a copy is refused under this rule, the applicant may be referred to the Officer in charge of the Sadar records, or, if he so desires, the application may be transmitted to that Officer under Rule 32.

35. If an applicant for copies presents his application to a wrong Court or Office, such application shall be forthwith return to him with instructions to present it to the proper Court or Office, unless it falls under the latter part of Rule 32 and the applicant wishes that it should be transmitted to that Court or Office, in which case the application shall be so dealt with.

36. When an application for copies is presented, as provided for in the latter part of Rule 32, to the Court of first instance or the original office, it shall be accompanied by a memorandum, requesting its transmission to the Court or Office to whom it is addressed.

The applicant when presenting his application shall deposit such sum (not less than Rs. 2) as he anticipates will cover all charges including the extra fee of four annas and remittance charges (if any) referred to in Rules 41 and 43 respectively, and mention such deposit in the application and the memorandum accompanying it.

37. The Court or Office receiving the application as aforesaid shall forward it to the Court to which it is addressed to be dealt with under Rule 33.

Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Rules for grant of copies.

38. If the application is refused and sent back, it shall be returned to the applicant together with the amount deposited by him after deducting the fee of four annas referred to in Rule 41.

39. If the application is granted, the copy or copies applied for shall be made and forwarded to the Court or Office in which the application was presented for delivery to the applicant.

40. If the Sectioner who has to prepare the copy or copies finds that the sum deposited is insufficient to cover the charges, he shall at once cause a letter to be written to the Court or Office in which the application was presented stating what further deposit is required :

Provided a letter shall not be necessary where the difference between the amount deposited and the amount payable does not exceed Rs.2, in which case the excess charges may be recovered on delivery of the copy or copies.

41. On receipt of the copy or copies the Court or Office in which the application was presented shall hand it over to them or to the applicant and return to him the balance (if any) of his deposit after deducting the copying charges and an extra fee of four annas to be paid as hereinafter provided, and such further sum as may be required to defray charges of remittance of the copying fee, &c., to the Court or Office in which the copy was made. The applicant's receipt for the copy and the balance, if any, shall be taken and forwarded to the Court which issued the copy or copies.

42. All correspondence under Rules 36 to 41 and 43 between the Court or Office receiving the application for copies and the Court or Office issuing the copies shall be written by the Sectioners appointed for the purpose by the respective presiding Officers—(one in each Court or Office)—each of whom shall be entitled to a fee of two annas for his trouble in each case.

The presiding Officer of a Court or Office may at his discretion remove any Sectioner appointed by him for the purpose of carrying on such correspondence.

43. The copying fee and the Sectioner's fee of two annas shall be remitted by the Court in which the money was deposited to the Court in which the copy was made by post office order or in postage stamps at the cost of the applicant, or in any other more convenient and cheaper mode of remit-

[Procedure—Miscellaneous.

Rules for grant of copies.

tance to be determined in each case by the presiding Officer. If the Court or Office remitting the money be situated at a place where there is a Government Treasury, the remittance may be made monthly through it, no remittance charges being levied for the same.

When a remittance is made in postage stamps an additional half anna stamp for every eight annas worth of stamps or part thereof shall be sent to cover commission.

44. All correspondence under these rules shall be signed by the presiding Officers of the Courts or Offices concerned and be franked with service stamps.

45. When an application for copy is received and granted, it shall forthwith be entered in the register of applications for copies, a form which is hereto appended (Form A). The number borne by the application in the register, the amount deposited in advance (which shall not be less than one rupee), and the value of stamp-duty levied (if any) from the applicant shall be noted on the application and initialed by the presiding Officer of the Court or Office, corresponding entries being simultaneously made in the register under the direct supervision of the Reader or such other official as the presiding Officer may appoint.

46. The presiding Officer shall arrange for the prompt and punctual delivery of the documents to be copied to the Sectioner and in no case such delivery shall be delayed beyond 24 hours. The Sectioner shall be bound to report all unusual delays to the presiding Officer who shall take such action as he thinks fit.

47. The Official delivering an original document or proceeding to the Sectioner shall invariably take his receipt therefor in a receipt register (Form B) which shall remain in the custody of the Reader of the Court. When the document or proceeding is returned by the Sectioner, such return shall be forthwith acknowledged and dated by the receiving Officer under his signature in the appropriate column. This register as well as the register of applications shall be periodically examined by the presiding Officer himself with a view to ascertain that the delivery or return of papers is not unusually delayed and that the registers have duly been filled in from time to time.

Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Rules for grant of copies.

48. All copies shall be written on one side of the standard paper for petitions. In the case of maps and plans or tabular statements as many sheets of that paper may be pasted together as will be required for the copy applied for.

49. Copies to be delivered free of cost shall be written on paper supplied from office stationery and shall be written on both sides of the sheet.

50. The cost of paper for copies to be supplied on payment of fees shall be defrayed by the copyist making them.

51. Copies which a Court or Office is required under these rules to grant free of cost shall be made free of any charge for such Court or Office by the Sectioner or Sectioners appointed therefor under Rule 1.

52. Copies should ordinarily be granted within three days of the date of application. Any delay in granting them over a week should invariably be explained in an endorsement below the endorsements mentioned in Rule 54.

53. At the close of each day copies prepared for delivery on that date will, if not previously called for, be notified as ready for delivery by a notice in Form C affixed in a conspicuous part of the Court or Office.

54. Every copy granted under these rules shall be endorsed as follows :—

The cost of the copy in detail and the number of words copied.

The date on which the copy was applied for.

The date on which it was notified to be ready for delivery.

The date on which it was ready.

55. To prevent unauthorised alterations being made the dates should be written in letters in a distinct handwriting and the endorsements should be signed by the Officer appointed under Rule 63.

56. On the delivery of a copy to the applicant the account of the deposit in cash and stamp shall be adjusted in his presence and entered forthwith in the register of applications for copies and the applicant's signature taken in acknowledgment of such adjustment in column 20 thereof.

[Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Rules for grant of copies.

57. If within the three working days next succeeding the date of the notice referred to in Rule 53 the copy be not called for, the orders of the presiding Officer shall be taken regarding the disposal of it.

58. If an applicant filed more stamps than are actually required, or if he withdraws his application for copy, unused stamps together with the balance of his deposit, if any, or the whole of it, as the case may be, shall be returned to him in the presence of the officer referred to in Rule 63.

59. When an applicant does not appear within a week, or declines to make the necessary deposit and furnish the requisite stamp paper (where it is required) for his copy, or when he does not appear to receive unused stamps within a week of the preparation of the copy or of the withdrawal of the application, the application shall be submitted to the presiding Officer for orders, and the unused stamps filed with the record of the case to which the application relates. If the stamps be Court-fees stamps they shall be cancelled as required by law. If the applicant afterwards appear to receive the stamps, the non-judicial stamps, if any, will be returned to him, and as regards Court-fee stamps a certificate will be granted to him for their refund under the rules in force.

60. Except as provided for in the next rule, applications for copies shall be complied with in the order of their dates of receipt.

61. An applicant for copies is, on payment of double the ordinary fee payable under Rule 16, entitled to have his copies made and delivered to him on the day he presents his application: provided that he has presented it in the forenoon.

62. If, owing to the documents of which copies are applied for under the last preceding rule being very lengthy, copies could not be given to the applicant at the close of the day the fact shall be reported to the presiding Officer, and, subject to the orders he may pass, the copies shall be completed the next Court day.

63. No copy will be issued without a certificate being appended at its foot in the words "certified to be a true copy," and without being stamped with the seal of the Court or Office. Subject to the provisions of Section 76

Procedure--Miscellaneous.]*Rules for grant of copies.*

of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the certificate above referred to may be dated and subscribed.—

(a)—in the Court or Office of the Commissioner, by the Superintendent of the Commissioner's office,

(b)—in the Courts or Offices of the Assistant Commissioners, by their respective Head Clerks,

(c)—in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad, by the Sub-Treasury Clerk,

(d)—in the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, by the Clerk of the Small Causes Court, and

(e)—in all other Courts and Offices by the presiding Officer :

Provided that the English copies granted by the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner and the English and Vernacular copies granted by the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner shall, if not certified by such Officers, be certified by the Head Clerk to the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

64. Before any copy is certified as mentioned in the last preceeding rule it shall be carefully compared with its original by the Reader of the Court or Office or by some other responsible member of the permanent establishment, who in token of his having done so shall countersign it, and shall also, if the copy bear a Court-fee Stamp, cancel such stamp in the manner prescribed in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 3373, dated the 24th September 1875.

65. In the case of a copy to be substituted for an original, the fact that it is stamped under article 8, Schedule I, of the Court-Fees Act, 1870, will be expressly noted at the top of the first sheet of such copy, and the note will be checked and attested by the official attesting the copy.

66. In the case of a copy falling under article 22, Schedule I, of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the value of the stamp, if any, on the original will be noted at the top of the first sheet of such copy and the note will be checked and attested by the official attesting the copy.

Register of applications for Copies in the Court of the _____ of _____ for the year 18 _____

Forms for grant of copies.

[illegible]

Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Forms for grant of copies

FORM B.

Requisition Register.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number.	Date.	Particulars of original papers required by copyist.	Official designation of Officer in whose custody the papers are supposed to be.	Signature of Official referred to in column 4.	Date of delivery of original to copyist.	Signature of copyist.	Date of return of original to Officer referred to in column 4.	Signature of Official.	REMARKS.

Columns 1, 2, 3 and 4, shall be filled in by the copyist immediately on presentation and admission of applications for copies. Columns 5, 6, will be filled in by the Official concerned at the time of delivery, and column 8 will be filled in by the copyist at the time of return of the original to the Official referred to. When the office is closed, the register should be made over to the Reader of the Court for safe custody.

[Procedure—Miscellaneous.

Forms for grant of copies.

FORM C.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the following copies are ready for delivery.

Date of Notice.	Name of Applicant.	Description of copy ready.	Signature of Chief Ministerial Officer.
1	2	3	4

Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Record of papers in Misl.

No. 2.—*Dated 23rd May 1876.*

From—THE COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA,

To—ALL JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN THE AJMERE-MARWARA DISTRICT.

*Approved by the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmere, in his letter No. 282,
dated 20th May 1876.*

It having been found necessary to provide Rules for ensuring the safety of the different papers in a Misl, and for the preparation and security of the English portion of the Record, the Commissioner (with the assent of the Judicial Commissioner of Ajmere,) directs as follows :—

English record to be of uniform size and on strong paper.

1. The English abstract of all cases—Criminal, Civil, or Revenue, Depositions of witnesses, and Judgment, must in every instance be written on English paper of uniform size, and in all important cases Foolscap paper should be used, as Serampore paper is soon torn, and becomes illegible. on no account should Judgments ever be written on scraps of paper, or on the back of the Vernacular petition or order, as is now not unfrequently the case.

Every sheet to be numbered and named in Vernacular as well as in English.

2. On every sheet or separate paper, the number of the sheet, and the names of parties to the case, should be written in the Vernacular, as well as in English, the Heading of the Deposition should also distinguish whether it is that of the Plaintiff, Defendant, the Plaintiff's witnesses, or Defendant's witnesses.

How to be attached to File.

3. All English papers should be placed in full size without folding (as creases tend to tear the paper) between a cover of strong country paper, which should have the name of the Case and Court on it, in Vernacular, and they will then form a separate file of themselves, attached by string, however, to the Vernacular file; they should not be tied up indiscriminately with the Urdu papers, but should be separately strung together.

Index of English as well as Vernacular papers, to be prepared in Vernacular.

4. An additional fly leaf is to be added to every Misl, containing an Index in Vernacular of the English papers, as well as the Vernacular papers, belonging to the Misl, to be signed by the Reader of the Court as correct; on which every Native Official through whose hands the files may pass, is to certify to the correctness of the Index.

Procedure—Miscellaneous.]

Judicial Officers to note their Judicial powers.

10. On receipt of the files by the Appellate or other Court, the proper Officer will check the list, and if correct, note the date, and sign it with his initial, if incorrect, he will make a note of the error on the list, and lay it at once before the Appellate or other Court for orders.

11. When the Appeal has been disposed of, the same list will be returned with files to the Lower Court. The Officer by whom the files were despatched in the first instance, will cause the list to be compared with the files received, and if correct will return it duly attested [as such, to the Appellate Court to be filed with the records of the case to which it belongs as a receipt, such receipt should be forwarded not later than the day after the file has been received.

12. The despatching Officer should also satisfy himself, before transmitting the files, that the papers entered in the Indices of the files are complete. It occasionally happens that files are received unaccompanied by the English Judgment, Arbitration Award, or some other important paper; if the course now enjoined be strictly followed, no such accidental losses, or fraudulent abstractions, can help being discovered at once, and the fault brought home to the responsible Official.

CIRCULAR.

No. 240-J.—*Dated Ajmere, the 22nd May 1886.*

To—ALL JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN THE AJMERE-MERWARA DISTRICT.

The following instructions extracted from a Punjab Circular are issued for information and guidance.—

It is often of importance to ascertain whether in a particular proceeding an officer has been exercising Civil or Criminal powers, as well as the powers which he is competent to exercise. But the record frequently discloses no more than the name of the officer, or that he is a Tehsildar or an Extra Assistant Commissioner, titles which in themselves connate nothing as to the Civil or Criminal powers of the officer thus designated. Every proceeding of a Subordinate Court ought upon the face of it to disclose that the Presiding Officer is of competent jurisdiction and the capacity in which he

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Judicial Officers to note their Judicial powers.

assumes to act in such proceeding. Every Judicial Officer hearing or deciding a proceeding, Civil or Criminal, is therefore requested to note therein the powers under which he assumes to act.

In Civil proceeding the powers should be noted as belonging to :

Munsiff.

Judge, Small Causes Court.

Sub-Judge, 2nd class.

Sub-Judge, 1st class.

and in Criminal Cases to—

Magistrate, 3rd class.

Magistrate, 2nd class.

Magistrate, 1st class.

Bench of Magistrates, 2nd or 1st class.

District Magistrate.

Do. do. empowered under Section 30.

Justice of the Peace.

Cantonment Magistrate.

Special Magistrate of 1st, 2nd or 3rd class.

When the Officer is acting in exercise of a power specially conferred *e. g.* summary power, or the power of whipping in the case of a 2nd class Magistrate the record and the final order should disclose the fact that he is specially empowered in that behalf.

CIRCULAR MEMO.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 355-J.—*Dated Ajmere, 30th July 1886.*

To—ALL SUBORDINATE COURTS, AJMERE-MERWARA.

The Judicial Commissioner has observed a tendency on the part of subordinate Courts in this District to record their judgments sometimes in very general terms without noticing the points in dispute between the parties, or facts material to a correct decision upon the case. Attention is therefore directed to the necessity of complying with the requirements of law in the writing of judgments, more particularly in cases open to appeal which should be complete in themselves, giving a concise and intelligible

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PUBLIC WORKS.

RULES PRESCRIBING THE PROCEDURE TO BE OBSERVED IN CARRYING OUT WORK UNDER THE PROVINCIAL SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICTS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE AND MERWARA, SANCTIONED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S RESOLUTION NO. 2406S, DATED 11TH OCTOBER 1884.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definitions of terms.

1. A "Division" is a Revenue Division within the jurisdiction of a Commissioner.

2. The "Divisional Engineer" is an officer of the Public Works Department, Imperial Establishment, holding executive charge under Public Works Code Rules of all Public Buildings, Roads, Tanks, &c., in the several districts comprised within the division.

3. "Divisional Engineer" includes the term Executive Engineer in the following rules :—

4. "Local Administration" includes "Chief Commissioner."

5. "Administrative sanction" is the approval accorded by the Local Administration to the initiation of any project or work.

CHAPTER II.

Relation of Divisional Engineer to Commissioner.

6. (1) The Executive Engineer, Ajmere Provincial Division, is the "Divisional Engineer" under Section 2 of Chapter I for the Districts of Ajmere-Merwara.

(2) He will work in immediate subordination to the Commissioner and in effect as his Secretary in respect of the initiation of works and distribution of resources, and professionally in immediate subordination to the Superintending Engineer of the Circle in respect of the execution of works and the rendering of accounts.

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Provincial Rules.

(3) No correspondence involving separate Record-keeping is to be carried on between the Commissioner and the Divisional Engineer. The office of the Divisional Engineer is to be the office of record of all correspondence of the Commissioner, either with the Local Administration, with the Superintending Engineer, with the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, or with District Officers or Councils or with other Officers and Departments in matters relating to Public Works generally.

(4) The Commissioner, however, will address the Local Administration under his own signature.

The Superintending Engineer will address the Executive Engineer direct on professional matters, but the covers will be addressed to the Commissioner as a rule or if the Commissioner so desires.

This is a matter of office detail. It is to be understood that the Divisional Engineer shows all correspondence to the Commissioner and will dispose of all business in such manner as the Commissioner may from time to time direct.

7. All Engineering works proper in the Division will be executed through the Divisional Engineer, except the repairs of village roads or any other miscellaneous work, which the Municipal Committees or District Councils (with the approval of the Commissioner) may think will be more conveniently otherwise arranged for.

8. The Divisional Engineer will, under the orders of the Commissioner prepare rough Estimates, &c., as may be required, and if necessary will inspect any spot, building or work.

9. Although it is the duty of the Executive Engineer to keep all buildings, roads and tanks in repair, the Assistant Commissioners and District Councils are not relieved of any responsibility in this respect. The Assistant Commissioner is held jointly responsible with the Executive Engineer for the state of all roads, buildings and tanks within his district. No Assistant Commissioner should be relieved of any responsibility until he can show that he has reported in due time any want of attention on the part of the Public Works Officers to the duties of maintaining the works in his district.

NOTE.—The Examiner will address the Executive Engineer direct in matters of account.

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ANNUAL REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

34. Estimates for annual repairs of all Civil buildings should be submitted on or before the 1st June. This applies to repairs to be carried out by the Divisional Engineer.

35. All repairs to buildings of a temporary character (mud-walls, tiled-roofs, native timbering, &c.,) will be carried out by the District Officials under the order of the Commissioner and from the funds provided in the Civil Budget for that purpose.

36. No repairs affecting the constructive details of a building are to be executed except under the supervision of a Public Works Officer.

Judicial, Civil
and Criminal,
Revenue, Po-
lice, Educa-
tional, Eccle-
siastical, Dis-
pensaries and
District
Funds.

37. All Civil, Imperial and Provincial Buildings connected with the Departments, as per margin, will be under the general charge of the Executive Engineer, Municipal Buildings, unless specially made over to him, or being used for Imperial purposes will remain in charge of the Committees.

38. It is the duty of the officer occupying the building to inform the Commissioner if a building in his charge is out of repair either by letter or requisition as for a new work.

39. No additions or alterations are to be made to any public building of any sort or kind without due authority. This order must be strictly attended to in each department and by the sanctioning or controlling authority, while the Public Works Department is held responsible from a professional point of view, for the propriety of such alterations and additions as may be undertaken.

40. Outlay on repairs to unauthorized additions or alterations is prohibited.

41. The erection of private buildings within the precincts of Government lands is strictly prohibited, and all officers concerned are held responsible for reporting such irregularities. For the erection of Suitors' sheds, Vakils' rooms or buildings likely to be useful to people or officers attending court-houses, the sanction of the Local Administration must be first sought.

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42. Every new building constructed by the Executive Engineer will be provided with all necessary fixtures, including record-racks, shelves, pankhas, &c. But the repair of these fixtures and all petty repairs of doors and windows, including the replacement of broken glass, will be provided for by the officers occupying the buildings, except when required as part of a general repair.

43. The officer in charge of each building should make some person of his establishment answerable for its general condition, including the glass in each room, and fixtures; as also keeping a watch on the attacks of white-ants, giving strict attention to the cleanliness of the interior, and neatness of the exterior, and surroundings, &c., charges for which may be made by the officer concerned in his contingent bill.

COMMUNICATIONS.

44. Roads are classed as—

I. Imperial.

II. Local.

III. Municipal.

Arrangements for repairs of class I will be made by the Public Works Department, for classes II and III by the District Councils and Municipal Committees under the Rules and Regulations in force.

UNMETALLED ROADS.

45. When Estimates for repairs of unmetalled roads are sanctioned, the work may be carried out through the Divisional Engineer, or by such other agency as the District Councils or Municipal Committees may resolve.

46. When the District Councils or Municipal Committees employ other Agency than the Divisional Engineer for repairs of unmetalled roads,

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kutchra buildings, planting trees, &c., but require the work to be checked and paid for by him, the work shall be accounted for to the Divisional Engineer by a bill which must be accepted and paid by him.

47. Any bill for such work countersigned by a Magistrate or by a Chairman of a Municipal Committee or District Council shall be deemed sufficient authority for its payment by the Executive Engineer on condition that there is budget provision, and that in the case of a work (other than repairs) costing over Rs. 50 there is a sanctioned estimate.

 IRRIGATION.

48. At the commencement of each official year the Commissioner will be informed of the amount allotted for ordinary repairs under this head, the procedure for sanctioning the repairs will be the same as that for repairs generally.

 ESTIMATES.
Section III.

49. Detailed Estimates for works costing Rs. 500 and over, should not be entered upon until Administrative sanction has been accorded, and the orders for their preparation been issued by the Local Administration in the Public Works Department, *vide* Section I, para. 19.

50. In all Estimates for Major and Minor Works the letter giving Administrative approval and authorizing their preparation should be distinctly quoted under 'References.'

51. The Abstracts of all estimates must be prepared in duplicate. Both abstracts should bear the countersignature of the approving officer. The duplicate abstract for estimates for (a) Major Works will be sent to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, by the Secretary to the Local Administration in the Public Works Department, those for (b) Major and Minor Works, as well as for Repairs, will be sent by the Divisional Engineer to the Examiner.

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52. The classification to be observed in the preparation of estimates is to be found in Appendix VI of Public Works Code, Vol. 2. To ensure uniformity of classification the headings of the estimates for works and repairs and their abstracts should show distinctly the division, district, fund, class, main-head and sub-head (and where necessary the project of which the work forms part) to which the estimate relates.

53. Estimates for repairing unmetalled roads need not be of an elaborate character, it will suffice to state the width of each road, its general condition, whether it be a hill road, or road in the plains, or partly one and partly the other, with the proposed rate for repairs per mile, for each class of road.

FUNDS.

Section IV.

54. It is a fundamental rule that no outlay is to be incurred on any work without a due allotment of funds.

55. Applications for allotments of funds should be submitted as soon as possible after the 1st April. These should be regulated not according to budget grants, but to *bona fide* requirements (provided for in the budget) for the year.

56. Anticipated lapses of funds should be reported to the Local Administration in the Public Works Department by the 1st October in each year at latest, to admit of their utilization elsewhere.

57. The Local Administration alone has power to transfer funds from Original Works.

58. The allotments entered in the budget for any year for Original Works estimated to cost more than Rs. 2,500 each cannot be utilized until the money has been assigned in a formal manner by the Local Administration in the Public Works Department. The applications for such assignments should be submitted separately for each work.

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59. Applications for allotment of funds should be kept entirely distinct from references regarding estimates. For instance, if an estimate for a work is submitted for sanction and funds are required at the same time a separate letter regarding the funds should be written.

60. A reserve from the Minor Works grant allotted annually in the budget for any year will be placed at the disposal of the Commissioner. When an appropriation for a minor work has once been made by the Commissioner, the Divisional Engineer will be held responsible that such budget appropriation is not exceeded. Such appropriation once made, however, shall not be diverted to any other minor work, except under the authority granting the original appropriation.

61. A list of works, remaining incomplete on the 31st March of any year and which have not been entered in the budget of the succeeding year, shall be submitted early in April and allotment of funds asked for to the Local Administration in the Public Works Department.

Military, Postal and Telegraph Buildings.

62. The powers delegated to the Commissioner under the foregoing rules of this section do not extend to Imperial Works (see margin).

PETTY WORKS.

63. A sum of money as a reserve for Petty Works will be placed from time to time by the Local Administration in the Public Works Department at the disposal of the Commissioner.

64. The Commissioner will sanction and allot funds (if available) up to the limit of his reserve for the construction of all Petty Works in his division costing less than Rs. 500. If the Commissioner's reserve is exhausted, and the work is urgent, application for further funds should be made to the Local Administration in the Public Works Department. On no account must Petty Works be commenced in anticipation of allotment of the requisite funds.

65. The reserve placed at the disposal of the Commissioner is absolutely for Petty Works only, unless otherwise ordered, and must not be applied to any other purpose.

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REPAIRS.

66. The allotment provided for repairs in the General Budget of the Province will be distributed at the commencement of each year according to requirements, and the Commissioner informed.

67. From the sum so placed at the Commissioner's disposal appropriations will be made by that officer as he may deem requisite up to the limit of his allotment.

68. The Commissioner has the power to transfer funds for repairs within budget sub-heads, as for example, from one Revenue building to another or from one Police-station to another.

69. No appropriation should be made to a work or repair in excess of the sanction estimated amount for such work or repair.

70. The Executive Engineer will submit a monthly statement in Form No. 42, showing distinctly and separately every sanction accorded by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner under the preceding rules. This statement will show the condition of the reserves placed at the disposal of the Commissioner at the close of each month.

FORM No. 42.

Statement showing the condition of the Reserves for petty and unforeseen works as well as for repairs, as held by Commissioner of Ajmere at the close of the month of _____

	RESERVE			Appropriated this month.	Balance available.
	Unappropri- ated Balance at end of last month.	Additions this month.	Total.		
Petty Works ...					
Imperial ...					
Civil Buildings ...					
Communications ...					
Irrigation ...					
TOTAL WORKS ...					
Petty repairs ...					
Imperial ...					
Civil Buildings ...					
Communications ...					
Irrigation ...					
TOTAL REPAIRS ...					

Public Works.]

Provincial Rules.

71. This statement after counter-signature by the Commissioner should be sent direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts accompanied by abstracts of the sanctioned requisitions or estimates on which the works are being carried out. A copy of the statement should also be sent to the Local Administration in the Public Works Department.

 BUDGETS.
Section V.

72. The Divisional Engineer will, under the orders of the Commissioner, prepare for submission to the Local Administration in the Public Works Department the Divisional Budget programme or schedule for each year.

73. For general guidance in the preparation of the Divisional Budget, the following conditions should be observed:—

- i. That the grant of the previous year be taken as a general guide to the totals.
- ii. That all works likely to remain incomplete in the year, and to be on hand in the ensuing year, have first consideration and entry.
- iii. That all works for which estimates have already been sanctioned stand second in importance.
- iv. That works for which Administrative approval of the Local Administration has been received come next.

74. No works will be admitted in the Budget for which projects have not been submitted.

75. In the Budget for each year the works to be carried out by Public Works Officers will be entered and a charge for Establishment on the lump sum will be made.

76. The contribution to be made shall be as ruled in the Local Administration No. 1791S, dated 6th July 1877, at 10 per cent, on the amount entered in the Budget.

CHAPTER IV.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING FOR EXPENDITURE.

77. The procedure and forms prescribed by the Public Works Codes in the matter of accounting for expenditure are to be strictly adhered to.

78. The Divisional Engineer will be placed in funds by means of monthly letters of credits obtained through the Examiner of Public Works Accounts. From this source only can expenditure be incurred by him.

79. The subordinates under the Divisional Engineer shall be imprest-holders with imprest fixed with reference to the wants of each, subject to the limit in amount prescribed in Public Works Code Rules.

80. In dealing with Tehsildars, &c., as contemplated in Chapter III, section ii, paras 46-47 of these rules it will be proper to constitute them temporary imprest-holders, with this difference, that they shall not be called on to furnish more than the bill prescribed.

